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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-580
H. R. 11645

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 11645.....1
Digest of Public Law 85-580.....2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11645

Mar. 25, 1958 House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11645. Print of bill and House Report No. 1565.

Mar. 27, 1958 House passed H. R. 11645 with amendment.

Mar. 31, 1958 H. R. 11645 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

June 10, 1958 Senate subcommittee ordered H. R. 11645 reported.

June 17, 1958 Senate committee reported H. R. 11645 with amendments. Print of bill and Senate Report No. 1719.

June 20, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 11645 with amendments and conferees were appointed. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.

June 25, 1958 House conferees were appointed.

July 17, 1958 House received the conference report. House Report No. 2220.

July 18, 1958 Both Houses agreed to conference report.

Aug. 1, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-580.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-580

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959. Includes funds for the
Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Employment Security,
Bureau of Employees' Compensation, unemployment compensa-
tion for Federal employees, Mexican farm labor program,
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration,
Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation,
and Social Security Administration.

14. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Agreed to a resolution to waive all points of order during the consideration of this bill, H. R. 11574. This resolution makes in order provisions (included in the bill as reported) that Congress must appropriate money for civil service retirement annuity increases before the increase takes effect and that the lease-purchase program be discontinued. pp. 4724-5

The bill includes items for CSC, FCDA, FPC, FTC, GAO, GSA, ICC, NSF, and VA.

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Civil service retirement and disability fund:

"The \$589,000,000 included in the bill for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund implements the will of Congress as expressed in section 17 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. That section provides:

"The Commission shall submit estimates of the appropriations necessary to finance the fund on a normal cost plus interest basis and to continue this Act in full force and effect."

"The Civil Service Commission submitted a request to the Bureau of the Budget for \$589,577,000 as required by law. However, it is not included in the Budget request to the Congress. For the last five years there has been only one budget request for this purpose.

"The insolvency of the fund, since June 30, 1953, has increased from \$9.9 billion to \$18.065 billion due to the failure of the Government to make its contributions. The \$589,000,000 in the bill is necessary to make the fund self-sustaining in 1959.

"The Committee has also included language to require that before any increase in annuity benefits or any new annuity benefits are paid there must first be an appropriation made to the retirement fund to cover the increased costs of such benefits to prevent an immediate increase in the unfunded accrued liability of the fund."

Buildings:

"The \$177,255,000 the Committee has included for financing construction of 66 public buildings projects by direct appropriation includes all the buildings projects which were proposed for construction in the budget estimates under the lease-purchase program except four proposed for the District of Columbia, and two others. All projects have been approved by the Public Works Committees. The four District of Columbia projects are deferred because the Committee is definitely of the opinion a public buildings construction program should be initiated in other parts of the United States where extensive unemployment exists before huge projects begin in the District of Columbia. However, the planning on such projects may proceed as funds are provided in the bill to continue developing plans and specification for all approved projects. ...

"The Committee believes that the decision of Congress not to renew the lease-purchase program last year was an affirmative decision to terminate the program. It has been over 3½ years since the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 was enacted, and only one building has been built.

"The Committee requested the General Accounting Office to prepare an analysis of the comparable costs of constructing buildings by direct appropriation and lease-purchase. The study indicates that it costs at least \$1.64 under lease-purchase to buy the same amount of building as \$1.00 does by direct appropriation.

"The Committee has deleted the budget language for moving and rental costs for agencies to be displaced by new construction. This sites and planning item is intended specifically for acquiring sites and preparing plans. All necessary moving and other related costs should be financed by the Public Buildings Service."

Civil defense:

"The Committee points out that at the time Congress acts on the annual appropriation bill of any agency it does so with the basic assumption that the funds provided are for the full year cost of all personnel and other programs contemplated for the ensuing fiscal year and does not expect any agency to return to Congress the following year with a request for funds to annualize the costs of personnel or programs.

"The Committee suggests other agencies absorb the cost as Agriculture has done, but has provided \$250,000 to FCDA for allocation to an agency where this is impossible and the function to be performed is absolutely essential."

Purchasing:

"It is alleged that the General Services Administration has to wait at least 45 days for some agencies to pay their bills. The Committee has requested the Bureau of the Budget to urge all agencies to pay bills on time since they have the money available and thereby save appropriating the \$15,000,000 requested for additional capital."

15. LAEOR - HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment, this bill, H. R. 11645 (p. 4746). The House agreed to consider the bill Thurs., Mar. 27 (p. 4686).
16. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privileges of free importation of guar seed. (H. Rept. 1554). p. 4746
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11407, to extend for 2 years the law allowing free importation of personal and household goods brought into the U. S. under Government orders (H. Rept. 1556). p. 4746
17. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Rep. Sikes stated that lower prices were the major remedy for the current recession. pp. 4686-7
Rep. Alger contended that "By any normal standard our business and economic activities remain at a prosperous level." p. 4687
18. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Passman discussed and opposed the foreign aid program, with comments by Reps. Bailey, Rhodes (Ariz.), Frelinghuysen, Gross, Williams (Miss.), Herlong, Younger, Gary, O'Konski, Meade, and Byrd. pp. 4727-34

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. LANDS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting various telegrams requesting Senators to oppose S. 3051, to provide for termination of Federal supervision over Klamath Indian lands. p. A2770
20. TEXTILES. Various insertions discussing problems of the textile industry which have resulted from imports. pp. A2772-3, A2781-2, A2822
21. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Allen inserting an editorial, "Livestock Prices For Top Animals Soar To Records." pp. A2774-5
Rep. Kilday inserted an editorial containing interesting historical data on the cattle industry in Texas. pp. A2820-1
22. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reece inserting an editorial in support of the administration's farm program and stating, "of particular interest to me was the mention of the Agriculture Department's rural development program." p. A2775

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 25 (legislative day of March 17), 1958:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Oliver D. Hamlin, Jr., of California, to be United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit.

No. 48—11

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Donald E. Kelley, of Colorado, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado, term of 4 years.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Pervie Lee Dodd, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama, term of 4 years.

Tom Kimball, of Colorado, to be United States marshal for the district of Colorado, term of 4 years.

Vernon Woods, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Illinois, term of 4 years.

George A. Colbath, of New Hampshire, to be United States marshal for the district of New Hampshire, term of 4 years.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1958

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

James 4: 8: *Draw nigh unto God, and He will draw nigh unto thee.*

Almighty God, Thou art always calling and constraining us to draw nigh unto Thee in prayer with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

We are now coming unto Thee, bringing many things that we cannot leave behind; our sins and shortcomings, our failures and frustrations, our problems and perplexities, beseeching Thee that we may find Thy grace sufficient for all our needs.

Help us to feel that Thou art daily seeking to deepen our faith and to strengthen our feeble wills with Thy sustaining power.

May all the barriers which prevent us from entering into an intimate and joyous fellowship with Thee, be broken down.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE LATE HONORABLE ROSCOE CONKLING McCULLOCH

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I announce to the House the passing of Roscoe Conkling McCulloch, a former Member of this body.

Roscoe McCulloch served in this House during the 64th, 65th, and 66th Congresses. He represented the 16th Congressional District which I now have the honor to represent.

As a Member of the House of Representatives Mr. McCulloch became an expert on tariff laws which made contribution to the development of the Middle West and particularly the 16th Congressional District. As a Member of Congress he served on the Banking and Currency Committee and also on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

He voluntarily retired from the House of Representatives and returned to his home in Canton, Ohio.

From 1922 to 1926 he served as an Assistant United States Attorney General, taking an active part in the investigation and prosecution of fraud cases, serving in the interests of the Government.

He later served as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, having accepted the appointment at the insistence of Gov. Myers Y. Cooper because of important rate cases that

were to be heard by the commission. While serving on the commission a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate by reason of the death of the Honorable Theodore E. Burton. Roscoe McCulloch was appointed to fill the vacancy and he served in the Senate for the unexpired term.

Mr. Speaker, Roscoe Conkling McCulloch throughout his lifetime made substantial contribution to the welfare and interests of his city, his State, and the Nation. He was an impressive and handsome man who looked every inch a statesman, and whose every action exemplified the best in statesmanship. I knew him well, Mr. Speaker, and I have lost a friend. Although I have not seen him in recent years I have vivid memories of being associated with him in the practice of law and hearing him recount many of his experiences as he served here in the House of Representatives.

He is survived by his widow, Helen Herbruck McCulloch, a son, Hugh McCulloch and his daughter, Katherine.

To his family I extend my most sincere sympathies.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the life, character, and service of the late Mr. McCulloch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday next to consider the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during general debate in the House today, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, many proposals have been advanced as cures for recession. The most important one has been mentioned but little and pushed not at all. High prices are our principal problem, and the President could do no greater service than to bring management and labor together in a determined effort to reduce prices.

Our economy is not in danger unless we talk recession into a depression. Despite scare headlines in nearly every issue of the major publications, we are still a prosperous Nation. A relatively small percentage of our people are unemployed. Savings are up. The Nation is sound and strong.

Now it is true that we have more unemployed than we had last year or that we have had a good many years. But also we have more people working than in most of the years of our history. I believe the reasons for the fact that unemployment has grown in recent months are easily determined. People are tired of high prices. There has been a buyer's strike against prices that are ridiculously high for products which stress gadgetry more than service and reliability. I believe also that people are apprehensive about the security of our Nation, because they are still disturbed by Russian progress in the scientific field and in the diplomatic arena.

This situation could feed on itself and grow. But there are remedies and one major remedy is lower prices. The economic experts agree that the failure of prices to come down is the most unusual thing about the current recession. That in itself is an admission this is no ordinary recession generated by economic weakness. People will start buying again when there is good reason for it. Certainly an attack on high prices is preferable to huge spending programs or to tax cuts.

We cannot spend ourselves into prosperity through Government appropriations. The measures which have been

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1959

MARCH 25, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11645]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1959 on the following pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	725 to 744, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	561 to 622, “
National Labor Relations Board.....	166 to 167, “
National Mediation Board.....	167 to 168, “
Railroad Retirement Board.....	171 to 172, “
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	152
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	161
United States Soldiers' Home.....	545

The Committee also considered the budget amendment contained in House Document No. 354.

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each amount included in the bill for 1959, the corresponding budget estimate, and amount available for the fiscal year 1958 with appropriate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1958, the requests for 1959, and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Bill for 1959	Bill for 1959 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959
Department of Labor.....	\$430, 217, 600	\$408, 032, 600	\$382, 446, 800	—\$47, 770, 800	—\$25, 585, 800
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2, 732, 914, 381	2, 550, 724, 581	2, 565, 080, 581	—167, 833, 800	+14, 356, 000
National Labor Relations Board.....	9, 384, 800	9, 985, 000	9, 384, 800		—600, 200
National Mediation Board.....	1, 295, 000	1, 295, 000	1, 295, 000		
Railroad Retirement Board.....	(8, 150, 000)	(8, 450, 000)	(8, 450, 000)	(+300, 000)	(-----)
National Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3, 550, 000	3, 695, 000	3, 650, 000	+100, 000	—45, 000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000		
U. S. Soldiers' Home.....	(4, 750, 000)	(5, 178, 000)	(5, 256, 000)	(+506, 000)	(+78, 000)
Total.....	3, 177, 366, 781	2, 973, 737, 181	2, 961, 862, 181	—215, 504, 600	—11, 875, 000

UNCONTROLLABLE APPROPRIATIONS

There are several items in the bill for which appropriations are not subject to control through appropriation acts due to the fact that the basic legislative authority establishes mathematical formulas which leave no administrative discretion in determining the amount of funds to be expended. While these appropriation items are few in number the amount requested and included in the bill for them represents approximately two-thirds of the total carried in the bill.

The large items among those referred to above are shown in the following table:

Item	Request for 1959	Carried in the bill
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	\$19, 000, 000	\$19, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	27, 800, 000	27, 800, 000
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1, 806, 400, 000	1, 806, 400, 000
Total.....	1, 853, 200, 000	1, 853, 200, 000

EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment has a strong and direct influence on the need for appropriations carried in this bill. The effect on those listed in the above table is obvious, but it is not limited to them. It extends also to such appropriations as grants to States for administering the unemployment insurance programs, administering the minimum wage laws, and the veterans reemployment rights program to mention a few.

Last year the Committee made some reductions in the requests for some of these appropriations. These reductions were made on the basis of the then current rates of expenditure and reasonable prospects

for the future. Because of the high rate of unemployment and general economic conditions these cuts, and over \$100 million in addition, have already been restored by way of supplemental appropriations requested by the administration and passed by Congress earlier this session.

The President's Budget was prepared last fall. It is certainly not taking a pessimistic or alarmist's view of our economy to say that the economic outlook for next fiscal year is not as good now as it was then.

Two concrete examples of how far some of the estimates in the President's Budget are from reality are the estimates of supplemental needs in 1958 for unemployment compensation of veterans and former Federal employees. The Budget estimated the needs to be \$8 million for unemployed veterans and \$14.5 million for unemployed former Federal employees. On the basis of a reevaluation of needs early in January, the estimates the President submitted to Congress on January 22 were increased to \$25 million and \$18.4 million, respectively. Nor has the situation improved since January; in fact, the contrary is true. In January, officials of the Department of Labor told the Committee that insured unemployment was estimated to reach a peak of 2.9 million and start declining by the middle of February. The facts are that insured unemployment did not even level off until the week ending March 8, when there were over 3.2 million and the number would have been still higher except that large numbers of unemployed had exhausted their benefits.

In spite of all this the administration has failed to make any revision of their original estimates to bring them more in line with current realities, with the single exception of the hospital construction program. The Secretaries of the two Departments were invited during hearings on this bill and subsequently by letter from the Subcommittee Chairman to submit their suggestions for revision of these requests. Both Secretaries admitted that some of their requests were likely too low but, as Secretary Folsom phrased it, "To avoid a series of amended estimates we believe it wiser to defer submission of budget revisions until we have a better basis for projecting requirements."

In view of the facts set forth above there was little room for reductions in the budget presented to the Committee, in fact, the Committee has, for all practical purposes, been informed by both Departments that their requests will have to be revised upward because of current economic conditions and the outlook for the future. Why both Departments refuse to present up-to-date estimates at this time is difficult to understand. In any case the Congress should be on notice that supplemental requests will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

QUESTIONABLE BUDGET PRACTICES

The workings of the Bureau of the Budget are strange and devious, and sometimes rather amusing. A few instances are set forth as examples.

On page 561 of the Budget, the leadoff sentence for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare chapter is as follows:

The budget recommends new obligational authority totaling \$2,793 million for the Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare for 1959, a decrease of \$76 million from 1958 * * *.

When Secretary Folsom appeared before the Committee he pointed out that the 1959 budget is about \$50 million over 1958. There appears on pages 13 and 14 and on 382-384 of the hearings an attempt to show how the Bureau of the Budget's bookkeeping can come up with the 1959 budget being a decrease of \$76 million when in actuality, as the Secretary said, it is an increase of some \$50 million.

Another example is in the field of the so-called "reserves for savings." The original apportionment of the 1958 appropriation to the Dental Health Institute was made by the Bureau of the Budget on August 7. This represented a withholding of funds Congress had appropriated and the Department had requested, on July 25, to be apportioned. The Department appealed on August 13 and a revision was made by the Bureau on August 19. Since funds appropriated by Congress were still being withheld, the Department again appealed on August 20. A second revision was made by the Bureau of the Budget the same day. This action was again appealed by the Department on September 13. The Bureau of the Budget revised the apportionment again on September 20.

The final "reserve for savings" was \$1,000 out of an appropriation of \$6,430,000. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of dollars it took to make this "savings".

Another example is brought out on pages 232 and 233 of the Department of Labor hearings where an unrealistic ceiling was placed on what the Bureau of Employees' Compensation was allowed to estimate would be paid to injured Federal employees, just to make the Budget look better.

Why the Bureau of the Budget spends so much time on such things when prompt attention cannot be given to important matters is a complete mystery.

Nor is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare without blame in this field. The justifications of the Office of Education indicated that they planned to add 11 positions to their international activities in 1958 that were not included in the 1958 budget presented to Congress last year. The Children's Bureau was given funds in their regular appropriation for 1958 for 2 positions for advance planning for the White House Conference on Children and Youth. The 1959 budget contains a request for a separate appropriation for this purpose but no adjustment was made in the regular appropriation, with the result that funds were budgeted for the same purpose under both appropriations. Another example is requests for funds to reduce lapses, or the total savings resulting from unfilled positions, to a "normal" level. In one instance that was checked in detail the Committee found that lapses had been over twice the claimed "normal" level every year for the past 10 years. When questioned about this on one appropriation a statement was furnished for the record showing that every year had "abnormal conditions".

Most of the things enumerated above are petty and involve so little money, comparatively speaking, that it is difficult to attribute them to anything but the functional degeneration, and the general deterioration of personnel morale, that has taken place in the top echelon of the Federal budget organization during the last few years and has to a certain extent permeated the whole budget process.

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION AND CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For the third time the budget included extensive requests for additional funds for Defense Mobilization and Civil Defense activities as a part of the programs of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. Following is an excerpt from the Committee's report on the bill for fiscal year 1956 which was quoted in the Committee's report on the bill for 1958:

The Committee has disapproved all requests from both Departments, for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization activities. It is the Committee's firm belief that the scattering of the basic program authorities through the Executive Branch and the piecemeal consideration of appropriations for these activities by the Legislative Branch can result only in confusion and waste of public funds. It would appear that the only businesslike way to handle this matter would be for the central agency, charged with the primary responsibility, to prepare and present to the Congress a total, integrated program.

The Committee has not changed its opinion. All such requests have been denied and the Committee will look with extreme disfavor on the diversion, for these purposes, of any funds in the bill.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT OF THE OLDER WORKER

The Committee noted its dissatisfaction with progress in this program in the report on the bill for 1958, and expressed hope that the so-called action programs which were planned for 1958 would speed up progress in this field. The Committee regrets that it cannot report very much progress having been made. As great as this problem is, it is certainly regrettable that more is not being done. If existing programs and existing legislation cannot accomplish more in this field in the future the Department should certainly come forward with proposals for something new.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,478,000, a reduction of \$78,000 from the request and a reduction of \$2,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. The amount allowed will provide for two additional positions in the Office of the Administrative Assistant Secretary, and for four additional positions for international labor affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,321,000, an increase of \$200,000 in direct appropriations over both the request and the appropriation for 1958. The increase is occasioned entirely by the fact that a direct appropriation is being made for the work required by the Federal-Aid Highway Act rather than transferring funds for this purpose from the Highway Trust Fund as was done in 1958 and proposed in the budget for 1959. The Committee does not disagree with the

method employed in the past and proposed to be continued in 1959, in fact, the Committee feels that the Highway Program should stand on its own and not be subsidized from the general funds of the Treasury for any of the program's expenses. However, a recent ruling was made that expenditures of this type are not authorized by the basic law. While the Committee does not believe this is the proper way to finance this activity, it has no quarrel with the decision and is, of course, abiding by it.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$995,000, a reduction of \$9,000 from the request and an increase of \$10,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. All of the increase is for the expenses of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$542,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,600,000, a reduction of \$300,000 from the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958. The requested increase was for expansion in the field of training. A similar request was made last year in the budget for 1958. The Committee and subsequently the Congress took similar action on that proposal. Last year in its report, the Committee stated:

Many Members of Congress have expressed concern that this proposed program was getting into the field of vocational education. The Committee has, therefore, deferred the possible extension of the program until it has more conclusive evidence of whether or not this concern is well founded.

The Committee has reason to believe that the people concerned are much more nearly in agreement than was the case a year ago. It is still obvious, however, that all the differences have not yet been resolved. The Committee is convinced that there is a great need for more and better training activities and is encouraged by the progress that has been made in working out a mutually satisfactory and integrated program in the broad field of vocational education and training. But to start this proposed program while there are still disagreements might easily do more harm than good in the long run.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$125,600 as a direct appropriation and \$6,093,400 as a transfer from the unemployment trust fund. This compares with the request for \$125,600 as a direct appropriation and \$6,174,400 as a transfer; and an appropriation for 1958 of \$125,600 as a direct appropriation and a transfer of \$5,832,400. The reduction of \$81,000 represents the request for Civil Defense

activities. The increase of \$261,000 over the 1958 appropriation includes \$20,800 for the Veterans Employment Service.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$305,000,000, a reduction of \$24,300,000 from the request and an increase of \$12,186,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The budget was based on the assumption that insured unemployment in 1959 would average about 2 million per week. This assumption now appears to be quite unrealistic. The Committee attempted both during the hearings and through a written request to the Secretary after the hearings, to secure a better estimate on this and other programs in the Department. Inasmuch as the Committee has not been able to secure the current estimates, the Committee action is based on the same economic assumptions as were used by the Department in the preparation of the request. It thus almost goes without saying that a supplemental request will be necessary and the Committee will give consideration to it using as a base the difference between an average of 2 million of insured unemployment per week and the new estimate.

The amount allowed includes approximately \$1 million for workload increases in tax collection and wage record activities, an increase of approximately \$500,000 for the counseling function especially in connection with employment of the older workers and handicapped persons; \$10 million for the contingency fund; and other adjustments netting approximately \$500,000.

While the amount recommended in the bill is a substantial reduction from the request, the Committee is satisfied that it will be sufficient to carry out the workload on which it is based. The primary reason for this belief is that the unemployment insurance workload estimated for 1958 and the workload used as a basis for the 1959 request are approximately equal and the amount in the bill is \$2,186,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the same purposes in 1958. One important factor that the Committee believes was not given sufficient weight in the preparation of the budget, is that the unit costs of handling unemployment claims goes down as the number of claims increases. This is especially true in the hundreds of small offices where, in normal times, there is necessarily a certain amount of stand-by time, with the result that a large percentage increase in unemployment claims can often be efficiently handled with no increase in staff.

The Committee is concerned about the great increases in the cost of this program over the last several years. The appropriations already made for fiscal year 1958 are well over twice the amount appropriated for the program ten years ago. While it is obvious that costs of operations have gone up considerably in the last ten years it would seem that this extensive an increase should prompt an analysis to determine whether there are some factors that have been increasing more than necessary to conduct an effective program. One example of items that the Committee has specially noted is rent of premises, which has been increasing by about ten percent per year. The Committee will expect the Bureau to have an analysis of these factors available in time for hearings on the 1960 budget.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The bill includes \$19,000,000, the amount of the request and a reduction of \$42,800,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. While under the law many

veterans will become ineligible for unemployment benefits in 1959, it appears quite certain that the \$19,000,000 figure will prove too low. However, this is another one of the items where the Committee attempted to secure better estimates from the Department but was unable to do so. Inasmuch as payments made under this program are mandatory if veterans meet the requirements of the basic law, there will be no recourse but to supplement this appropriation at a later date if it is too low.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.—The bill includes \$27,800,000, the amount of the request and a reduction of \$15,600,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. The same situation prevails with respect to this item as with respect to the item just dealt with above. If the Committee had been able to get from the Department a proper analysis of the needs for the program in view of current conditions there is little doubt that the amount carried in the bill would be larger. Again this is a mandatory item if former Federal employees meet the requirements of the basic law so the amount carried in this bill is not of paramount importance so long as it is sufficient to carry the program until such time as whatever supplemental appropriations are necessary can be provided.

Compliance activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—When the Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1958 was before the House last year it was obvious from the debate that a great many Members felt that if the program were continued at all it should be fully paid for by those growers who receive the benefits of the program. As a further indication of the feeling of the Membership on this appropriation, an amendment to substantially cut it passed the House by 342 to 77 or a margin of over 4 to 1. While logical arguments can be made for the growers bearing the entire cost of this program through the revolving fund into which their fees are paid, it appears to the Committee that the activity for securing compliance with contract provisions should not be so financed. To do so, would be placing the employees who are policing the program in the position of being dependent, upon fees paid by those being policed, for their salaries. The Committee, therefore, recommends a direct appropriation of \$480,600, the amount of the request, for these activities.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The bill includes authorization to use \$1,550,000 from the revolving fund for all expenses of this program not otherwise provided for. This compares with the request of \$1,769,400. It was testified by Department officials that the original estimate of the number of Mexican farm laborers to be imported was likely too high due to the fact that it had been calculated in November when domestic unemployment was estimated to be at a much lower level in 1959 than now appears probable.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes a direct appropriation of \$2,810,600 and a transfer, from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, of \$47,400, the same as the request in both instances and \$27,400 less in total than the amount appropriated for 1958.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,332,000, a decrease of \$240,000 from the request and an increase of \$132,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The increase includes \$20,000 for printing costs in connection with the 1959 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook and \$100,000 for improvement of statistics in the areas of wholesale and retail prices.

The Committee was impressed with testimony it received concerning the need for repricing the "City workers' family budget." This appears to the Committee to be of sufficient importance that it should be accomplished with the funds recommended in the bill.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$462,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$10,500,000, the amount of the request and a reduction of \$100,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. The Division conducted a compliance survey during the past year to determine the extent of non-compliance with the minimum wage and hour laws. While this compliance survey did not cover 100 percent of the business establishments covered by the law, it revealed that minimum wage underpayments amounted to approximately \$19 million, and a total of 600,000 employees were underpaid by about \$64,100,000 under the overtime provisions. While the survey indicated that underpayments totaled over \$80 million just in those establishments included in the survey, actual compliance activities found violations totaling \$15,200,000. Thus it is obvious that the Wage and Hour Division is not doing much more than scratch the surface in actually locating violations and, if the results of the survey are valid, the goal of securing compliance is still a long ways off. Both Secretary Mitchell and the Acting Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division assured the Committee that the budget request would enable them to do a good compliance job. The Committee will expect a better report of accomplishments next year than was presented in this year's hearings.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

PROGRAM ON AGING

Some of the most serious problems of the nation are in the field of the aging. These problems are growing larger every year as both the total number and the proportion of our population in the upper age brackets grows. The Department has shown some progress in this field over the last few years, but it has been disappointingly slow and there is some question that progress is even keeping up with the increasing size of the problem. The Committee could not help but note that the budget for the immediate Office of the Secretary has three organizational divisions, and under these there are ten sub-

divisions, but the "Special staff on aging" is not set forth in the organizational pattern since it is rated only as a part of one of the ten subdivisions. Ordinarily the Committee would consider such a fact to be unimportant but in view of the lack of progress in this field, it may well be indicative of the priority and importance attached to this field by the Department. The Committee will expect that greater recognition and emphasis be given to the organizational unit primarily responsible for this program at the Departmental level.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The bill includes \$400,000, the amount of request and an increase of \$72,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$9,300,000, a reduction of \$110,000 from the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1958. The decrease of \$110,000 represents the amount budgeted for Civil Defense activities.

About three years ago, Secretary Hobby appointed a Citizens Committee to make a study of the administration of the Food and Drug laws and make recommendations to her concerning any improvements they might determine should be made in this program. This Committee was made up of some of the top men in the industries most affected by these laws. It included in its membership, a vice president of General Mills, a vice president of the H. J. Heinz Co., and the President of Chanel Inc. The Citizens' Committee recommended a three to four-fold expansion of the Food and Drug Administration in a period of from five to ten years starting with 1957. Their report was subsequently endorsed by the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the National Canners Association by formal resolutions. The Committee is at a loss to understand why these recommendations have been discarded. The only reason given during the hearings was that expansion would not fit in with the overall budget policies. The Committee assumes that the same reason applies to the lack of a much needed program to correct the deplorable space situation in some of the field offices and laboratories, such as Boston and Atlanta.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,975,000, the amount of the budget request and \$25,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1958.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$785,000, the amount of the request and \$55,000 more than the amount appropriated in 1958.

Construction.—The bill includes \$123,000, the amount of the request and \$1,567,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1958. The Committee is quite disappointed in the progress of the construction program which was started in 1956. The Committee was told of certain changes which have been made administratively which should expedite this program. The Committee hopes that a better progress report will be forthcoming next year.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request and an increase of \$100,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The Committee was pleased to note the high commendation of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, when they stated, in re-affirming the accreditation of the University, "This recognition by Howard University's peers in Middle States Community of Higher Education is well deserved. We appreciate the spirit in which you have cooperated with the Commission and achieved the commendable and, in some respects, even remarkable improvements which have been called to our attention." The Committee is of the belief that with the increase granted in the bill the University will be able to maintain the high standards that it has achieved.

Plans and specifications.—The bill includes \$123,000, a reduction of \$48,000 from the request and a reduction of \$27,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. The amount recommended in the bill is the amount estimated to be necessary to complete the plans and specifications for the physical education building for which \$80,000 was appropriated in 1958. The reduction of \$48,000 represents a recent revision in the estimated cost, which was reported to the Committee by President Johnson.

Liquidation of contract authority.—The bill includes \$163,000 which is the amount estimated to be necessary to liquidate contract authority previously granted for the construction of the Men's Dormitory.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Vocational education.—The bill includes \$33,750,081, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

Grants for library services.—The bill includes \$5 million, an increase of \$2 million over the amount requested and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958. The Library Services Act was signed into law on June 19, 1956. A request for the full annual authorization of \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 1957 was sent to Congress. It was after the beginning of the fiscal year that this request was made, and in view of the fact that it was also a new program, it appeared unlikely to the Congress that the full amount could be utilized. As a result, \$2,050,000 was appropriated. Future events proved the Congressional judgment to be correct, however, the amount appropriated for 1957 did enable the States to start a base program upon which to build in the following fiscal year. In the budget for 1958, when it was obvious that the States could use more funds, the policy was reversed and only \$3 million was requested. This Committee recommended the appropriation of \$5 million which was approved by the Congress. These funds are being fully utilized, and the effective and much needed program envisioned by the basic legislation is now in being. No reasons for seeking to cut this program back in fiscal year 1959 were presented to the Committee except the catchall that it is in conformity with the overall budget policy.

Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500 the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

School construction.—The bill includes \$750,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request. Inasmuch as legislation to extend this program is now pending, no construction funds are included in this bill. The amount requested in the budget was for technical assistance rendered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,800,000, a reduction of \$150,000 from the request and an increase of \$800,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

This has been one of the most neglected activities in the Federal Government for years. As late as fiscal year 1955, this country was spending less than \$3 million on this Office which was established to “* * * promote the cause of education throughout the country.” While charged with one of the greatest responsibilities of any agency of our Government, it was receiving little attention.

In its report on the bill for fiscal year 1956, this Committee stated:

The Committee feels very strongly that we ought to have an Office of Education that is effective, and one that the educational authorities all over the country would have pride in and would look to for leadership and for assistance in their problems.

Beginning with fiscal year 1957, considerable progress has been made toward this goal. A real cooperative research program has been inaugurated that is receiving strong support and a high degree of cooperation from the schools. The Office of Education deserves considerable credit for its leadership in the programs of research in the educational problems of the mentally retarded and cerebral palsied and in the field of speech and hearing defects. While this was being accomplished the whole Office has been built up to a level where it can come closer to rendering the services that the educational system needs and must have if the nation is to keep abreast of the changing conditions nationwide and worldwide.

During the past several months the Nation's attention has been called more forcefully to the fact that we cannot afford to be complacent. If we are to maintain a position of leadership it is more and more being recognized that education must keep up with the times. The increase allowed will provide for a continuation of the going programs and for some progress in the fields of highest priority. The Committee will expect that there be no diminution in efforts to provide a really effective program in the fields of the mentally retarded children and speech and hearing defects.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States and other agencies.—The bill includes \$50,600,000, the amount of the request and \$4,100,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. For many years this program achieved commendable results, but on a rather small scale. It is to the credit of Secretary Hobby that she strongly endorsed and had a large part in starting what was envisioned as an expansion of this program to its full effectiveness. This was based not only on a recognition of the great humanitarian values of the program, but also on the knowledge that for every dollar spent on this program the Federal government gets back over \$10 in taxes. Secretary Hobby's goal was to expand the program to the point that about 200,000 people would be rehabilitated each year by about 1960. Progress has been made in the last three

years, however, even if that progress were continued it is doubtful that the goal would have been reached in the time period originally contemplated. The Committee was therefore quite surprised that the budget not only failed to include any provisions for encouraging a more rapid expansion of the program, but actually recommended a restraint on progress by including in the proposed appropriation language the same figure of \$53,000,000 as the base for making allotments to the States. The Committee has increased the figure to \$56,000,000 which will enable those States, who have continued to increase their own appropriations, to receive the full amount of Federal funds to which they are entitled under the formula in the basic Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Training and traineeships.—The bill includes \$4,800,000, the amount of the request and \$400,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,400,000, the amount of the request and \$70,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general.—The bill includes \$22 million, a reduction of \$889,000 from the request and a reduction of \$592,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958.

Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska.—The bill includes \$2,165,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

Construction of mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska.—The bill includes \$6,500,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose by Public Law 830 of the 84th Congress. This law provided for the progressive transfer of responsibility for the care of the mentally ill of Alaska from the Federal government to the Territory over a ten year period. Since no adequate facilities for this purpose now exist in the Territory, the Act authorized the appropriation of \$6,500,000 of Federal funds for this purpose.

Control of venereal diseases.—The bill includes \$4,400,000, the amount of the request and a reduction of \$15,000 from the appropriation for 1958. This is another program that the Committee was certainly surprised to see cut back in the budget. All of the testimony and statistics presented to the Committee indicated that the total problem is increasing rather than decreasing.

Control of tuberculosis.—The bill includes \$5,386,000, the amount of the budget request and a reduction of \$1,614,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958.

Control of communicable diseases.—The bill includes \$6,200,000 the amount of the request and \$850,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1958. The major portion of the reduction is occasioned by discontinuance of the emergency program for prevention and control of Asian influenza for which \$800,000 was appropriated in 1958. Since there is also a transfer to the appropriation "Hospitals and Medical Care" of expenses now financed under this appropriation amounting to approximately \$47,000, the amount carried in the bill will provide for a continuation of these activities at substantially the current level.

For many years this Committee has indicated its belief that a new building for the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta should be given high priority. There has been a considerable amount of unnecessary delay in this matter. Then after plans had been prepared this building was authorized under the lease-purchase program. The

Committee went into this matter in some detail during the hearings last year and determined that construction under the lease-purchase program would cost the federal government a considerable sum in excess of what the costs would be under a direct appropriation. In an attempt to save several million dollars the Committee put a provision in the bill prohibiting the Department from participating in any activities concerned with proceeding under the lease-purchase program and asked that a budget request for a direct appropriation be presented to Congress. There was no change suggested in this provision when the bill was considered by the House. Even in the face of this action, the General Services Administration went ahead without the participation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and has now entered into contracts both for financing and constructing this building under the lease-purchase arrangement. The Committee has received an analysis from the Comptroller General comparing the cost of this building under lease-purchase and what it would cost under a direct appropriation. The cost under direct appropriations would be \$13,634,100. Under the lease-purchase arrangement it will cost the government \$28,251,503. In the opinion of the Committee this action of the Administration is completely indefensible.

A major item of increased cost is for interest. The financing contract, which is with a large insurance company, calls for 4.97 percent interest. The Comptroller General stated that this insurance company was the sole bidder.

Sanitary engineering activities.—The bill includes \$12,725,000, a reduction of \$90,000 from the request and an increase of \$85,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Grants for waste treatment works construction.—The bill includes \$45 million, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes \$121,200,000, the amount of the budget request, as amended, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958. The original budget request for this purpose was \$75 million. It was difficult for the Committee to determine whether the primary reason for the recommended reduction was simply to conform with some high budget policy, or the belief that the program had accomplished its purpose to the point where a reduction would be in keeping with the original objectives. This question was resolved in no uncertain terms by the table which appears on pages 172–178 of the Committee hearings with the Public Health Service. This table shows that the States are prepared to proceed with a program approximating \$1,300,000,000 if the Federal government would appropriate \$500 million on a matching basis under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act. There are some Members of the Committee who would prefer that additional funds were appropriated for this purpose, and there are Members who would likely prefer that less were appropriated, but, judging by the great number of communications received by the Committee, there is little doubt that the revised estimate of \$121,200,000 more nearly conforms with the public opinion on this subject than did the original request of \$75 million.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.—The bill includes \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$20,000 from the request and a reduction of \$150,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958. The reduction of \$20,000 represents a request for funds to cover Civil Defense activities.

Hospitals and medical care.—The bill includes \$44,730,000, an increase of \$421,000 over the request and an increase of \$331,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

All of the increase above the amount requested is for the leprosarium operated at Carville, Louisiana. This hospital is located in an isolated area on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Due to its location and the lack of adequate facilities, it is not an attractive place for the professional people necessary for its operation. One of the greatest needs is new quarters for the staff to replace eleven sets which were obsolete in 1921. \$210,000 is included for this purpose. Another great need is for a research program. Practically no research is being done at the present time even though this is the only institution in the continental United States dealing just with this disease. \$91,000 is included in the bill for research and training. The remaining portion of the increase, \$120,000, is for ten small dwellings to provide family quarters for married couples who are patients at the hospital.

From all the information which the Committee has received about the U. S. Public Health Service hospitals, their present condition and operations leave a great deal to be desired. A little over a year ago the Public Health Service had some of these hospitals surveyed by independent experts in the field of hospital administration. These reports were unanimous in indicating that these hospitals lack proper facilities and personnel. The Public Health Service submitted a supplemental request for 1958 and a start was made toward correcting these inadequacies. The Committee is surprised that, after taking the time and going to the expense of having these surveys made, and starting on a program of correction as recommended by these experts, that the administration has now reversed itself and asked for a budget which cannot support even the personnel that are currently employed. The Committee is also surprised that the Department has paid so little attention to the need for renovation of these hospitals that have had no major repairs since before World War II; and that the Department has taken a rather luke warm interest in utilizing the professional personnel and facilities for research activities when at the same time great amounts of research funds are being granted to other hospitals.

Foreign Quarantine activities.—The bill includes \$3,983,000, the amount of the request and an increase of \$107,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The only large increase included in the bill is to put the program for control of yellow fever, which was in effect part of fiscal year 1958, on a full-year basis in 1959.

Last year Congress passed legislation in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1957, which was aimed at placing the Foreign Quarantine Service on a basis that would more nearly conform with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Bureau with respect to the financing of overtime inspection work. There were inexcusable delays in the issuance of instructions with the result that shippers were not billed and employees were not paid for their overtime until December, six months after this legislation went into effect. Also, the Department has taken the most conservative action possible in establishing rates of pay under this legislation. In the opinion of the Committee, this is clearly contrary to the intent of Congress which was to liberalize these rates to bring them more nearly in conformity with the pay for similar activities in the other two agencies whose employees work side by side with those of the

Foreign Quarantine Service. The Committee will expect that this matter be reviewed as soon as possible and, if revisions are not made, the Department should have much better reasons for its action than were presented to the Committee in the hearings this year.

Indian Health Activities.—The bill includes \$40,225,000, the amount of the request and an increase of \$125,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The increase is to cover increased mandatory cost items. No increase in personnel is provided.

The Committee has spent more time and effort in studying this program than any other single program provided for in the bill. There is no doubt of the great need for activities in this field. The Congress has indicated its recognition of this need by increasing the appropriations from \$24 million in 1955 to \$40 million in 1958. While there is no doubt that good has been accomplished with the increased funds, the administration of this program leaves much to be desired.

Since the program has been transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, over 1,100 additional employees have been added. The Committee is at a complete loss to understand why, with this big increase, the Public Health Service has not been able to reopen the closed ward at the Fort Defiance Hospital.

The Committee has received complaints from several sources that the amount set aside for contract medical services has been increased out of proportion with the increases applied to the Public Health Service's hospitals with a result that medical care costs have been increased more than would otherwise be necessary. There have also been complaints that appear to be quite well founded that the controls on the funds for contract medical services are so rigidly maintained that additional inefficiencies have resulted.

The Committee seriously questions the need for the two administrative levels of area offices and sub-area offices that exist in some places. This is a carryover from the Department of the Interior and seems to be continued just because that is the way it has been done for many years in the past. In general, operations seem to be continuing just about the same as they always have with the exception of more funds and more personnel. In fact the Public Health Service has still not even issued a new manual of operations, but is simply using the old Bureau of Indian Affairs manual.

Construction of Indian health facilities.—The bill includes \$3,124,000, an increase of \$750,000 over the amount requested and a decrease of \$6,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958.

The shortcomings of the Indian health program since it was transferred to the Public Health Service are most evident in this field. The handling of the Shiprock hospital project is an example. There is a desperate need for a new facility in this area. Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a new hospital, which funds were available August 1, 1955, over 2½ years ago. The details of the fumbling around on this project are set forth in the hearings on pages 297–301. After 2½ years the plans were still not ready, at the time of the hearings, to be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval to start construction.

The Shiprock hospital is used as a particular example only because of the emergency need. The other three hospitals for which funds were appropriated are in the same status—plans still have not pro-

gressed to the point where they can be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval.

The Committee will expect the Surgeon General to take a personal interest in correcting the administrative shortcomings and in seeing to it that the Indian Health Services are better integrated into the Public Health Service generally.

The Committee received formal testimony and considerable information concerning the desirability of proceeding without delay to provide for facilities under Public Law 151 passed by the last session of Congress. The Committee is convinced of the merits of this program and has provided \$750,000 in the bill to finance a few of the projects with the highest priority.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

FINANCING

For the last several years Congress has consistently supported the National Institutes of Health at a level that provided for orderly expansion of the programs of research in the major diseases of mankind. The Committee could not in good conscience accept, as being even near to adequate, the budget submitted by the Administration. That budget not only represented lack of progress, it represented a backward step.

While the total number of dollars requested under this head is exactly the same as was appropriated in 1958, this far from tells the story. There was appropriated a total of \$97,729,000 just for research projects for 1958. The budget for 1959 includes \$97,329,000 for research projects but also includes a proposal to give the grantees an additional allowance for overhead expenses totaling \$6,748,700 which amount would have to be taken from the \$97,329,000. Thus, even without allowing for the increased expenses of conducting research, the budget represented a cut of over \$7,000,000. To illustrate the practical effect of such a cut, the Cancer Institute had grant funds budgeted for only 26 new research projects, compared with 337 such projects being financed this year; there were grant funds budgeted for 87 new projects in Mental Health for 1959 compared with 293 this year; in the Heart Institute the comparable figures were 53 in 1959 and 223 in the current year; and similar reductions were applied in the other Institutes.

The Committee could find no basis for starting to go backward in this program except the desire to save dollars. The saving of dollars is a laudable objective, and one that the Committee strongly favors, if it is not at the expense of programs worth many times the dollars saved.

The Committee did not allow the increase for overhead expenses. As was said in the report last year when a similar request was disallowed:

The Committee does not doubt that most medical schools need some additional financial assistance, however, funds appropriated to the National Institutes of Health are not for the purpose of general assistance to medical schools, and the Committee was not convinced that the research program for which these funds are appropriated would suffer by main-

taining the current policies in regard to overhead allowances, or that the maintenance of this policy would be unfair to the institutions that request these research grants.

This action will add \$6,748,700 to the research program. In addition, the Committee recommends increases in the budget for the activities of the various Institutes totaling \$8,200,000. This the Committee believes will provide for a continuation of orderly progress toward the end of finding more of the answers to the dread diseases that plague mankind.

A tabular summary of the Committee action follows:

Program	1958 appropriation	1959 request	Recommended in the bill	Program increases, bill compared with 1959 request		
				Appropriation increase	Shift from overhead to program	Total
General research and services.....	\$14,026,000	\$17,742,000	\$17,742,000		\$657,700	\$657,700
Cancer.....	56,402,000	55,923,000	57,423,000	\$1,500,000	1,465,000	2,965,000
Mental Health.....	39,217,000	37,697,000	40,397,000	2,700,000	824,800	3,524,800
Heart.....	35,936,000	34,712,000	36,212,000	1,500,000	1,344,400	2,844,400
Dental Health.....	6,430,000	6,293,000	6,543,000	250,000	195,900	445,900
Arthritis and metabolic diseases.....	20,385,000	20,592,000	21,092,000	500,000	773,800	1,273,800
Allergy and infectious diseases.....	17,400,000	17,497,000	17,997,000	500,000	741,200	1,241,200
Neurology and blindness.....	21,387,000	20,727,000	21,977,000	1,250,000	745,900	1,995,900
Total.....	211,183,000	211,183,000	219,383,000	8,200,000	6,748,700	14,948,700

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Committee is pleased to note the continuing vigor of medical research in this country, and it is gratified to have played a part in bringing about sound growth over the years.

Ten years ago the total research effort of the nation in such fields as arthritis, rheumatism, all neurological disorders—for example, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease—was insignificant. Now research in these areas is flourishing. There have been research break-throughs in arthritis, in epilepsy and in some other metabolic and neurological diseases. With sustained effort there will be comparable advances in other diseases.

Significant strides forward in heart disease, cancer and mental illness during the past year will be noted below, as will significant research findings in the field of dental disorders and allergy and infectious diseases.

Underlying all of the specific advances are some continuing principles which have guided the specific actions of the Committee:

1. Money and facilities should be available to support adequately every competent medical investigator in the country so long as there are serious gaps in our knowledge in these fields.

2. Research cannot be productively conducted on a start-and-stop basis. Stability is essential.

3. The key to effective research is the individual scientist. For this reason the Committee has consistently stressed the importance of training manpower.

4. The Committee looks forward to continuing expansion of medical research, and expects the National Institutes of Health,

together with the foremost non-governmental medical experts of the Nation, to present a comprehensive long-range program for the support of medical research and the training of medical research manpower.

5. Medical research must be financed from private funds as well as governmental funds. The Committee is gratified that private giving for medical research has expanded as governmental funds have grown. The close cooperative working arrangements between the private groups supporting medical research and the National Institutes of Health are necessary to the most effective use of both public and private funds.

General research and services.—The bill includes \$17,742,000, the amount of the request and \$3,716,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Funds appropriated under this item are the vital balance wheel for the programs of the various Institutes. These are the funds which support the kinds of important research which do not fall clearly within the province of any Institute.

The Committee is of the opinion that the increase of \$3,716,000 above the 1958 appropriation will establish a proper level for this activity in fiscal year 1959.

National Cancer Institute.—The bill includes \$57,423,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the amount requested and an increase of \$1,021,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

The research effort in cancer is producing results that would have seemed visionary as recently as a decade ago. The productivity of an aggressive research attack, guided by the best scientific advice available, is amply demonstrated by the evolution of the cancer program.

A few years ago a test for cancer involving study of cells was an experimental laboratory technique. Now this cytologic test is being used for mass screening in ten centers throughout the Nation. The technique is approaching the point where it can be used as a routine public health diagnostic procedure. At the moment, this test is used for cancer of the uterus, but studies are now in progress to determine whether it cannot be effectively used on a large scale to detect in the early stages cancer of the lung, bladder, bowel and prostate gland. With the methods of treatment now available, a simple and accurate method of early diagnosis would save many thousands of the more than a quarter of a million people who die each year from cancer.

On an even more advanced level of diagnosis, it appears possible that the presence of a cancer in the body may cause identifiable changes in certain components of blood. Considering the rate at which medical science has advanced over the past ten years, it is plausible to believe that in the decade ahead simple, accurate tests for cancer, such as a blood test, may make the early detection of cancer simple and be usable as a routine tool of the physician and public health worker.

On a more fundamental level, testimony before the Committee by scientists most competent to judge makes it clear that current research is pointing with increasing clarity towards the probability of a close link between viruses and cancer. The scientific story, as recounted by expert witnesses, involves a close connection between viruses and the determination of heredity, between non-living large molecules and organizations of these molecules into particles that have properties

of life, between growth-control mechanisms involving large molecules like those which join to form viruses and the uncontrolled growth characteristic of cancer. Dr. Wendell Stanley, a Nobel prize winner for his virus studies, has said:

"I believe the time has come when we should assume that viruses are responsible for most, if not all, kinds of cancer, including cancer in man, and design and execute our experiments accordingly."

If some forms of human cancer are found in fact to be caused by viruses, it is not fantastic to look ahead to the day when a vaccine against some kinds of cancer may be available.

The Committee will expect that a considerable portion of the increase provided for this Institute's research program be spent in this field.

Finally, the Committee notes with satisfaction the solution of many difficult problems associated with the cancer chemotherapy program, and the discovery of many leads that should be exploited. Part of the increase for this Institute should be used for support of this program.

Mental health activities.—The bill includes \$40,397,000, an increase of \$2,700,000 over the amount requested and \$1,180,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

The Nation's billion dollar annual bill just for care of the mentally ill continues. The tragedy of mental illness for those who are stricken and for their families continues. With the spectacular and continuing advances in those diseases with a clear physical origin, it is obvious that the relative importance of mental illness will continue to increase over the years ahead. This is not defeatism, but the realism required if the problem is to be attacked most productively.

The first attack is through research, and here results continue to be encouraging. Beginning with the "tranquilizers," a long series of drugs has appeared. Some of these "energize" mental patients who have fallen into a stupor; others actually produce temporary insanity. For the first time in the history of man, the possibility of isolating the specific body reactions involved in the production of abnormal mental states appears possible. This exciting prospect calls for a research program as intense as can be mounted by the trained people available, and extended as rapidly as new investigators can be produced.

The Committee has not been persuaded that the existing program in psychopharmacology operated by this Institute is fully effective. More vigorous, imaginative and diversified approaches are called for. It does not appear, for example, that there has been a strong and effective effort to enlist the aid of the pharmaceutical industry. The Committee trusts that this program will be more vigorously administered during the coming year. Research on such matters as why and how the new drugs work might well be more effectively stimulated, and the feasibility of systematic screening on a more adequate scale should be explored.

The Committee will expect that approximately \$1,300,000 of the increase provided will be spent in increasing research on schizophrenia above the level contemplated in the budget. The Committee lends full support to all approaches to this problem that are sanctioned by

competent scientific advice, for this disease is one of the most terrible afflictions of man and one of the most costly to society.

The social, medical and economic problems created by alcoholism continue to grow in importance. It is claimed by competent authorities that alcoholism ranks fourth among American public health problems, yet very little is being done in an effort to find the causes. Medical research in this field has been and still is practically nonexistent. The Committee will expect that a real research program into the basic medical factors involved in this problem be initiated and is earmarking \$700,000 of the increase in the appropriation for this purpose.

The Committee is convinced that the key to a successful long-range research program is the production of more competent investigators—not only psychiatrists but the full team of highly specialized people required for study of mental illnesses. For this reason, the Committee is earmarking \$700,000 of the increase for the training program.

It is clear to the Committee that, despite the large and effective training program of the National Institute of Mental Health, action to produce the required group of trained people—psychiatrists, psychiatrically trained physicians, sociologists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses—is inadequate. The Committee has seen little evidence of the kind of bold thinking and action that will be necessary to meet the personnel shortages. As one specific approach, the Committee wishes part of the increase to be devoted to a more vigorous pilot project for providing basic psychiatric instruction to physicians.

National Heart Institute.—The bill includes \$36,212,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the request and \$276,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Of the advances in any field of medicine over the past decade, none are more inspiring than those in diseases of the heart. Three areas of inquiry have impressed the Committee as showing progress that promises well for the future—the causes of atherosclerosis, the causes of strokes and studies of anti-coagulants. It will be expected that the increase provided will be spent mainly in these fields.

In every year, significant new facts bearing upon atherosclerosis come to light. The knowledge that was new a few years ago, such as the involvement of cholesterol in atherosclerosis, now seems elementary. They are on the track of the specific set of body defects which result in faulty handling of fat in the body, ultimately resulting in the formation of plaques of cholesterol in arteries. Given adequate support, these lines of investigation will continue to bear fruit.

Strokes are related to atherosclerosis. The plaques of cholesterol in arteries often cause the formation of blood clots. These clots circulate in the blood stream. They can clog vessels in the brain causing strokes, or in the heart, causing coronary thrombosis. It is therefore a scientific task of first importance to stop the formation of clots in the blood stream and to dissolve those already formed. The so-called anti-coagulant therapy with such drugs as dicumarol is well established. Such drugs are quite effective in preventing clot formation, although they can and are being improved. A new advance is the discovery of drugs derived from molds which will attack and dissolve clots already formed. If this research lead works out, and the evidence now is favorable, thousands of people will have a new lease on life.

High blood pressure is a disease which will, except for relatively few individuals, be controllable within a few years. A number of highly effective blood pressure lowering agents are already available, and new ones are discovered every year.

A major continuing need in the heart disease field is fast and accurate assessment of the full effects and side effects of various drugs through controlled study of large population groups. The possibility of moving drugs quickly from the laboratory to general use should be fully exploited.

It is becoming increasingly evident that heredity is a very important factor in heart disease, especially in atherosclerosis. In the opinion of the Committee, too little attention is being given to research in this field. It will be expected that a portion of the increased funds be utilized in this area. Of course, the importance of heredity is far from limited to this Institute's field of interest. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a training program, or programs, for geneticists in order to develop the qualified manpower to follow up the many leads that have been developed that indicate heredity may have an important role in many medical problems.

Dental health activities.—The bill includes \$6,543,000, an increase of \$250,000 over the amount requested and \$113,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

After the magnificent and classic research on protection of teeth against decay by fluorides in water, the dental research program is moving into new areas. Given the increased funds appropriated by Congress, the scope and variety of dental research has grown rapidly. The Committee has been particularly impressed by studies showing that many dental defects are hereditary, studies using the electron microscope indicating the precise way in which tooth decay attacks tooth enamel, and studies of the chemical composition of saliva in persons with and without dental caries.

The Committee is confident that, with proper financial support, the fine progress over recent years will continue.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.—The bill includes \$21,092,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the request and \$707,000 above the amount appropriated for 1958.

In addition to arthritis, this Institute deals with the whole range of metabolic diseases such as rheumatism, gout, diabetes, ulcerative colitis, ileitis, and peptic ulcer. These fields, in past years have been considered forbidding and barren because of their difficulty, and the fact that many of them seem, like cancer, to be bound up with profound life processes.

But with the enthusiasm of leaders in this field during recent years, and with the provision of research funds, progress has come. New workers with new approaches have entered these fields. Key discoveries, such as the effectiveness of cortisone in arthritis, have opened up wide and productive areas of study. A new test for rheumatoid arthritis, involving the clumping of blood cells, has been discovered. The family of drugs to which cortisone belongs—the steroids—has been combed productively to produce new drugs more effective than cortisone but without the harmful side effects.

Real progress is being made in the perfection of oral drugs for diabetes. At the present time no drug is available that is as effective as insulin injections, but we are much closer to that point than we

were a year ago. The many thousands of sufferers from this disorder have reason to hope that a simple pill will soon displace the necessity for the frequent and disagreeable injections now necessary for most of them.

The total number of illnesses given professional medical attention in the United States is about 280 million per year. Circulatory diseases account for about 55 million, the largest number in any one disease group, but diseases of the digestive tract are in second place with some 40 million. It is hard to understand why the field of gastroenterology has been so neglected by those who administer our medical research programs. In the face of the statistics set forth above, the medical research funds allocated to this field total only slightly more than 1 percent of the total.

Diseases of the digestive tract do not have the dramatic appeal of such things as cancer and heart disease. However, when one considers the fact that one person out of every ten will, sometime during his life, have a peptic ulcer, the practical need for doing something in this field is certainly obvious. However, it is not only being slighted in the research field but in the training field as well. There are 84 medical schools receiving training grants from the National Institutes of Health, but only 12 of them are receiving funds for training in gastroenterology.

The Committee is of the strong opinion that we are doing far less in this field than is warranted by the facts and will expect that the increased funds provided in the bill will be used for this purpose.

This Institute is in a good position to investigate many diseases that affect those in the older age brackets with particular frequency. One such area of study relates to disorders of the pulmonary tract, such as emphysema. Such diseases, obscure in origin, have not been the subject of a vigorous research attack. The Committee believes that such an attack should be considered.

Allergy and infectious disease activities.—The bill includes \$17,997,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the request and \$597,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

The burst of productive research in virology, based upon advances made in fundamental studies on such problems as growth of viruses in test tubes, is producing and will continue to produce practical findings. The Salk vaccine is at hand. Additional vaccines for upper respiratory infections have been prepared, and others will be developed. Scientifically, influenza has been conquered and protection of the population is now a public health problem.

As these studies proceed, the fundamental links between disease fields become more evident. The blood cell clumping test for arthritis originated as a test for trichinosis. The relationship of viruses to cancer has been noted. The mechanisms of immunity are essentially problems of protein chemistry and thus related to the composition and reproduction of viruses.

As further evidence of the unity of disease studies, cystic fibrosis—a disease of children, because few with the disease live to become adults—is in all probability a metabolic disease. There is some genetic, inherited defect that prevents the production of enzymes necessary to digestion of food, and that produces the other bizarre and pitiful symptoms of this disease. But while the disease is fundamentally metabolic, it can at the moment be treated only by very large doses of antibiotics. The antibiotics stave off the pneumonias

to which children with cystic fibrosis are peculiarly susceptible. For some time to come, it will be necessary to study the reactions of these children to antibiotics. There are, however, other and more significant puzzles—why, for example, it occurs rarely in negroes and never in oriental races; why such a wide array of symptoms that cannot be related to each other should exist. It appears that this disease is more important than diabetes, poliomyelitis or rheumatic fever as a cause of death among children in this country. The Committee expects the facts on incidence of this disease to be determined, and firm plans for a research attack through a cooperative effort among the Institutes to be developed during the coming year. It is the Committee's desire that a portion of the increase provided in the bill be devoted to research in this field.

Neurology and blindness activities.—The bill includes \$21,977,000, an increase of \$1,250,000 over the request and \$590,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

As was the case in arthritis and metabolic diseases, research in neurology and sensory disorders was conducted on an entirely inadequate scale until the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness was established. The increase in appropriations for this Institute invigorated all aspects of research and training in these neglected areas. The research of those already at work was more adequately financed. Opportunities for the long and expensive training required of research workers were broadened. For the first time, scientists could plan studies hitherto impossible because of lack of funds.

One such area of study stimulated by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness relates to diseases and disorders arising from the time of conception to 24 hours after birth, or the so-called perinatal period. It is becoming clear that many more infant deaths, congenital malformations and other defects than had been suspected are the result of conditions affecting the mother during pregnancy. A national program of research on this problem involving close collaborative research among 12 institutions which deliver 32,500 babies per year is now in progress. The original plan called for a program involving 46,000 deliveries per year in 15 institutions. The additional funds provided for this Institute are intended in part to enable this important research to reach the level originally planned.

While stressing the perinatal study because of the urgency of reaching the planned levels, the Committee wishes investigations relating to such diseases as multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's diseases, together with the studies fundamental to all neurological diseases, to be intensified. Finally, the Committee is not entirely satisfied with the status of research on sensory disorders, including sight and hearing, and expects greater effort to be expended in these areas, both in the laboratories of the Institute and in the laboratories of grantees, during the coming fiscal year.

Construction, dental research building.—The bill includes \$3,700,000 for construction of this building which was authorized by the Dental Research Act of the 80th Congress. Plans for the building are practically completed and construction can be started in fiscal year 1959. In view of the great need for these facilities and the obvious strong support of the dental profession, the Committee is quite surprised that this was not included in the budget.

Grants, construction of research facilities.—The bill includes \$30 million, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

Operations, national library of medicine.—The bill includes \$1,415,000, the amount of the request and \$35,000 less than was appropriated for 1958.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,260,000, a reduction of \$65,000 from the request and an increase of \$160,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The only large increase allowed is for expenses of carrying out the National Health Survey.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,154,000, the amount of the request and \$68,200 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.—The bill includes \$87,000, the amount of the request and \$32,000 more than was appropriated for 1958.

Construction, continued treatment building.—The bill includes \$125,000 to start plans for a new building to replace three existing facilities, the newest of which was built in 1872.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes an authorization to use \$133,300,000 of funds from the trust fund for administrative expenses, the amount approved is the same as the request and \$5,390,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1958. The Committee is disappointed that the Bureau has not been able to achieve the standards which it has sought to maintain in the past of handling claims within an average of 30 days. The Committee realizes, however, that unusual difficulties have been encountered this year, aggravated by the considerable increase in retirements due to the unemployment situation. The Committee will expect the Department and the Bureau to take whatever steps are necessary to reduce this waiting time. Except under the most unusual circumstances it is inexcusable for people to have to wait 45 or more days for the payments that are due them, and with conditions existing today it is undesirable for the economy generally to have a long lag between the time these applications are filed and the time payments are made.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The bill includes \$1,806,400,000, the amount of the request and \$35,800,000 above the amount appropriated for 1958. This item is in the same category as several which have been described earlier in this report in that there appears to be little doubt that the amount requested is going to be insufficient to make Federal payments required under the basic law. As an illustration of the effect of current conditions on this program, just in the category "aid to dependent children" the number of recipients increased by 227,600 from December 1956 to December 1957. The Committee, however, was unable to secure either during the hearings or subsequently from Secretary Folsom, the Department's revised estimate of needs for 1959 in view of current and prospective economic conditions. Since the basic law establishes mathematical formulas for making Federal payments, appropriations must be made to cover all eligible cases. It therefore appears almost certain that

Congress will be faced with a request for additional funds for this purpose.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.—The bill includes \$1,980,000, a reduction of \$60,000 from the request and \$80,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The reduction represents funds requested for civil defense activities.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The bill includes \$2 million, a reduction of \$13,000 from the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1958. The reduction represents the approximate amount necessary to support two positions, provided for in this appropriation for 1958, to plan for the White House Conference on Children and Youth. Inasmuch as a separate appropriation is provided for the purpose in 1959, the funds under this head have been deleted.

Grants for maternal and child welfare.—The bill includes \$42,500,000, an increase of \$1 million over the request and a like increase over the amount appropriated for 1958. Grants for maternal and child health services and for crippled childrens services were provided for in 1958 at the maximum amount authorized by law and were so budgeted for 1959. The grants for child welfare services totaled \$10 million for 1958 and a like amount was requested for 1959. This is \$2 million less than the amount authorized. The amount recommended by the Committee will raise this amount to \$11 million, still \$1 million less than the total authorized, but an amount which will more nearly care for the needs in this field.

Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.—The bill includes \$150,000, the amount of the request. A similar conference has been held every ten years since 1909. These conferences are participated in by Federal Government agencies, the States, and national organizations concerned with children and youth. These funds will enable the Childrens Bureau to work with these agencies and organizations in making the necessary plans for the conference which will be held in 1960.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The bill includes a direct appropriation of \$314,000 and an authorization to use \$246,000 from the OASI trust fund. These amounts are the same as requested and are \$20,000 in total above the appropriation for 1958.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,809,000 and an authorization to use \$263,000 from the OASI trust fund, a reduction of \$10,000 in the direct appropriation requested and an increase, in total, of \$12,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The reduction represents the amount budgeted for civil defense activities.

Office of Field Administration.—The bill includes \$2,358,000 and an authorization to use \$702,000 from the OASI trust fund, a reduction of \$60,000 in the amount requested for direct appropriation and an increase, in total, of \$60,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958. The reduction of \$60,000 was the amount budgeted for civil defense activities. The increase granted will cover several small items and will provide for two new positions for the grant-in-aid audit staff.

Office of the General Counsel.—The bill includes \$505,000 and an authorization to use \$475,000 from trust funds, the amount of the request and \$6,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Surplus property utilization.—The bill includes \$632,000, the amount of the request and \$130,000 over the amount appropriated

for 1958. The increase is simply a bookkeeping transaction and represents no increase in total appropriations. The appropriation "Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration" has formerly reimbursed the Department for the cost of activities to be financed by the increase in this appropriation. A decrease of \$130,000 was made in the budget for the appropriation "Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration."

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$9,384,800, a reduction of \$600,200 from the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$520,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

Arbitration and emergency boards.—The bill includes \$250,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$525,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes an authorization to use \$8,450,000 from the Railroad Retirement trust fund, the amount of the request and \$300,000 more than the amount approved for 1958.

The Committee took considerable time during the hearings this year to discuss with the Board the question of appropriations for military service credits. After receiving detailed information concerning this matter, the Committee is amazed at the stand taken by the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office in not only recommending that no further appropriations for this purpose be made but that part of the appropriations already made should be recovered. The law is quite clear in not only authorizing the appropriations which have already been made but in authorizing additional appropriations which would total many millions of dollars. It apparently boils down to the fact that the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget do not agree with the law which Congress has passed and would like to see it changed and changed retroactively, however, no such bill has been formally submitted by the Administration.

It appears to the Committee that the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget realizing the futility of attempting to get their ideas enacted into law, are attempting to accomplish indirectly what they realize cannot be done in a straight-forward manner. The Committee is especially surprised at the General Accounting Office being a party to any such scheme.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,650,000, a reduction of \$45,000 from the request and \$100,000 more than was appropriated for 1958.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.—The bill includes \$5,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1958.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation.—The bill includes authorization to use \$5,265,000 from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, an increase of \$78,000 over the request and an increase of \$506,000 over the amount authorized for 1958.

The increase allowed by the Committee represents restoration of a cut made by the Bureau of the Budget in the ration allowance, and \$58,500 for renovating the Sheridan building in order to provide facilities for the increasing membership at the Home. The Committee is at a complete loss to understand why the Bureau of the Budget imposed an arbitrary reduction on the funds for rations when the amount requested by the Home was no increase over the actual cost during the last fiscal year, especially in view of the fact that this cost represents only 93 cents per member and the funds come out of the Home's own fund, which is in excellent financial condition, rather than out of the Federal Treasury, and in the face of the fact that food prices have been going up. It is this type of petty, irresponsible action that has reduced the reputation of the Bureau of the Budget to the lowest level since the office was established.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 9, in connection with "Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program", Department of Labor:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$1,550,000, to be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: Provided, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities separately provided for herein.

On page 22 in connection with "Construction, mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

including expenses incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska incident to planning such facilities

On page 43 in connection with "General Provisions":

SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs in the previous year.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Increase (+), decrease (—)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907) -----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917) -----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total -----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$62, 400	\$62, 400	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act-----	209, 600	209, 600	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	39, 875	4, 149	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	316, 875	281, 149	-\$35, 726
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Freedmen's Hospital, conditional gift fund-----	1, 527	-----	-1, 527
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund-----	30, 000	19, 700	-10, 300
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund-----	86, 000	6, 300	-79, 700
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund-----	500	500	-----

St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund-----	9, 159	-----	--9, 159
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	147, 186	46, 500	-- 100, 686
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account-----	716, 150, 000	755, 450, 000	+39, 300, 000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund-----	8, 116, 931	8, 155, 673	+ 38, 742
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	724, 266, 931	763, 605, 673	+39, 338, 742
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	724, 730, 992	763, 933, 322	+39, 202, 330

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, ESTIMATES FOR 1959, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1959

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 480, 000	\$1, 556, 000	\$1, 478, 000	—\$2, 000	—\$78, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 121, 000	2, 121, 000	2, 321, 000	+200, 000	+200, 000
Transfer from Highway Trust Fund-----	[200, 000]	[200, 000]	-----	[—200, 000]	[—200, 000]
Total, Office of the Solicitor-----	2, 121, 000	2, 121, 000	2, 321, 000	+200, 000	+200, 000
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	985, 000	1, 004, 000	995, 000	+10, 000	—9, 000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	542, 000	542, 000	542, 000	-----	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 600, 000	3, 900, 000	3, 600, 000	-----	—300, 000

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	125, 600	125, 600	125, 600		
Transfer from unemployment trust fund-----	[5, 832, 400]	[6, 174, 400]	[6, 093, 400]	[+261, 000]	[-81, 000]
Grants to States-----	¹ 292, 814, 000	329, 300, 000	305, 000, 000	+12, 186, 000	-24, 300, 000
Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	61, 800, 000	19, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	-42, 800, 000	
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	43, 400, 000	27, 800, 000	27, 800, 000	-15, 600, 000	
Mexican farm labor program:					
Direct appropriation-----	2, 250, 000	1, 339, 400	² 480, 600	-1, 769, 400	-858, 800
Transfer from revolving fund-----	[-----]	[910, 600]	³ [1, 550, 000]	[+1, 550, 000]	[+639, 400]
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	400, 389, 600	377, 565, 000	352, 406, 200	-47, 983, 400	-25, 158, 800
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	2, 838, 000	2, 810, 600	2, 810, 600	-27, 400	
Transfer-----	[47, 400]	[47, 400]	[47, 400]	[-----]	[-----]
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite)-----	[57, 600, 000]	[57, 000, 000]	[57, 000, 000]	[-600, 000]	[-----]
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	2, 838, 000	2, 810, 600	2, 810, 600	-27, 400	

¹ Includes \$33,000,000 contained in H. R. 10881.² For compliance activities.³ For salaries and expenses.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$7, 200, 000	\$7, 572, 000	\$7, 332, 000	+\$132, 000	—\$240, 000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	462, 000	462, 000	462, 000	-----	-----
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 600, 000	10, 500, 000	10, 500, 000	—100, 000	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	430, 217, 600	408, 032, 600	382, 446, 800	—47, 770, 800	—25, 585, 800

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	\$328, 000	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	+\$72, 000	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	9, 300, 000	9, 410, 000	9, 300, 000	-----	-\$110, 000
Certification and inspection-----	[1, 254, 500]	[1, 254, 500]	[1, 254, 500]	[-----]	[-----]
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	9, 300, 000	9, 410, 000	9, 300, 000	-----	—110, 000

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 000, 000	2, 975, 000	2, 975, 000	-25, 000	-----
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses.....	730, 000	785, 000	785, 000	+55, 000	-----
Construction.....	1, 690, 000	123, 000	123, 000	-1, 567, 000	-----
Total, Gallaudet College.....	2, 420, 000	908, 000	908, 000	-1, 512, 000	-----
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 800, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 900, 000	+100, 000	-100, 000
Plans and specifications.....	150, 000	171, 000	123, 000	-27, 000	-48, 000
Construction of buildings.....	262, 000	-----	-----	-262, 000	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	-----	163, 000	163, 000	+163, 000	-----
Total, Howard University.....	4, 212, 000	4, 334, 000	4, 186, 000	-26, 000	-148, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education.....	33, 750, 081	33, 750, 081	33, 750, 081	-----	-----
Grants for library services.....	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----	+2, 000, 000
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	-----	-----
Payments to school districts.....	127, 000, 000	-----	-----	-127, 000, 000	-----
School construction.....	4 98, 650, 000	850, 000	750, 000	-97, 900, 000	-100, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	7, 000, 000	7, 950, 000	7, 800, 000	+800, 000	-150, 000

⁴ Includes \$56,950,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—continued					
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School-----	\$50,000			—\$50,000	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	273,951,581	\$48,051,581	\$49,801,581	—224,150,000	+ \$1,750,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States and other agencies-----	46,500,000	50,600,000	50,600,000	+ 4,100,000	-----
Training and traineeships-----	4,400,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	+ 400,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1,330,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	+ 70,000	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	52,230,000	56,800,000	56,800,000	+ 4,570,000	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general-----	22,592,000	22,889,000	22,000,000	—592,000	—889,000
Grants and special studies, Alaska-----	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	-----	-----
Construction of mental health facilities, Alaska-----		6,500,000	6,500,000	+ 6,500,000	-----
Control of venereal diseases-----	4,415,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	—15,000	-----
Control of tuberculosis-----	7,000,000	5,386,000	5,386,000	—1,614,000	-----

Control of communicable diseases-----	7, 050, 000	6, 200, 000	-850, 000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities-----	12, 640, 000	12, 815, 000	+85, 000	-90, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	45, 000, 000	45, 000, 000		-----
Grants for hospital construction-----	121, 200, 000	^e 121, 200, 000		-----
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	1, 450, 000	1, 320, 000	-150, 000	-20, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----	44, 399, 000	44, 309, 000	+331, 000	+421, 000
Foreign quarantine activities-----	3, 876, 000	3, 983, 000	+107, 000	-----
Indian health activities-----	40, 100, 000	40, 225, 000	+125, 000	-----
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	3, 130, 000	2, 374, 000	-6, 000	+750, 000
National Institutes of Health:				
General research and services-----	14, 026, 000	17, 742, 000	+3, 716, 000	-----
National Cancer Institute-----	56, 402, 000	55, 923, 000	+1, 021, 000	+1, 500, 000
Mental health activities-----	39, 217, 000	37, 697, 000	+1, 180, 000	+2, 700, 000
National Heart Institute-----	35, 936, 000	34, 712, 000	+276, 000	+1, 500, 000
Dental health activities-----	6, 430, 000	6, 293, 000	+113, 000	+250, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities-----	20, 385, 000	20, 592, 000	+707, 000	+500, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities-----	17, 400, 000	17, 497, 000	+597, 000	+500, 000

^e Includes \$1,400,000 contained in H. R. 10881.^f Includes \$46,200,000 contained in House Document No. 354.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
National Institutes of Health—Continued					
Neurology and blindness activities	\$21, 387, 000	\$20, 727, 000	\$21, 977, 000	+\$590, 000	+\$1, 250, 000
Construction, dental research building—			3, 700, 000	+3, 700, 000	+3, 700, 000
Grants, construction of research fac- ilities	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000		
Subtotal, NIH	241, 183, 000	241, 183, 000	253, 083, 000	+11, 900, 000	+11, 900, 000
Operations, National Library of Medicine . .	1, 450, 000	1, 415, 000	1, 415, 000	—35, 000	
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation)	[1, 500, 000]	[1, 600, 000]	[1, 600, 000]	[+100, 000]	[—
Salaries and expenses	5, 100, 000	5, 325, 000	5, 260, 000	+160, 000	—65, 000
Total, Public Health Service	562, 750, 000	566, 689, 000	578, 696, 000	+15, 946, 000	+12, 007, 000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses	3, 085, 800	3, 154, 000	3, 154, 000	+68, 200	
Major repairs and preservation of build- ings and grounds	55, 000	87, 000	87, 000	+32, 000	
Construction, continued treatment build- ing		125, 000	125, 000	+125, 000	

Construction, treatment and cafeteria building-----	180, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	3, 320, 800	3, 366, 000	3, 366, 000	-----	-----	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of OASI-----	7 [138, 690, 000]	[133, 300, 000]	[133, 300, 000]	[133, 300, 000]	[-----]	[-----]
Construction, Bureau of OASI-----	[5, 710, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]	[-----]
Grants to States for public assistance-----	8 1, 770, 600, 000	1, 806, 400, 000	1, 806, 400, 000	1, 806, 400, 000	+ 35, 800, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	1, 900, 000	2, 040, 000	1, 980, 000	1, 980, 000	+ 80, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau---	2, 000, 000	2, 013, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-----	-----
Grants for maternal and child welfare-----	41, 500, 000	41, 500, 000	42, 500, 000	42, 500, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth-----	-----	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	+ 150, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Appropriation-----	300, 000	314, 000	314, 000	314, 000	+ 14, 000	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[240, 000]	[246, 000]	[246, 000]	[246, 000]	[+ 6, 000]	-----
Total, Social Security Administration-----	1, 816, 300, 000	1, 852, 417, 000	1, 853, 344, 000	1, 853, 344, 000	+ 37, 044, 000	+ 927, 000

7 Includes \$8,690,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

8 Includes \$170,600,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with--	
				1958 appropriation	1959 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation-----	\$1, 800, 000	\$1, 819, 000	\$1, 809, 000	+\$9, 000	--\$10, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[260, 000]	[263, 000]	[263, 000]	[+3, 000]	[-----]
Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation-----	2, 300, 000	2, 418, 000	2, 358, 000	+58, 000	--60, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[700, 000]	[702, 000]	[702, 000]	[+2, 000]	[-----]
Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation-----	500, 000	505, 000	505, 000	+5, 000	-----
Transfers-----	[474, 000]	[475, 000]	[475, 000]	[+1, 000]	[-----]
Surplus property utilization-----	502, 000	632, 000	632, 000	+130, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	5, 102, 000	5, 374, 000	5, 304, 000	+202, 000	--70, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----					
	2, 732, 914, 381	2, 550, 724, 581	2, 565, 080, 581	--167, 833, 800	+14, 356, 000

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$9, 384, 800	\$9, 985, 000	\$9, 384, 800	-----	--\$600, 200
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$520, 000	\$520, 000	\$520, 000	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	250, 000	250, 000	250, 000	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	525, 000	525, 000	525, 000	-----
Total, National Mediation Board-----	1, 295, 000	1, 295, 000	1, 295, 000	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----	[\$8, 150, 000]	[\$8, 450, 000]	[\$8, 450, 000]	[+ \$300, 000] [-----]
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TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 550, 000	\$3, 695, 000	\$3, 650, 000	+ \$100, 000 — \$45, 000
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TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----
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TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation-----	[\$4, 750, 000]	[\$5, 178, 000]	[\$5, 256, 000]	[+ \$506, 000] [+ \$78, 000]
Grand total, all titles of the bill-----	3, 177, 366, 781	2, 973, 737, 181	2, 961, 862, 181	—215, 504, 600 —11, 875, 000

Union Calendar No. 616

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11645

[Report No. 1565]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1958

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
10 purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
11 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
12 2131) ; \$1,478,000, of which not more than \$213,000 shall
13 be for international labor affairs.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
17 \$2,321,000.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
21 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
22 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
23 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
24 pensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; per-
25 formance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I

1 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.
2 159 (f) and (g)) ; and not less than \$192,575 for the
3 work of the President's Committee on National Employ the
4 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of
5 July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) : *Provided*, That no part of
6 the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be
7 subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or
8 agency under the provisions of any existing law; including
9 purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits
10 and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
11 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the
12 Bureau of Labor Standards; \$995,000.

13 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
16 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
17 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
18 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension
19 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 351), the Army
20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
21 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
22 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App.
23 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
24 \$542,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
4 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as
5 authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U. S. C. 611),
6 and August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,600,000.

7 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expense necessary for the general administration of
10 the employment service and unemployment compensation
11 programs, including temporary employment of persons,
12 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
13 ment migratory labor program; \$6,219,000, of which
14 \$6,093,400 shall be derived by transfer from the Federal
15 unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund,
16 and of which \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect
17 the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the
18 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

19 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
20 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

21 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
22 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n),
23 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
24 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
25 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as

1 amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the
2 request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
3 the payment of rental for space made available to such
4 State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary ex-
5 penses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning
6 equipment in connection with the operation of employment
7 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and
8 for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carry-
9 ing out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance
10 Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Se-
11 curity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$305,000,000
12 of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
13 necessary to meet increased costs of administration re-
14 sulting from changes in a State law or increases in the
15 numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary
16 costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
17 plans embracing employees of the State generally over
18 those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation
19 for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased
20 costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal
21 budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
22 provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
23 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
24 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for
25 payment to each State found to be in compliance with the

1 requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in
2 the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with
3 the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as
4 amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary
5 for the proper and efficient administration of its unemploy-
6 ment compensation law and of its public employment offices:
7 *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon
8 by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department
9 shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties
10 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of
11 official mail matter in connection with the administration
12 of unemployment compensation systems and employment
13 services by States receiving grants herefrom.

14 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
15 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
16 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
17 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
18 apply.

19 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
20 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
21 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of
22 said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
23 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
24 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-

1 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
2 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
3 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
4 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
5 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
6 of pay of said officers or employees.

7 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
8 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
9 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
10 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
11 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
12 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
13 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
14 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
15 therefor for that fiscal year.

16 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

17 For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by
18 title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of
19 1952, \$19,000,000.

20 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
21 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
22 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
23 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
24 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first

1 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obliga-
2 tions and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
3 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
5 EMPLOYEES

6 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
7 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
8 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
9 \$27,800,000.

10 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
11 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
12 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
13 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
14 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
15 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
16 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
17 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
18 that fiscal year.

19 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
21 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-
22 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
23 \$480,600.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
3 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
4 the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$1,550,000, to be
5 derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving
6 fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States
7 under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section
8 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, shall include
9 all expenses of program operations except those compliance
10 activities separately provided for herein.

11 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
14 \$99,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
15 \$2,810,600, together with not to exceed \$47,400 to be
16 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
17 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
18 amended (33 U. S. C. 906).

19 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

20 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
21 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
22 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal

1 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
2 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
3 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
4 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
5 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
6 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of
7 costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases;
8 the furnishing of medical and hospital services and sup-
9 plies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, in-
10 cluding transportation and other expenses incidental to
11 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees
12 of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by
13 the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
14 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
15 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian
16 employees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
17 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5
18 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
19 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
20 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
21 (50 U. S. C., app. 2012) ; such amount as may be required
22 during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$7,332,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$462,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45); including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered; and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooper-

1 ating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with
2 the work of the Division, \$10,500,000.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
4 Appropriation Act, 1959".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
6 TION, AND WELFARE

7 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

8 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

9 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
10 (20 U. S. C. 101-105), \$400,000.

11 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
14 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
15 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
16 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
17 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scien-
18 tific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and
19 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per
20 diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
21 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$9,300,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
2 AND OTHER SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
4 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of
5 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
6 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
9 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
10 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
11 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of toler-
12 ances, to remain available until expended. The total amount
13 herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of
14 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of
15 advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
16 for which no service has been rendered.

17 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
20 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
21 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of

1 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
2 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
3 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
4 payments to the appropriation of Howard University for
5 actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
6 university; \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resi-
7 dent physician receiving compensation from this appropria-
8 tion on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the
9 form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in
10 this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia
11 shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Sur-
12 geon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each
13 quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will
14 be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of
15 the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District
16 of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the
17 basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or cer-
18 tification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of
19 amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of
20 such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter:
21 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate
22 the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing
23 proviso.

1 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
4 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
5 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
6 1954 (Public Law 420), \$785,000: *Provided*, That Gal-
7 laudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
8 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
9 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
10 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
11 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code
12 1008).

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
15 struction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the
16 grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of
17 June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision
18 of the General Services Administration, \$123,000, to remain
19 available until June 30, 1960, as follows: For an auditorium;
20 a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School; green-
21 houses; athletic fields and stands; maintenance building;
22 maintenance personnel apartments; and alterations, installa-
23 tions, equipment, roads, walks, and grading.

1 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For the partial support of Howard University, including
4 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
5 buildings and grounds, \$3,900,000.

6 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

7 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
8 struction, under the supervision of the General Services Ad-
9 ministration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a
10 physical education building, \$123,000, to remain available
11 until June 30, 1960.

12 CONSTRUCTION OF MEN'S DORMITORY (LIQUIDATION OF
13 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

14 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
15 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
16 tion of the men's dormitory, \$163,000.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
19 EDUCATION

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
21 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20
22 U. S. C., ch. 2; 70 Stat. 1126), and section 202 of said
23 Act (70 Stat. 925), section 4 of the Act of March 10,
24 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3,
25 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20

1 U. S. C. 31), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956
 2 (70 Stat. 909), including \$4,000,000 for extension and
 3 improvement of practical nurse training, and \$228,000 for
 4 vocational education in the fishery trades and industry in-
 5 cluding distributive occupations therein, \$33,750,081: *Pro-*
 6 *vided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3
 7 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Educa-
 8 tion Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to
 9 exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided*
 10 *further*, That the amount of allotment which States and
 11 Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned
 12 among other States and Territories applying therefor for
 13 use in the programs for which the funds were originally
 14 apportioned.

15 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
 16 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

17 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the
 18 Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
 19 \$2,501,500.

20 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

21 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
 22 19, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 293-296, 911), \$5,000,-
 23 000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment
 24 from this appropriation which such State certifies will re-

1 main unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallocated by
2 the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in
3 proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
4 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be
5 so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made
6 to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum author-
7 ized under such Act.

8 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
10 technical services rendered by other agencies in connection
11 with titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950,
12 as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$750,000, to remain
13 available only until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That no part
14 of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
15 direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education,
16 and Welfare.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
19 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports re-
20 garding libraries; coordination of library service on the
21 national level with other forms of adult education; develop-
22 ment of library service throughout the country; purchase,
23 distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-

1 picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research,
2 surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by
3 the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332);
4 \$7,800,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be avail-
5 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

6 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

7 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

8 For grants to States and other agencies in accordance
9 with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
10 \$50,600,000, of which \$45,500,000 is for vocational re-
11 habilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000
12 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3
13 of said Act; and \$3,600,000 is for special projects under
14 section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under
15 section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year
16 shall be made on the basis of \$56,000,000, and this amount
17 shall be considered the sum available for allotments under
18 such section for such fiscal year.

19 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
20 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States
21 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
22 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
23 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obliga-

1 tions incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be
2 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year:
3 *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this para-
4 graph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for
5 the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

6 TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

7 For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of
8 the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for
9 carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7
10 of said Act, \$4,800,000.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
13 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of
14 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A),
15 as amended, \$1,400,000.

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
18 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
19 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
20 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
21 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
22 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as other-
23 wise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20

1 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary
2 schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel
3 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
4 average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the
5 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality
6 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
7 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
8 between such schools and their places of residence when the
9 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
10 means of transportation; and for the payment of compensa-
11 tion to consultants or individual scientists appointed for
12 limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or sec-
13 tion 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon
14 General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

16 To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically pro-
17 vided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consulta-
18 tive services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to
19 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to
20 section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and com-
21 piling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; to provide
22 traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; and not to

1 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
2 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General;
3 \$22,000,000.

4 GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

5 To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Serv-
6 ice, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska
7 in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation,
8 prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the estab-
9 lishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services
10 pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301,
11 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections
12 (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in sub-
13 section (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 371 of the Act,
14 including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
15 and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable
16 buildings, \$2,165,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY

18 OF ALASKA

19 For payments for construction of hospital and other
20 facilities pursuant to section 372 of the Public Health Service
21 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 274), including expenses
22 incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska
23 incident to planning such facilities, \$6,500,000, to remain
24 available until June 30, 1960.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$4,400,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$5,386,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating

1 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
2 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
3 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
4 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed nine pas-
5 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, main-
6 tenance, and operation of aircraft; \$6,200,000.

7 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry
9 out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361
10 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
11 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quaran-
12 tine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carry-
13 ing out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42
14 U. S. C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U. S. C. 466-
15 466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States
16 and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of
17 not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement
18 only; and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
19 \$12,725,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1959.

20 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

21 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
22 Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
23 to remain available only until June 30, 1960: *Provided, That*
24 allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year
25 shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$121,200,000, of which \$99,000,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SERVICES

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,300,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., chap. 7), and under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341,

1 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service
2 Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as
3 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
4 including purchase and exchange of farm products and
5 livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
6 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
7 to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
8 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$44,-
9 730,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for
10 payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment
11 of persons afflicted with leprosy and \$330,000 shall be avail-
12 able for construction of buildings at Carville, Louisiana:
13 *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes
14 or operates a health service program for any department
15 or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
16 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

17 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

18 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
19 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
20 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
21 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
22 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
23 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospi-
24 tals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not
25 available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in

1 foreign countries when required by law of such countries,
2 \$3,983,000.

3 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
5 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
6 U. S. C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
7 temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem
8 for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ;
9 purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor
10 vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for
12 telephone service in private residences in the field, when
13 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and
14 the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324 and
15 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$40,225,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

17 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
18 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
19 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
20 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
21 portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$3,124,000, of
22 which \$750,000 shall be available for the purposes of Public
23 Law 151, 85th Congress, to remain available until June 30,
24 1960; *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
25 through the Department of the Interior at the option of the

1 Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
2 fare.

3 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL
4 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

5 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
6 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
7 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
8 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
9 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
10 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
11 strations and research; \$17,742,000: *Provided*, That funds
12 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
13 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
14 able for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor
15 vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only;
16 not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists
17 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and
18 erection of temporary structures.

19 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

20 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
21 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
22 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
23 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
24 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,

1 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
2 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract
3 on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotia-
4 tion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
5 in connection with the chemotherapy program, including in-
6 demnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the
7 limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section
8 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby
9 shall be by the Surgeon General; and to otherwise carry
10 out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
11 \$57,423,000.

12 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
14 sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
15 with respect to mental diseases, \$40,397,000.

16 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 National Heart Act, \$36,212,000.

19 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

20 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
21 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
22 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
23 \$6,543,000.

1 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
3 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
4 \$21,092,000.

5 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
7 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
8 infectious diseases, \$17,997,000, of which \$150,000 shall
9 be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute
10 for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial
11 Laboratory.

12 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
14 Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$21,977,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

16 For construction and equipment of a dental research
17 building as authorized by Public Law 755, Eightieth Con-
18 gress, as amended, \$3,700,000, to remain available until
19 June 30, 1960.

20 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH
21 FACILITIES

22 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
23 Act of 1956, \$30,000,000.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U. S. C. 275), \$1,415,000.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,260,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the

1 nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness,
2 \$3,154,000.

3 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
4 GROUNDS

5 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
6 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepa-
7 ration of plans and specifications, advertising, and super-
8 vision of construction, \$87,000, to remain available until
9 June 30, 1960.

10 CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

11 For expenses necessary for the preparation of prelimi-
12 nary plans for a continued treatment building at Saint
13 Elizabeths Hospital, \$125,000, to remain available until
14 June 30, 1960.

15 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

16 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
17 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

18 For necessary expenses, not more than \$133,300,000
19 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
20 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
21 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
22 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities
23 of individuals who file applications for disability determina-
24 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

25 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
 2 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
 3 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 4 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
 5 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
 6 survivors insurance trust fund.

7 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

8 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
 9 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the per-
 10 manently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV,
 11 X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
 12 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,806,400,-
 13 000 of which such amount as may be necessary shall be
 14 available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year
 15 subsequent to March 31 of that year.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

17 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
 18 ance, \$1,980,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

20 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
 21 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V
 22 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
 23 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the
 24 publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for dis-
 25 tribution, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of any

1 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promul-
 2 gate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relat-
 3 ing to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
 4 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
 5 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
 6 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
 7 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
 8 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
 9 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
 10 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 11 of the State shall be approved.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON

13 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

14 For necessary expenses of preparation for a 1960
 15 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$150,000:
 16 *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by
 17 the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the
 18 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to
 19 exceed \$15,000 per annum.

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

21 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
 22 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
 23 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
 24 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 25 \$42,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for

1 services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 for maternal and
2 child-health services, and \$11,000,000 for child-welfare
3 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
4 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
5 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
6 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
7 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
8 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
9 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
10 projects for mentally retarded children.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

12 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
13 sioner of Social Security, \$314,000, together with not to
14 exceed \$246,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
15 and survivors insurance trust fund.

16 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
17 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
18 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
19 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
20 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
21 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations in-
22 curred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments
23 under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation
24 therefor for that fiscal year.

25 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,

1 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
2 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
3 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
4 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
5 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
6 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
7 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
8 plan was submitted for approval.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
12 \$1,809,000, together with not to exceed \$263,000 to be
13 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
14 trust fund.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

16 ADMINISTRATION

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
18 tration, \$2,358,000, together with not to exceed \$702,000
19 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
20 insurance trust fund.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

22 COUNSEL

23 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
24 Counsel, \$505,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000
25 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-

1 penses, certification and inspection services", and not to
2 exceed \$450,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
3 and survivors insurance trust fund.

4 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
6 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
7 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
8 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
9 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
10 and protection of public health, \$632,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
14 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
15 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
16 members at a price lower than to the general public.

17 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
19 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
20 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
21 made.

22 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
23 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
24 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
25 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

1 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
2 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
3 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
4 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and ex-
5 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
6 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
7 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
8 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
9 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
10 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
11 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
12 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
13 employees.

14 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
15 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
16 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
17 out the operations of the Department.

18 SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be
19 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
20 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
21 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
22 costs.

1 This title may be cited as the “Department of Health,
2 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959”.

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

4 BOARD

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations
7 Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
8 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141–167),
9 and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings
10 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically
11 authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and
12 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131);
14 \$9,384,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
15 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
16 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
17 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
18 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2
19 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152),
20 and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
21 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act
22 of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in

1 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance
2 and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways
3 when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis
4 and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
5 thereby is used for farming purposes.

6 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the National Mediation
9 Board, \$520,000.

10 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

11 For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established
12 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45
13 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the
14 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C.
15 160), \$250,000.

16 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Ad-
19 justment Board, \$525,000, of which not less than \$172,000
20 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess
21 of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pur-
22 suant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
4 Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
5 cerned with the work of the Board, when specifically author-
6 ized by the Board; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
8 1114) ; \$8,450,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
9 ment account.

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-
11 CILIATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
14 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
15 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–180, 182), including expenses
16 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
17 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
18 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
19 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
20 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; Gov-
21 ernment-listed telephones in private residences and private
22 apartments for official use in cities where mediators are offi-

1 cially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation
2 Service office is maintained; expenses of attendance at meet-
3 ings concerned with labor and industrial relations; \$3,650,-
4 000.

5 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
6 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

7 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
8 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

9 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
10 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
11 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
12 Commission during the current fiscal year in the adminis-
13 tration of its business in the conservancy district established
14 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
15 \$5,000.

16 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
17 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
18 CAPITAL OUTLAY

19 For maintenance and operation of the United States
20 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
21 nent fund, \$5,256,000, of which \$434,630 shall remain
22 available until June 30, 1960, for construction of buildings

1 and facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*,
2 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
3 ment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United
4 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
5 by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of
6 the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
7 General of the Army.

8 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
10 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
11 authorized by the Congress.

12 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
13 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

16 SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the
17 next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall
18 not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs
19 in the previous year.

20 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
21 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
22 1959."

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 11645

[Report No. 1565]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 25, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 28, 1958
For actions of March 27, 1958
85th-2d, No. 50

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	7,12,28		
Adjournment.....	16		
Agricultural appropri- ation.....	1		
Appropriations.....	1,18,30		
Atomic energy.....	8		
Broomcorn.....	6		
Buildings.....	22	Feed.....	6
Corn.....	2	Food and drugs.....	1
Cotton.....	28	Foreign aid.....	17,31
Dairy products.....	7,20	Foreign trade.....	17,26
Durum wheat.....	15	Forestry.....	5,33
Education.....	9	Freight rates.....	11
Easter recess.....	4	Labor standards.....	32
Electrification.....	24	Lands.....	23
Farm labor.....	1	Legislative program.....	15
Farm program.....	19	Personnel.....	21
		Price supports.....	7,12,20
		Reciprocal trade.....	13
		Reclamation.....	29
		Roads.....	5,33
		Small business.....	25
		Soil bank.....	2,25
		Unemployment compensa- tion.....	14
		Water pollution.....	27
		Weather control.....	3

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed road authorization bill. Senate majority policy committee urges President to sign measure to freeze price supports and acreage allotments. House passed: Independent offices appropriation bill. Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceeded corn acreage allotments.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriations bill for 1959 (pp. 4989-95). Rejected, 49 to 85, an amendment by Rep. Ostertag to increase the GSA general supply fund by \$15 million (pp. 4989-90). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Porter to earmark \$40 million of the National Science Foundation appropriation for basic research in colleges (pp. 4994-5).

Passed with amendment H. R. 11645, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill for 1959 (pp. 4995-5019). The bill was amended by deleting three sections on which points of order were sustained, including a proposed requirement that the U. S. be reimbursed for expenses under the Mexican farm labor program (pp. 5018-19). Rep. Sullivan recommended a larger amount for the Food and Drug Administration (pp. 5004-7). Rep. Laird criticized the Budget Bureau and certain budgetary actions (pp. 5008-9). Rep. Marshall criticized the reduction in Labor apprenticeship and training programs, especially as "The present policy of the Department of Agriculture seems to be to improve the per capita income position of farmers by encouraging them to take advantage of non-farm income," and trained workers are preferred (p. 5016).

Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight Fri., Mar. 28, to report the agricultural appropriation bill. p. 4988

Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight Fri., Mar. 28, to report a joint resolution providing for advance procurement of supplies and equipment by Government agencies, to accelerate Federal expenditure programs. p. 4995

2. CORN. Adopted the conference report, as agreed to by the Senate, on H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain corn producers in the commercial area who exceeded their corn acreage allotments. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 4989
3. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 86, to authorize research in cloud modification. p. D269
4. EASTER RECESS. Both Houses adopted without amendment H. Con. Res. 303, to provide for an adjournment of both Houses from April 3 to April 14. pp. 4988, 4934

SENATE

5. ROADS. Passed, 84 to 4, with amendments H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill after substituting the language of similar bill S. 3414, as amended. S. 3414 was indefinitely postponed. pp. 4935, 4939-41, 4949-72

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Mansfield which would have authorized the waiving of all matching requirements for Federal funds allocated under the Federal Highway Act for a period of 1 year, with a \$15 million maximum on primary and secondary systems, a \$20 million maximum on the Interstate System (pp. 4939-41); and an amendment by Sen. Case to strike out the provisions of the bill providing for a 70-30 matching formula (for the extra \$4000 million for primary and secondary roads) in States with large areas of public lands (pp. 4965-68).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Case to require a certification by the States upon submission of plans for Interstate System projects that public hearings have been held in rural areas to enable persons whose property will be affected by the highways to express any objections to the proposed location of the highway. pp. 4941-50

Conferees were appointed on the bill. p. 4971

6. EMERGENCY FEED; BROOMCORN. Sen. Kerr inserted resolutions from the agriculture committee of the Okla. State Legislative Council objecting to this Department rechecking all applicants approved for emergency feed relief during 1956 and 1957 for the purpose of redetermining eligibility of the applicants, and favoring an increase in tariff on the importation of broomcorn. p. 4920
7. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter and article urging the President to sign the resolution to freeze acreage allotments and price supports, and an article stating that this Department is preparing "to make heavier than normal purchase of dairy products between now and April 1, when new and lower price supports go into effect." pp. 4944-45
Sens. Thye and Proxmire inserted telegrams received opposing a reduction in the price supports for dairy products, and urging that the President sign the resolution which would freeze such price supports. pp. 4929, 4932
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Sen. Anderson inserted the speech of Rep. Durham, chairman of the Jt. Atomic Energy Committee, "Current Problems in the Atomic Power Development," including a discussion of the civilian atomic-power program. pp. 4925-27

Mr. YATES. It does for social sciences.

Mr. PORTER. It merely says they should allocate more money to that branch.

Mr. THOMAS. You did not increase the amount of the budget.

Mr. PORTER. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not intend to give that impression. What you want to do is to earmark certain funds that they asked for. You earmark twice as much as the National Science Foundation asked for social science research and which is already in the bill. Let us let them run their own business in this field. As I say, the gentleman is doing some advanced thinking and we have to admire him for it. He is brilliant and capable, and we all like him, but if the Foundation wanted more money for this purpose, they would have asked for it. After all, what we are trying to do in this bill is to train scientists, mathematicians, engineers, and chemists to forge ahead of Russia. Now, let us tend to our job right here. This amendment ought to be voted down, and there is nothing I can say further. I ask the committee to vote it down on the theory that if the National Science Foundation wanted any more money, they would have asked for it. We gave them 100 percent of what they asked.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PORTER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. IKARD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11574) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, sir.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER of New York moves that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WARNING NO. 8

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, our economy is fast approaching a crisis. Unemployment increases. Prices and costs go on up. The hungry get hungrier and the rich get richer. Note the following from the front page of today's Wall Street Journal:

Leading banks of New York City are expected to report March quarter gains over a year ago of 8 percent to 10 percent in net operating earnings. Upturns in this range are looked for despite reductions in loans to business and generally lower lending rates. Such increases would compare with a 15 percent jump in after-tax earnings of major New York City banks for the initial 3 months of 1957 over the like 1956 period. Though commercial, industrial, and farm loans of these banks are down \$200 million since the start of the year, their total loans have gone up \$350 million.

The House Banking and Currency Committee continues to fiddle while our economy burns.

Since January 1958 our distinguished House Banking and Currency Committee has devoted its fine talents to perfecting a bank bill written by and for the bankers so that they can make more money by the free use of the depositors' money, including that of our Government.

Yes, that committee has announced hearings to begin after the Easter recess to deal with our urgent economic needs. I hope the country can wait.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight Friday, March 28, to file two reports, the first on a joint resolution, providing for advance procurement of "Supplies and materials" and "Equipment," and the second, an additional report relating to the general government matters appropriation bill, 1959, now pending on the Union Calendar, with reference to committee recommendations on the Civil Rights Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order.

CORRECTION OF COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the report to accompany the bill (H. R. 2767) amending section 161 of the revised statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records, certain corrections should be made.

Page 19: Paragraph 5 should follow paragraph 6, immediately preceding the quotation from Mr. RAYBURN.

Page 21: Line 10, "and so forth. I also said:" is a part of the quotation from Mr. McCORMACK.

Page 25: Line 26 should read: "Partly because of publicity given their candidacies by the eastern press."

Page 31: Lines 26 and 27 should read: "True, the first amendment does state that Congress shall 'make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press' but none is so."

Page 33: Appendix A is an excerpt from remarks of the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK—94 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 5713-5721.

These were all mistakes of the printer. I ask unanimous consent that the report be corrected in accordance with the facts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11645, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I have again the privilege of bringing before the House of Representatives the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Labor Department for the eighth time as chairman of this committee, and as a

member of the committee for the past 12 years.

May I say, first, that we have enjoyed good relations in this committee for some time. I certainly appreciate the wonderful support and cooperation that has been given me by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], who has served on the committee for 5 or 6 years now. Without his support I do not know what we would do.

We have a new member on the majority side, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. Certainly he has performed splendid work, and I take this opportunity to compliment him on his attendance and on his rapid grasp of the subject matter of this bill, and also to thank him for the help he has given me. Then, of course, there is the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking member on the Republican side, whose experience and judgment we all admire. We are honored and are glad to have him on this particular subcommittee. He has been a great help. Then the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] has been a most conscientious and hard-working member. We appreciate the understanding, help, and cooperation that he has given us in bringing to you this bill. While we have had some minor differences of opinion, I think this can be called a unanimous report from the Committee on Appropriations. Of course, without the support of these men, it would be very difficult for any chairman to do a decent job. But, on top of that, and I think I bragged a little bit a year ago and a couple of years ago also, but I want to brag a little bit again and say I believe that we have on this subcommittee the best clerk that you can get for this particular kind of job. Certainly, he stays on the job the year around. Without his advice, it would be very difficult for us to report to you a bill of the magnitude that we have before us today.

Mr. Chairman, there are not many changes in the present bill. We have appropriated \$3,177,366,781 for 1958. The budget estimate for 1959 is \$2,973,737,181. We are presenting to you a bill for \$2,961,862,181 which is \$215,504,600 below 1958 and \$11,875,000 below the estimates that we had presented to us. But, of this amount \$1,853,200,000 is in three items:

Unemployment compensation for veterans, unemployment compensation for Federal employees and grants to States for public assistance. There is not much we can do about those since the basic legislation sets mathematical formulas for the expenditure of these funds. As we say in our report we doubt that this will be enough money to carry the load in 1959 and that the administration will have to come forth with a request for supplemental funds.

In the Department of Labor, we made very few changes. We allowed just six new positions in the Secretary's office.

We are still dissatisfied with the progress made in the program for employment of older workers. We certainly hope they will do a better job in the coming year.

In the Office of the Solicitor, we gave them just what they asked for.

In the Bureau of Labor Standards, there is a small increase of \$10,000 and that is all for expenses of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Of course, the report shows that we gave the solicitor \$200,000 more than the budget estimates. I thought that ought to be brought out.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct. There is \$200,000 more than the budget estimate, so far as direct appropriations are concerned. But, 2 year ago we approved the sum of \$200,000 to be taken from the highway trust fund, and that was again requested for 1959. Because of the parliamentary decision which was made on the Treasury-Post Office bill 3 or 4 weeks ago, that these funds are not authorized by the basic legislation to be expended from the trust fund, we included that amount as an addition to the direct appropriation. So the solicitor will not have any more funds but they will all be from direct appropriations, so the gentleman is correct that the table in the report shows a \$200,000 increase.

Then, in the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training we are doing the same thing this year that we did a year ago. A year ago the request was made to add to Bureau of Apprenticeship the words "and training" and expand the program into the training field. Our committee thinks it is a good thing to expand the programs of vocational education and other fields of training. But, a year ago there was, to put it mildly, a lack of cooperation between the vocational educational people and the apprenticeship people, and as a result we said in our report that we were not opposing expansion of activities in this field, but we would expect them to work out their differences and practically told them that when they did, we would approve this appropriation request. We found out this year prior to the mark-up of the bill that a meeting of the minds between the apprenticeship people and vocational educational people had not occurred and as a result we have denied the additional \$300,000 and again deferred this expansion of the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

In the Bureau of Employment Security, the only item about which there is any controversy is the appropriation for grants to States for which \$329,300,000 was requested. We have cut this \$24,300,000.

The budget for grants to States was based on the assumption that there would be an average of 2 million insured unemployed in 1959. The committee has made it quite clear that the amount in the bill is aimed to provide just for the workload used as the basis for the budget. So if insured unemployment substantially exceeds an average of 2 million we would expect a request for supplemental funds to take care of that additional workload. But if insured unemployment does not exceed an average of 2 million then we will expect them to live within the amount provided.

For 1958 Congress has appropriated \$292,814,000 and this was based on the

assumption that there would be an average of 2 million insured unemployment as was set forth in the justifications and the verbal testimony on the recent request for \$33 million in supplemental funds—all of which was granted. However, events since that appropriation was requested indicate that the unemployment estimate for 1958 was too low and the average will be about 2.2 million instead. But no additional funds are being requested.

It boils down to this—for 1958 there is \$292,814,000 and the insured unemployment will average about 2.2 million; and for 1959 the committee is recommending \$295 million to handle an even 2 million insured unemployment, and has included a \$10 million contingency fund so that if the workload goes up they can fall back on that until supplemental funds are made available. So the facts are that the committee is recommending a slight increase in funds for slightly less workload.

We told the Secretary of Labor at that time that we did not think their statistics on insured unemployment were realistic figures. This budget was prepared as of last October, and since that time considerable economic change has taken place. We invited him to give us some more up-to-date estimates even after the hearings so that some of these appropriations might be on a more realistic basis, but he did not do so. So we took him at his word and allowed funds on the basis of what he said the unemployment would be.

The committee set forth in its report some of the difficulties it has had in securing up-to-date estimates of needs for those programs effected by the unemployment situation. The report refers to my letter to the two secretaries and their replies. I think to be fair to everyone concerned, the full text of these letters should be made a part of the record. They are as follows:

MARCH 11, 1958.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The appropriations subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare will likely meet either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week to make its decisions on the appropriations to recommend for fiscal year 1959.

As you will recall some of the subcommittee members were surprised, at the time of the hearings on your budget, that no revisions had been made because of the very significant changes in our economy since the President's budget was formulated. Even further significant changes have taken place since the time of those hearings. In view of the ever-increasing seriousness of this situation, and in view of the recent interest that both the President and vice president have taken in this matter, I will be even more surprised than I was at the time of our hearings if you have no proposals to bring the budget requests for your department more nearly in line with current realities. I feel certain that any such proposals you now have would be very helpful to the subcommittee in its deliberations next week.

We will appreciate receiving your further recommendations on the 1959 budget by next Monday afternoon, March 17.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. FOGARTY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the
Departments of Labor, and Health,
Education, and Welfare.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, March 14, 1958.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 11, 1958, extending to us the opportunity to make any desired amendments to the 1959 budget prior to action by your subcommittee on March 18 or 19. The President has also asked me to express his appreciation for your letter to him dated February 21, relating to the hospital construction program.

The President has today signed and transmitted to Congress an amendment to the 1959 budget for grants for hospital construction, increasing the budget estimate from \$75 million to \$121.2 million. This will permit initiation of hospital projects at the same rate as authorized in the current fiscal year.

As was pointed out in our testimony, there are two items in our budget which are sensitive to a downturn in the economy. These are "Grants for public assistance," and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance." The situation as it relates to these items has not changed significantly since our appearance before your committee. We feel that it would be unwise to revise the budget estimates at this time on the basis of the limited experience since the estimates were developed. It is quite possible that the budgets for these items are underestimates of requirements but we do not believe that we can prepare a firm estimate of requirements at this time. To avoid a series of amended estimates we believe it wiser to defer submission of budget revisions until we have a better basis for projecting requirements. This delay will in no way affect our ability to meet demands which may develop in excess of our earlier projections.

In addition, we are currently considering certain small amendments to the 1959 budget which will permit the initiation on a limited basis of programs related to the self-help and self-care provisions of the Social Security Act. Unfortunately, there is insufficient time to complete the various review steps on these amendments prior to Monday, March 17, the date referred to in your letter. If these items are formally approved, they will be transmitted as soon as possible.

I hope that this information will prove helpful and timely to your committee in its consideration of the department's 1959 budget.

Sincerely yours,

MARION B. FOLSOM,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, March 15, 1958.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,

*House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FOGARTY: Thank you for your letter of March 11 giving us an opportunity to revise the 1959 appropriation estimates for the Department of Labor.

On the basis of information available at the time of our testimony before the committee, we believed that our estimates were sufficient to meet the workload contemplated for fiscal year 1959. We have given your invitation very serious consideration and have reached the conclusion that it would be somewhat premature to attempt a sound revision at this time. So little time has elapsed since our hearings that we could not, with any

confidence, justify a new estimate based on an economic situation that has not crystallized sufficiently to permit firm predictions for fiscal year 1959. It appears that the estimates for the Bureau of Employment Security as well as several items in the Bureau of Labor Statistics are less than the minimum necessary for 1959, but how much less, we are not prepared to say.

We believe that the best approach to this problem is to wait until we have the advantage of experience closer to the beginning of the fiscal year to which the estimates apply before attempting a revision. Following this thought, we believe a much more effective job can be done if our revised estimates are submitted in time for consideration by Congress as close to final action as possible.

We appreciate your interest and help in obtaining the funds necessary to conduct the activities of this Department. Your offer of an opportunity to revise our estimates assures us of your continued interest. Our suggestion for a different timing in no way diminishes our appreciation of your action and we hope that it will meet with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES T. O'CONNELL,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

Because of the dispute last year over the Mexican farm labor program, we have added some language to the bill that would require the farmers to pay for all of the expenses of furnishing Mexican farm labor. It appears from last year's debate that there is no doubt that this represents the majority opinion of the House.

We allowed the Bureau of Labor Statistics an increase of \$132,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958, which includes \$20,000 for printing the 1959 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook, and \$100,000 for improvement of statistics in the areas of wholesale and retail prices.

We approved the budget request for the Wage and Hour Division. I, personally, thought we should be appropriating much more funds than that. The Division conducted a compliance survey during the past year to determine the extent of noncompliance with the minimum wage and hour laws. While this compliance survey did not cover 100 percent of the business establishments covered by the law, it revealed that minimum wage underpayments amounted to approximately \$19 million, and a total of 600,000 employees were underpaid by about \$64,100,000 under the overtime provisions. While the survey indicated that underpayments totaled over \$80 million just in those establishments included in the survey, actual compliance activities found violations totaling \$15,200,000. Thus it is obvious that the Wage and Hour Division is not doing much more than scratch the surface in actually locating violations and, if the results of the survey are valid, the goal of securing compliance is still a long ways off. Both Secretary Mitchell and the Acting Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division assured the Committee that the budget request would enable them to do a good compliance job. The committee will expect a better report of accomplishments next year than was presented in this year's hearings.

We found fault with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also

because of the lack of action on the problem of aging. It seems to the committees that, if these Departments cannot really accomplish something in this field with their current legislation and current programs, then they should come forward with something new. We gave the Food and Drug Administration just what they have for this year, which is not keeping up with the recommendation made by the Citizens Committee that was appointed by Mrs. Hobby when she was the head of that Department, but is all that the present administration requested in the budget.

We allowed the budget, or very near the full budget, request for Freedmen's Hospital, Gallaudet College, for the items under Howard University, and vocational education.

In "Grants for library service," we increased the figures of the budget from \$3 million to \$5 million, the same as we did a year ago. The Library Services Act was signed into law on June 19, 1956. A request for the full annual authorization of \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 1957 was sent to Congress. It was after the beginning of the fiscal year that this request was made, and in view of the fact that it was also a new program, it appeared unlikely to the Congress that the full amount could be utilized. As a result, \$2,500,000 was appropriated. Future events proved the congressional judgment to be correct, however, the amount appropriated for 1957 did enable the States to start a base program upon which to build in the following fiscal year. In the budget for 1958, when it was obvious that the States could use more funds, the policy was reversed and only \$3 million was requested. This committee recommended the appropriation of \$5 million which was approved by the Congress. These funds are being fully utilized, and the effective and much needed program envisioned by the basic legislation is now in being. No reasons for seeking to cut this program back in fiscal year 1959 were presented to the committee except the catchall that it is in conformity with the overall budget policy.

We did not have any request before us for appropriations for school construction in impacted areas, since extension of that program has not yet been acted upon by Congress. We have cut the amount requested under this head \$100,000, but that is the amount for the Housing and Home Finance Agency for inspection of buildings and other technical services. We believe they can do a good job with the \$750,000 allowed.

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Education we allowed \$7,800,000, an increase of \$800,000 over their appropriation for 1958.

This has been one of the most neglected activities in the Federal Government for years. As late as fiscal year 1955, this country was spending less than \$3 million on this Office which was established to "promote the cause of education throughout the country." While charged with one of the greatest responsibilities of any agency of our Government, it was receiving little attention.

In its report on the bill for fiscal year 1956, this committee stated:

The committee feels very strongly that we ought to have an Office of Education that is effective, and one that the educational authorities all over the country would have pride in and would look to for leadership and for assistance in their problems.

Beginning with fiscal year 1957, considerable progress has been made toward this goal. A real cooperative research program has been inaugurated that is receiving strong support and a high degree of cooperation from the schools. The Office of Education deserves considerable credit for its leadership in the programs of research in the educational problems of the mentally retarded and cerebral palsied and in the field of speech and hearing defects. While this was being accomplished the whole Office has been built up to a level where it can come closer to rendering the services that the educational system needs and must have if the Nation is to keep abreast of the changing conditions nationwide and worldwide.

During the past several months the Nation's attention has been called more forcefully to the fact that we cannot afford to be complacent. If we are to maintain a position of leadership it is more and more being recognized that education must keep up with the times. The increase allowed will provide for a continuation of the going programs and for some progress in the fields of highest priority. The committee will expect that there be no diminution in efforts to provide a really effective program in the fields of the mentally retarded children and speech and hearing defects.

For grants for vocational rehabilitation, we gave them what they asked, and we raised the allotment base from \$53 million to \$56 million.

For many years this program achieved commendable results, but on a rather small scale. It is to the credit of Secretary Hobby that she strongly endorsed and had a large part in starting what was envisioned as an expansion of this program to its full effectiveness. This was based not only on a recognition of the great humanitarian values of the program, but also on the knowledge that for every dollar spent on this program the Federal Government gets back over \$10 in taxes. Secretary Hobby's goal was to expand the program to the point that about 200,000 people would be rehabilitated each year by about 1960. Progress has been made in the last three years, however, even if that progress were continued it is doubtful that the goal would have been reached in the time period originally contemplated. The committee was therefore quite surprised that the budget not only failed to include any provisions for encouraging a more rapid expansion of the program, but actually recommended a restraint on progress by including in the proposed appropriation language the same figure of \$53 million as the base for making allotments to the States. The committee has increased the figure to \$56 million which will enable those States, who have continued to increase their own appropriations, to receive the full amount of Federal funds to which

they are entitled under the formula in the basic Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. AVERY. Will the gentleman go back to that item on school construction? Authority for Federal assistance in impacted areas has expired. It is my recollection that there is a rule pending before the Rules Committee at this time that would extend that authority. Then what would be the gentleman's suggestion as to how we can proceed from there?

Mr. FOGARTY. It will then be up to the administration to send us a request for funds. It would be referred to this committee and would be acted on in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. AVERY. A supplemental appropriation later in this Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. The first item in the Public Health Service is "Assistance to States, general." Here there has been a decrease of \$592,000 from the amount appropriated for 1958.

We approved the exact amount or made only very small reductions in grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska, for the construction of the mental health hospital in Alaska, control of venereal disease, control of tuberculosis, control of communicable diseases, sanitary engineering activities, and grants for waste treatment works construction.

For "Grants for hospital construction," we approved the full amount of the revised request of \$121,200,000. The original budget request for this purpose was \$75 million. It was difficult for the committee to determine whether the primary reason for the recommended reduction was simply to conform with some high budget policy, or the belief that the program had accomplished its purpose to the point where a reduction would be in keeping with the original objectives. This question was resolved in no uncertain terms by the table which appears on pages 172-178 of the committee hearings with the Public Health Service. This table shows that the States are prepared to proceed with a program approximating \$1,300,000,000 if the Federal Government would appropriate \$500 million on a matching basis under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act. There are some members of the committee who would prefer that additional funds were appropriated for this purpose, and there are members who would likely prefer that less were appropriated, but, judging by the great number of communications received by the committee, there is little doubt that the revised estimate of \$121,200,000 more nearly conforms with the public opinion on this subject than did the original request of \$75 million.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of a more appropriate place to make this sad announcement to the House of the untimely death of one of the outstanding leaders in this field.

Dr. Cronin took over administration of the Hill-Burton hospital and medical facilities construction program in June, 1949, when communities throughout the

country were just completing their first hospitals with Federal aid.

He was known throughout the medical and hospital professions for his vigorous promotion of the high standards of both construction and medical care envisioned by the creators of the Hill-Burton legislation. He constantly urged local and State health services to join forces with the medical profession in long-range planning of medical facilities and in maintaining the highest standards of hospital care. Time after time he was cited by Members of Congress for his outstanding administration.

The success of the program has also received international attention. Representatives of other nations are frequently sent to Washington for consultation with the Hill-Burton staff.

To date, more than 3,750 projects have been completed or approved for construction. They include nearly 600 new general hospitals built in communities where the people never had a hospital before; also, more than 650 health centers. The total cost of all Hill-Burton projects exceeds \$3 billion. The Federal share is about \$960 million.

Dr. John W. Cronin, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Chief, Bureau of Medical Services, died suddenly of a heart attack Wednesday, March 26. He was stricken at his office in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare soon after presiding at a meeting of his staff. His age was 52.

Dr. Cronin was widely known for his outstanding leadership of the Hill-Burton hospital and medical facilities program. His writings have been published by leading hospital and medical journals. He entered the Public Health Service in 1932 as an intern at the Staten Island, N. Y., hospital of the Service. From 1949 to 1956 he was Chief of the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, where he administered the Hill-Burton program. On November 1, 1956, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services.

As Chief of the Bureau, Dr. Cronin was responsible for the administration of the Public Health Service Hospitals, the Indian health program, the foreign quarantine service, the Hill-Burton program, nursing and dental resources, and the medical services of several Federal agencies including the United States Coast Guard, Bureau of Prisons, and the Foreign Service of the State Department.

He was awarded the Founders Medal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in 1953; and an honorary degree of doctor of science from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1955. He has been a trustee of the American Association of Public Health Physicians, and was a vice president of the Association of Military Surgeons and a member of the board of governors of the American College of Surgeons. He was a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, American College of Surgeons, American Public Health Association, American Medical Association, American College of Preventive Medicine and a diplomat of the Ameri-

can Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health.

Dr. Cronin was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 15, 1905. He graduated from Miami University and received his medical degree from the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Virginia May, and a son, John W. Jr. The Cronin's home is at 5528 Trent, Chevy Chase, Md.

In hospitals and medical care, we gave them an increase of \$421,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$331,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

This increase is for the purpose of doing something for the leprosarium down at Carville, La. I made a trip down there this last fall and found that some of the conditions were deplorable.

To improve the morale of our doctors and to get some of the answers to this disease, we have allowed \$91,000 for starting a research project in that hospital, and we have allowed \$121,000 for 10 small dwellings for married couples both of whom have Hansen's disease. We also included \$210,000 to replace some buildings that were declared obsolete just after the First World War. That is how bad their condition is. Altogether we have given them an increase of \$421,000 over what the President recommended.

It was disappointing that the administration did not request any additional funds for the professional nurse training program under this appropriation, or for the practical nurse training program under the vocational education program. Just one indication of the need is that there has been a 100-percent increase in hospital admissions since 1940 but only a 50-percent increase in professional nurses. I would have, personally, preferred that some increase be made in both of these appropriations.

We allowed the budget request for the Foreign Quarantine Service and also the Indian health activities. For construction of Indian health facilities we allowed \$750,000 over the amount requested, but it is a slight decrease from the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase above the request was earmarked for construction under Public Law 151.

Now we come to the National Institutes of Health. Last year they had \$211,183,000. This year they asked for \$211,183,000. We raised the request by \$8,200,000, and we disallowed the request for authority to use almost \$7 million in order to increase the overhead allowance to 25 percent. Thus, we are allowing about \$15 million more for research for next year than they have this year.

As my colleagues in the House know, I have consistently advocated sound and sustained growth in the support of medical research through programs administered by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

I know of no time, in my nearly 14 years of continuous association with the committee which recommends funds for these programs, when I have found more reason to feel proud of the progress that is being made in this field.

There are two reasons why all of us can share in this sense of pride.

First, it is now abundantly evident that increasing and stable support by the Federal Government of an important segment of the Nation's medical research effort is established as a matter of national policy.

Second, it is abundantly evident that our investment in medical research pays rich dividends, both humanitarian and economic, in the form of dramatic advances against disease.

We have before us an annual appropriation bill. We in Congress know that the processes for yearly review of Federal activities, associated with the setting of fiscal levels for these activities, are perhaps the primary means for assuring that the programs of Government reflect the views of the people as mirrored by their elected representatives. We also know that Government programs and their annual appropriations must be viewed in context if they are to be acted upon with wisdom and understanding.

In the case of medical research and related activities of the National Institutes of Health, the context must extend back to the close of World War II. It was then that the forces leading to the medical research programs embodied in the bill that is before us were beginning to take shape.

I shall not attempt to trace the development of these programs since that time. With strong public support and with an ever-expanding horizon of research opportunity, the National Institutes of Health has become a dynamic and responsible custodian of the taxpayers' funds for medical research.

Today, it supports almost 40 percent of all the medical research being done in this country, including grant support of nearly 7,000 research projects in medical schools, universities, and other research centers. It provides about \$40 million for fellowships, training grants and other awards designed to increase trained scientific manpower for research and related careers. It provides \$30 million in matching grants to assist in the construction of research facilities. And it conducts an extensive and highly productive research program in its own laboratories at Bethesda and in the field.

Thus, in acting upon the appropriation bill before us, we are acting upon programs that are basic to the health and so to the happiness and productivity of the American people.

The people have seen, as you and I have seen, the benefits of medical research applied in practice.

The people believe, as I believe, and as I am sure you must believe, that the national interest will not permit support of medical research to be cut back.

The recommended action of our subcommittee seeks to fill in some deficiencies in the administration's proposed 1959 National Institutes of Health program and to provide for some extremely modest increases for certain aspects of research in cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and other fields. The total recommended increase—from \$211.1 million

to \$219.3 million—is a clear demonstration of the committee's belief in orderly rather than explosive growth in these programs.

I spoke earlier of pride in the accomplishments of medical research. The record of the hearings before our committee is replete with substantiation of such accomplishment. I commend to you, if the materials have not already come to your attention, the reports on the highlights of research progress for each of the Institutes and the discussion and prepared statements of each of the Institute directors. They document progress which is evidence in itself of the relentless, step-by-step attack on disease by the men and women of science.

I commend to your attention also the inspired and challenging remarks of the non-Federal scientists, research administrators, and private citizens who appeared before our committee voluntarily to give us their views on the accomplishments, problems, and future directions of medical research.

These are items which, because they are in the record, have the capacity to speak for themselves.

Implicit in the record, but nowhere stated in so many words, is the inescapable conclusion that we have come far enough along the road in the support of medical research to be able to see, or perhaps to sense, the contour, the dimension, and something of the essential nature of the goals toward which the road we have elected to travel leads. And I, for one, feel both stimulated and refreshed by the sight of our objectives. After a decade of travel in which, although there have been signposts along the way, the journey has been primarily an act of faith, it is rewarding indeed to have evidence that at least some of our destinations are in sight.

We allowed \$57,423,000 for the Cancer Institute. This is \$1,500,000 over the request and \$1,021,000 more than appropriated for 1958.

A few years ago a test for cancer involving study of cells was an experimental laboratory technique. Now this cytologic test is being used for mass screening in 10 centers throughout the Nation. The technique is approaching the point where it can be used as a routine public health diagnostic procedure. At the moment, this test is used for cancer of the uterus, but studies are now in progress to determine whether it cannot be effectively used on a large scale to detect in the early stages cancer of the lung, bladder, bowel and prostate gland. With the methods of treatment now available, a simple and accurate method of early diagnosis would save many thousands of the more than a quarter of a million people to believe that in the decade ahead

On an even more advanced level of diagnosis, it appears possible that the presence of a cancer in the body may cause identifiable changes in certain components of blood. Considering the rate at which medical science has advanced over the past 10 years, it is plausible to believe that in the decade ahead simple, accurate tests for cancer, such as a blood test, may make the early detec-

tion of cancer simple and be usable as a routine tool of the physician and public health worker.

On a more fundamental level, testimony before the committee by scientists most competent to judge makes it clear that current research is pointing with increasing clarity toward the probability of a close link between viruses and cancer. The scientific story, as recounted by expert witnesses, involves a close connection between viruses and the determination of heredity, between nonliving large molecules and organizations of these molecules into particles that have properties of life, between growth-control mechanisms involving large molecules like those which join to form viruses and the uncontrolled growth characteristic of cancer. Dr. Wendell Stanley, a Nobel prizewinner for his virus studies, has said:

I believe the time has come when we should assume that viruses are responsible for most, if not all, kinds of cancer, including cancer in man, and design and execute our experiments accordingly.

If some forms of human cancer are found in fact to be caused by viruses, it is not fantastic to look ahead to the day when a vaccine against some kinds of cancer may be available.

The committee will expect that a considerable portion of the increase provided for this Institute's research program be spent in this field.

Finally, the committee notes with satisfaction the solution of many difficult problems associated with the cancer chemotherapy program, and the discovery of many leads that should be exploited. Part of the increase for this Institute should be used for support of this program.

The committee included \$40,397,000 for mental health activities which is \$2,700,000 over the amount requested and \$1,180,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

The Nation's billion dollar annual bill just for care of the mentally ill continues. The tragedy of mental illness for those who are stricken and for their families continues. With the spectacular and continuing advances in those diseases with a clear physical origin, it is obvious that the relative importance of mental illness will continue to increase over the years ahead. This is not defeatism, but the realism required if the problem is to be attacked most productively.

The first attack is through research, and here results continue to be encouraging. Beginning with the tranquilizers, a long series of drugs has appeared. Some of these energize mental patients who have fallen into a stupor; others actually produce temporary insanity. For the first time in the history of man, the possibility of isolating the specific body reactions involved in the production of abnormal mental states appears possible. This exciting prospect calls for a research program as intense as can be mounted by the trained people available, and extended as rapidly as new investigators can be produced.

The committee has not been persuaded that the existing program in psychopharmacology operated by this Institute is

fully effective. More vigorous, imaginative, and diversified approaches are called for. It does not appear, for example, that there has been a strong and effective effort to enlist the aid of the pharmaceutical industry. The committee trusts that this program will be more vigorously administered during the coming year. Research on such matters as why and how the new drugs work might well be more effectively stimulated, and the feasibility of systematic screening on a more adequate scale should be explored.

The committee will expect that approximately \$1,300,000 of the increase provided will be spent in increasing research on schizophrenia above the level contemplated in the budget. The committee lends full support to all approaches to this problem that are sanctioned by competent scientific advice, for this disease is one of the most terrible afflictions of man and one of the most costly to society.

The social, medical and economic problems created by alcoholism continue to grow in importance. It is claimed by competent authorities that alcoholism ranks fourth among American public health problems, yet very little is being done in an effort to find the causes. Medical research in this field has been and still is practically nonexistent. The committee will expect that a real research program into the basic medical factors involved in this problem be initiated and is earmarking \$700,000 of the increase in the appropriation for this purpose.

The committee is convinced that the key to a successful long-range research program is the production of more competent investigators—not only psychiatrists but the full team of highly specialized people required for study of mental illnesses. For this reason, the committee is earmarking \$700,000 of the increase for the training program.

It is clear to the committee that, despite the large and effective training program of the National Institute of Mental Health, action to produce the required group of trained people—psychiatrists, psychiatrically trained physicians, sociologists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses—is inadequate. The committee has seen little evidence of the kind of bold thinking and action that will be necessary to meet the personnel shortages. As one specific approach, the committee wishes part of the increase to be devoted to a more vigorous pilot project for providing basic psychiatric instruction to physicians.

We are recommending \$36,212,000 for the Heart Institute. This is \$1,500,000 over the request and \$276,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Of the advances in any field of medicine over the past decade, none are more inspiring than those in diseases of the heart. Three areas of inquiry have impressed the committee as showing progress that promises well for the future—the causes of atherosclerosis, the causes of strokes and studies of anticoagulants. It will be expected that the increase provided will be spent mainly in these fields.

In every year, significant new facts bearing upon atherosclerosis come to

light. The knowledge that was new a few years ago, such as the involvement of cholesterol in atherosclerosis, now seems elementary. They are on the track of the specific set of body defects which result in faulty handling of fat in the body, ultimately resulting in the formation of plaques of cholesterol in arteries. Given adequate support, these lines of investigation will continue to bear fruit.

Strokes are related to atherosclerosis. The plaques of cholesterol in arteries often cause the formation of blood clots. These clots circulate in the blood stream. They can clog vessels in the brain causing strokes, or in the heart, causing coronary thrombosis. It is therefore a scientific task of first importance to stop the formation of clots in the blood stream and to dissolve those already formed. The so-called anticoagulant therapy with such drugs as dicumarol is well established. Such drugs are quite effective in preventing clot formation, although they can and are being improved. A new advance is the discovery of drugs derived from molds which will attack and dissolve clots already formed. If this research lead works out, and the evidence now is favorable, thousands of people will have a new lease on life.

High blood pressure is a disease which will, except for relatively few individuals, be controllable within a few years. A number of highly effective blood-pressure-lowering agents are already available, and new ones are discovered every year.

A major continuing need in the heart disease field is fast and accurate assessment of the full effects and side effects of various drugs through controlled study of large population groups. The possibility of moving drugs quickly from the laboratory to general use should be fully exploited.

It is becoming increasingly evident that heredity is a very important factor in heart disease, especially in atherosclerosis. In the opinion of the committee, too little attention is being given to research in this field. It will be expected that a portion of the increased funds be utilized in this area. Of course, the importance of heredity is far from limited to this institute's field of interest. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a training program, or programs, for geneticists in order to develop the qualified manpower to follow up the many leads that have been developed that indicate heredity may have an important role in many medical problems.

Just a few days ago I was discussing the activities in the field of heart research with Dr. Paul Dudley White, one of the leading heart specialists of the world. I was so impressed by this discussion that I asked Dr. White to put his thoughts in writing for me, which he has done. I think his letter will be of considerable interest to many others, as it has been to me. I will therefore place it in the RECORD for their benefit.

BOSTON, MASS., March 24, 1958.
Congressman JOHN FOGARTY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FOGARTY: I am writing to summarize some of our discussion about the need

of research and training in the cardiovascular field today.

We have not yet reached the saturation point or plateau in the use of needed funds for the development of our knowledge. The particular fields in which I have been especially interested of late and which are inadequately supported and which, incidentally, apply not simply to cardiovascular disease but to diseases of many other parts of the body, are mainly twofold.

In the first place, many of us doctors have long been aware of the great importance of the recognition of the role that heredity plays in the predisposition to diseases of one kind or another. This is quite clear to us practitioners of medicine, but it has never been adequately investigated either in practice or in theory, and little or no research has been done about it. It is still true that "one man's meat is another man's poison" and that one man is much more likely to get coronary heart disease under the same circumstances than another man or that one woman is much more likely to have high blood pressure under the same circumstances than another woman, almost wholly due to inherited tendencies which are of all characters—chemical, physical, biological and otherwise. Not only do we need to study the families of our patients more intensively and to educate the people at large to keep personal records of family health for the sake of their descendants and to have doctors keep better family histories of their patients, but we also need to utilize many more expert geneticists than we have at present. We know a lot about the heredity of racehorses and dogs and hogs, but very little about the heredity of man.

The other main topic that has interested me particularly of late years and which looms now as of ever increasing importance is that of epidemiological research or a study into the cause of disease. This applies strongly to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. After we find out who the candidates for high blood pressure or coronary thrombosis may be, how can we protect them? What factors are there which are important in the causation? How important is diet and how important are the various items of the diet, that is, the fats of different sorts, the proteins, and the carbohydrates? How important is exercise or the lack thereof? How important is nervous stress and strain? How important is the habitual use of tobacco and alcohol? These environmental factors or agents need to be studied. The surface has only been scratched. We must go to other countries as well as to different parts of our own in order to get adequate information. Very little financial support has been rendered by anybody as yet for epidemiological studies in comparing populations outside the United States of America with members of the same race and country who have migrated to the United States. Studies made like this outside the country may be of greater importance to our own citizens than some of the studies that have been restricted to the United States of America. There has been too much fear of spending money abroad in any research and great opportunities have been missed, but now it is clear that something of this sort needs to be done. Pioneering has just begun in the last few years in such studies as a comparison of the Italians in southern Italy with the southern Italians living in Boston, of the Japanese living in southern Japan with the southern Japanese living in Hawaii, and most recently, with the Greeks living on the island of Crete in an olive oil population with Cretans living in the United States of America. Such studies are difficult, complicated, and expensive, but they need to be done. In my own experience, it has been necessary to seek small sums from

many sources in order to begin these essential researches.

I have mentioned but two aspects of cardiovascular research and training of great importance today which as yet have been hardly recognized and certainly inadequately supported. I strongly recommend that funds be allocated for these purposes.

May I add also that, in addition to the increase of knowledge that can come from these international epidemiological researches, two other advantages accrue: First, through the development of international teamwork in these studies a coordination of definitions and techniques which are fully comparable can follow the researches themselves; and secondly, there is the establishment of international friendly relations which have been very striking. For example, in the research carried out in Crete and Italy in which I was recently involved, we had among the very able members of our team, a Japanese professor, a biochemist from Yugoslavia, a doctor from Finland, a cardiologist from France, an internist from England, and several Italian, Greek, and American scientists. One of our present aims is to add to such teams some doctors from behind the Iron Curtain. A little over a year ago, several of us in a visit to Moscow presented this problem of health to our medical colleagues there and it was evident that in such studies we could combine energetically to face a common enemy.

Certainly some of the additional money that is being asked for this year can be very wisely spent for these two purposes, not only in cardiovascular disease but across the board.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL D. WHITE.

P. S.—We physicians interested in the vital field of preventive medicine as well as in advances in diagnosis and treatment are highly appreciative of your vigorous support of measures to improve our public health.

P. D. W.

The bill includes \$6,543,000 for Dental Health activities. This is \$250,000 over the amount requested and \$113,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

After the magnificent and classic research on protection of teeth against decay by fluorides in water, the dental research program is moving into new areas. Given the increased funds appropriated by Congress, the scope and variety of dental research has grown rapidly. The committee has been particularly impressed by studies showing that many dental defects are hereditary, studies using the electron microscope indicating the precise way in which tooth decay attacks tooth enamel, and studies of the chemical composition of saliva in persons with and without dental caries.

The committee is confident that, with proper financial support, the fine progress over recent years will continue.

For arthritis and metabolic disease activities we have approved \$21,092,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the request and \$707,000 above the amount appropriated for 1958.

In addition to arthritis, this Institute deals with the whole range of metabolic diseases such as rheumatism, gout, diabetes, ulcerative colitis, ileitis, and peptic ulcer. These fields, in past years have been considered forbidding and barren because of their difficulty, and the fact that many of them seem, like cancer, to be bound up with profound life processes.

But with the enthusiasm of leaders in this field during recent years, and with the provision of research funds, progress has come. New workers with new approaches have entered these fields. Key discoveries, such as the effectiveness of cortisone in arthritis, have opened up wide and productive areas of study. A new test for rheumatoid arthritis, involving the clumping of blood cells, has been discovered. The family of drugs to which cortisone belongs—the steroids—has been combed productively to produce new drugs more effective than cortisone but without the harmful side effects.

Real progress is being made in the perfection of oral drugs for diabetes. At the present time no drug is available that is as effective as insulin injections, but we are much closer to that point than we were a year ago. The many thousands of sufferers from this disorder have reason to hope that a simple pill will soon displace the necessity for the frequent and disagreeable injections now necessary for most of them.

The total number of illnesses given professional medical attention in the United States is about 280 million per year. Circulatory diseases account for about 55 million, the largest number in any one disease group, but diseases of the digestive tract are in second place with some 40 million. It is hard to understand why the field of gastroenterology has been so neglected by those who administer our medical research programs. In the face of the statistics set forth above, the medical research funds allocated to this field total only slightly more than 1 percent of the total.

Diseases of the digestive tract do not have the dramatic appeal of such things as cancer and heart disease. However, when one considers the fact that 1 person out of every 10 will, sometime during his life, have a peptic ulcer, the practical need for doing something in this field is certainly obvious. However, it is not only being slighted in the research field but in the training field as well. There are 84 medical schools receiving training grants from the National Institutes of Health, but only 12 of them are receiving funds for training in gastroenterology.

The committee is of the strong opinion that we are doing far less in this field than is warranted by the facts and will expect that the increased funds provided in the bill will be used for this purpose.

The committee approved \$17,997,000 for allergy and infectious disease activities. This is an increase of \$500,000 over the request and \$597,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

The burst of productive research in virology, based upon advances made in fundamental studies on such problems as growth of viruses in test tubes, in producing and will continue to produce practical findings. The Salk vaccine is at hand. Additional vaccines for upper respiratory infections have been prepared, and others will be developed. Scientifically, influenza has been conquered and protection of the population is now a public health problem.

As these studies proceed, the fundamental links between disease fields become more evident. The blood cell clumping test for arthritis originated as a test for trichinosis. The relationship of viruses to cancer has been noted. The mechanisms of immunity are essentially problems of protein chemistry and thus related to the composition and reproduction of viruses.

As further evidence of the unity of disease studies, cystic fibrosis—a disease of children, because few with the disease live to become adults—is in all probability a metabolic disease. There is some genetic, inherited defect that prevents the production of enzymes necessary to digestion of food, and that produces the other bizarre and pitiful symptoms of this disease. But while the disease is fundamentally metabolic, it can at the moment be treated only by very large doses of antibiotics. The antibiotics stave off the pneumonias to which children with cystic fibrosis are peculiarly susceptible. For some time to come, it will be necessary to study the reactions of these children to antibiotics. There are, however, other and more significant puzzles—why, for example, it occurs rarely in Negroes and never in oriental races; why such a wide array of symptoms that cannot be related to each other should exist. It appears that this disease is more important than diabetes, poliomyelitis or rheumatic fever as a cause of death among children in this country. The committee expects the facts on incidence of this disease to be determined, and firm plans for a research attack through a cooperative effort among the Institutes to be developed during the coming year. It is the committee's desire that a portion of the increase provided in the bill be devoted to research in this field.

For neurology and blindness activities we have approved \$21,977,000, an increase of \$1,250,000 over the request and \$590,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

As was the case in arthritis and metabolic diseases, research in neurology and sensory disorders was conducted on an entirely inadequate scale until the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness was established. The increase in appropriations for this Institute invigorated all aspects of research and training in these neglected areas. The research of those already at work was more adequately financed. Opportunities for the long and expensive training required of research workers were broadened. For the first time, scientists could plan studies hitherto impossible because of lack of funds.

One such area of study stimulated by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness relates to diseases and disorders arising from the time of conception to 24 hours after birth, or the so-called perinatal period. It is becoming clear that many more infant deaths, congenital malformations and other defects than had been suspected are the result of conditions affecting the mother during pregnancy. A national program of research on this problem involving close collaborative research among 12

institutions which deliver 32,500 babies per year is now in progress. The original plan called for a program involving 46,000 deliveries per year in 15 institutions. The additional funds provided for this Institute are intended in part to enable this important research to reach the level originally planned.

While stressing the perinatal study because of the urgency of reaching the planned levels, the committee wishes investigations relating to such diseases as multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's diseases, together with the studies fundamental to all neurological diseases, to be intensified. Finally, the committee is not entirely satisfied with the status of research on sensory disorders, including sight and hearing, and expects greater effort to be expended in these areas, both in the laboratories of the Institute and in the laboratories of grantees, during the coming fiscal year.

Now we come to the dental health building. The American Dental Association and for that matter dentists all over the country have a strong interest in the construction of a research building out here at Bethesda. It has been authorized for 10 years, but we had to amend that and authorize a larger expenditure a couple of years ago because costs had gone up due to the delay in getting this built. We have included the amount of \$3,700,000 to construct this dental research building out at Bethesda, starting in the fiscal year 1959.

We allowed the budget request for St. Elizabeth's Hospital and most of the items in the Social Security Administration.

Grants for maternal and child welfare were increased \$1 million over what they had in 1958 and what was requested for 1959 in recognition of the greater needs as the number of children in our population keeps increasing.

We allowed the request of \$150,000 for planning the White House Conference on Children and Youth, which will be held in 1960.

We allowed the full request for the Office of the Commissioner. We think Commissioner Schottland is doing a really good job.

We allowed the National Labor Relations Board what they had in 1958, \$9,384,800. This is \$600,000 less than the request.

The National Mediation Board was allowed all that they asked for.

National Railroad Retirement Board: We gave them what they asked for and put a little language in our report to indicate our disagreement with certain findings of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office. After exhaustive hearings the committee was convinced that the military service credits due the railroad retirement trust fund under the law should be allowed.

There is a slight reduction of \$48,000 for the Federal Conciliation Service.

Referring to the United States Soldiers Home, we found considerable fault with the Bureau of the Budget because they

were cutting down the allowance for meals from 93 cents to 88 cents a day. These funds have no effect on the Federal Treasury. They are paid from a separate fund supported by fees paid by the soldiers who wear the uniform of this country and we thought it was completely unjustified on the basis of the trend in food prices, so we allowed an additional amount to restore this cut and also to renovate a building so that they can properly house the men.

Mr. Chairman, we have a good bill before the committee today. The committee has taken into consideration the needs of the various departments, and in those areas where we have allowed increases we think they are well justified, and we think the cuts are equally well justified.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I want to commend the gentleman on the way he has conducted the hearings. Of course, he has been a member of the committee for a number of years and he knows the details and the workings of the departments that come before the committee to have their budget approved. He knows every detail in this bill. The gentleman from Rhode Island certainly has reason to be proud of the work he has done in connection with research into the causes of disease. I was thinking that since the gentleman from Rhode Island has been a member of this committee he has seen tuberculosis brought under control, he has seen smallpox and malaria practically eliminated, he has seen the development of the antibiotic drugs and he has seen the discovery of vaccines for polio and influenza.

When I first became a member of the committee some 6 years ago it was just starting to direct its attention to the control and elimination of chronic diseases.

I know the chairman of the subcommittee must be proud of the fact we found real breakthroughs in the cause of cancer, heart trouble, and mental health. They told us before our committee that in the last 3 or 4 years more progress has been made in the case of those particular diseases than in all the history of medicine. While the scientists have done the principal work, the appropriations that the gentleman from Rhode Island has fought for has sparkplugged these programs. It is something the gentleman can be very, very proud of. It is something that will live long after we are gone and forgotten.

The gentleman should be proud of the fight he has made to do something also about retarded children. He initiated that program. He was responsible for having the Office of Education and Public Health Service set up a program in this field that has really produced results. I am proud to have served with the gentleman from Rhode Island on this committee and I wish to compliment him, for he has done an excellent job in conducting the hearings in this subcommittee and bringing forth this bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I, too, should like to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for the fine work he has done and also for the bill he presents to us today. I should however, like to ask a question with reference to the National Labor Relations Board and the amount appropriated for that agency. The budget request, I notice, has been cut by some \$600,000. As the gentleman is well aware, the National Labor Relations Board has been behind in its work for some time. This has been of concern not only to labor but also to management throughout the country. Would the gentleman tell the committee at this time how the figures were arrived at and why the cut?

Mr. FOGARTY. We decided to give them what they have to operate on in 1958. This is not a cut under what they have for the current year. We do not think things are going to be much worse in 1959 than they were in 1958, in fact, the administration says they will be much better, and we thought they could get along with the same amount of money.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have never been contacted by anybody who wants to cut it. Everyone I have talked to feels that the National Labor Relations Board should receive more money and should get rid of its backlog as soon as possible. I understand the gentleman's feelings. With the amount of money that has been appropriated and with the contemplated raises in pay, actually, the net result would be a reduction in force for the National Labor Relations Board if it receives the same amount of money that it got last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. Well, that could be said about every other agency of the Government that will be operating on the same budget that they have this year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I call the gentleman's attention to the language on page 6 of the bill dealing with some kind of arrangement between the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department in connection with postage. Is this going to be an additional contribution to the Post Office Department's deficit or just what is involved here?

Mr. FOGARTY. The only thing we do here, instead of giving them the franking privilege, we appropriate funds for the cost of handling the mail under this program.

Mr. GROSS. It is not a substantial amount of money.

Mr. FOGARTY. No. There is no increase of consequence over former years.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Health, Edu-

cation, and Welfare, because he has done a wonderful job. I wish also to pay my respects to all the members of this hard-working subcommittee. On page 20 of the committee report you say:

The committee will expect that approximately \$1,300,000 of the increase provided will be spent in increasing research on schizophrenia above the level contemplated in the budget.

First of all, as I understand, this is the first time in the history of this appropriation bill that specific funds were earmarked for this purpose.

Mr. FOGARTY. We are earmarking \$1,300,000 to try to put more emphasis on this particular problem of schizophrenia. We appreciated the testimony of the gentleman who appeared before us with one of his highly respected doctors from Connecticut and some interested people from New York, telling us about this problem. It is the largest problem in the mental-illness field, and we have earmarked funds for the first time for work just in this field.

Mr. MORANO. I congratulate the gentleman. I think it is laudable action that you have taken. Can you tell me what the 1958 appropriation or actual expenditure of funds was in 1958 for this field?

Mr. FOGARTY. We are spending \$8,454,150.

Mr. MORANO. What was the actual expenditure, if you have it, for 1957?

Mr. FOGARTY. In 1957 it was \$5,712,000.

Mr. MORANO. That is to say, specifically allocated for the purpose of research in schizophrenia?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right, and for 1959 they had \$8,500,000 budgeted for this and the additional \$1,300,000 will make \$9,800,000 available just for schizophrenia.

Mr. MORANO. I thank the gentleman. I want to again say how important this matter is and that it is so vital that we attack this problem. We have made many strides in all other fields of research, the cause and cure of polio and various other diseases.

Mr. Chairman, in the past few decades the world has been amazed and heartened by the advancements made by medical science in the techniques and formulas for curing, arresting, and preventing many terrible diseases hitherto believed incurable.

We have seen great progress made in the treatment and the prevention of tuberculosis. The death rate from this disease has declined steadily throughout the years due to extensive research. Many other diseases, including polio, have been conquered to a great extent. Great strides have been made by researchers and scientists in their valiant battle against cancer.

It is proper now that we turn our attention to another disease—one of the world's most prevalent—and one which has received little attention.

Schizophrenia is the disease, a mental affliction which is one of the costliest, one of the most widespread, yet one of the most neglected diseases of all presently known to man.

Mr. Chairman, a move has risen now to control and conquer this terrible mental disease. I am proud that the proponents of this movement are residents of my district.

Recently, Dr. Stanley Dean, noted psychiatrist, of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Helen G. Rockefeller, of Greenwich, Conn., appeared before the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare of the House Appropriations Committee.

Their eloquent pleas were sympathetically received by the distinguished committee which was impressed with their thorough knowledge of the subject.

During this hearing I expressed the hope that the committee would see fit to earmark funds for schizophrenia research.

I was deeply gratified this week to hear that the committee fulfilled this hope. I quote from the committee report:

The committee will expect that approximately \$1,300,000 of the increase provided will be spent in increasing research on schizophrenia above the level contemplated in the budget. The committee lends full support to all approaches to this problem that are sanctioned by competent scientific advice, for this disease is one of the most terrible afflictions of man and one of the most costly to society.

(Mr. MORANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

MUCH-PUBLICIZED EXPANSION PROGRAM OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SUDDENLY HALTED BECAUSE OF OVERALL BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare has again done its usual outstanding job in behalf of the American people in reporting out this bill, but as the report itself so clearly establishes the President and his budget advisers have made the task extremely difficult by the timidity of their budget proposals.

Time and again through the report on this bill we find mention of the fact that human needs and the Nation's needs have been made secondary to purely budgetary considerations to an attempt to make the budget look good.

As the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] knows, I agree wholeheartedly with his philosophy, that on programs which so directly affect the health and safety and well-being of the American people, the important thing is not to make the budget look good from an accounting standpoint but to make the programs work properly.

I am particularly concerned about the treatment accorded by the administration in the budget for the coming year. As the gentleman from Rhode Island recalls, I have been working as hard as I know how ever since coming to Congress in 1953 to build up this agency to the level required if it is to do an effective job in protecting the American consumer from adulterated or misbranded or fraudulent foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

It has been a very discouraging battle during most of those years because of the attitude of the Eisenhower administration.

Four years ago, when I tried to get more funds appropriated for the Food and Drug Administration than the budget recommended, the White House insisted instead that we permit a comprehensive study of the agency to see whether it should be expanded or reduced in size. It was not sure whether this agency did a worthwhile job or not. It suspected that it was an agency setup to persecute business or something of the sort.

The comprehensive study was undertaken by an outstanding Citizens Advisory Committee appointed by Secretary Hobby. It included some of the top men in industries subject to the food and drug laws. And it was the opinion of that outstanding committee that the Food and Drug Administration urgently required a three- to fourfold increase in funds and facilities in order to do its job effectively in protecting the health of the American consumers. That report came out 3 years ago in 1955.

When I tried to get funds appropriated immediately to begin carrying out those recommendations, the Budget Bureau refused to go along. Nothing was done for a whole year. But last year and in the current fiscal year we were able to get some help on this from the administration and a modest start—but just a start—was made toward carrying out the recommended expansion program. The Eisenhower administration basked in much-publicized glory over its role in beginning the expansion program.

But now the expansion program is to be stopped completely. The new budget contains language implying there will be some expansion in the agency, but it is misleading. The expansion program has been sacrificed to what Secretary Folsom acknowledges are overall budget considerations.

Instead of the \$12 million which I believe is needed to continue the very modest expansion program begun 2 years ago, the bill before us provides only \$9,300,000 for the Food and Drug Administration for fiscal 1959. This is exactly the same amount appropriated last year. Thus it is a standstill budget.

The Committee on Appropriations reports that it is at a loss to understand why the recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee have been discarded by the President for the coming fiscal year. So am I.

The hearings of the subcommittee disclose that the Food and Drug Administration, acting on Budget Bureau orders to hold down and cut all corners possible, nevertheless felt it needed as a very minimum \$11,530,000 for the coming year if it was to continue to grow at a rate that would enable it in the next 8 or 10 years to meet its responsibilities to the public adequately and effectively.

An appropriation of \$11,530,000 would enable it to increase its personnel by about 22 percent. That is a very slow rate of expansion when it is remembered that the Citizens Committee called for a

threefold to fourfold increase within 5 to 10 years.

But the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare felt the economy orders of the Budget Bureau required him to cut back on the Food and Drug Administration's proposals, and so he recommended a budget for it of only \$10,980,000, or at most a 15-percent increase in personnel.

The Budget Bureau, acting in the name of the President, apparently felt that out of a \$73,900,000,000 budget we could not afford a single extra penny for the Food and Drug Administration, and so it cut the recommendation of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare all the way back to last year's figure of \$9,300,000. Then it added in \$110,000 for a special study on radiation hazards to be undertaken by the Food and Drug Administration at the request of civilian defense, and thus gave the impression it was actually raising the Food and Drug Administration's budget by \$110,000.

The Committee on Appropriations has disallowed the \$110,000, not because it opposes the radiation study but because it feels that all of the many civilian-defense items disguised throughout the budget in the funds of various and assorted Government agencies should be consolidated under one heading. I have no objection to that.

The only reason I mention the item of \$110,000 here is to make clear that the House is not cutting the appropriation requested for the Food and Drug Administration for the actual operating expenses of that agency. We are providing the full amount the President recommended for the regular work of this agency.

I am deeply disturbed over the failure of the President to carry out the recommendations of his Citizens Advisory Committee for further expansion of the Food and Drug Administration. As Congressman FOGARTY commented in the hearings, the need for this work is obvious. It affects all of the people of our country.

Can we permit this agency, which protects us—or tries to protect us as best it can—from unsafe or contaminated or filthy or adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, and cosmetics to be treated as a stepchild of our \$74 billion-a-year Government?

Secretary Folsom testified in the hearings that—

The overall budget consideration led to this matter rather than any situation specifically related to food and drug activities.

Is the overall budget consideration more important than the health of 172 million Americans?

Commissioner Larrick testified that the Food and Drug Administration cannot be static if it is to keep pace with developments in the industries subject to the law.

It must build its resources in terms of people and facilities to meet this challenge on behalf of its clients, the consumer and the industry—

He testified.

How can these resources be built, how can all of us be adequately protected, on the stand-still budget we are now con-

sidering? We are increasing funds for medical research in many fields—cancer, mental health, heart disease, and arthritis, to name a few—and we propose to spend more than \$250 million on these activities—to fight these major enemies of our people. I know it will be money very wisely spent.

But while we spend millions upon millions to find the cure for cancer, for instance, is it not possible we are letting cancer-producing substances slip through in foodstuffs or cosmetics because the Food and Drug Administration lacks the few extra dollars it needs to do its job right? Because of a loophole in its basic authorizing legislation, the Food and Drug Administration has an exceedingly difficult job to begin with in policing the products sold under its jurisdiction, and to uncover dangerous chemical additives. This disadvantage, when coupled with inadequate funds and personnel, makes its job almost impossible. Yet we depend upon it to protect us from unwholesome food, dangerous or untested drugs, quack remedies, fraudulent devices, misbranded products, and a whole host of things which should not be sold and used.

We cannot afford to economize on the funds for such an agency any more than we could afford to economize on funds for the FBI or the Secret Service.

The \$12 million which I urged be appropriated for the Food and Drug Administration would have meant an increase about the equivalent of the cost of test-firing one intercontinental ballistic missile. That is all it would represent in dollar terms. But the White House and the Budget Bureau refused to see any urgency or importance in it.

Mr. Chairman, I have decided not to attempt an amendment from the floor to increase funds for the Food and Drug Administration in this bill, because it is my understanding this entire bill will probably go through without amendment. I sincerely hope the Senate will provide such an increase, in which case our conferees would be free to accept without a possible adverse House vote to tie its hands.

There is no doubt that the increased funds are needed, if this agency is to perform its vital functions in behalf of the American people. As I said, I said, I sincerely hope the bill as finally enacted will recognize that fact, even if the President and his Budget Bureau apparently do not.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I am extremely pleased to see that this bill includes \$45 million for grants for waste treatment works construction. This amount, which is 10 percent less than the total authorization provided for in Public Law 660, will be allocated, as I understand it, on the basis of \$50 million thereby insuring that all communities which would otherwise qualify for a grant under a \$50 million appropriation will not be denied such a grant under the \$45 million appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, the treatment plants construction program under Public Law 660 has been a tremendous success during its 2 years of operation. As of February 28, 1958, a total of 913 projects

costing an estimated \$361,676,946 have received Federal grants totaling \$75,-709,104. In other words, for every \$1 in Federal grants the local communities have spent \$4.80—almost a 5 to 1 return on the Federal grant. I doubt if any other Federal grant in aid program can boast this record.

Another impressive aspect of this pro-

gram, Mr. Chairman, is that 94 percent of the projects are located in communities with populations of 50,000 or less. Sixty-five percent of all projects are in communities with populations of 5,000 or less and 49 percent of the projects are located in communities with populations of less than 2,500. In addition, over three-quarters of the Federal grants al-

ready made were to communities of 25,000 or less. To acquaint the members with the activity and progress in their own States, Mr. Chairman, I include the following table showing the number and eligible costs of projects approved and the amount of Federal grant offers, by State and status of construction:

TABLE I.—Cumulative summary showing the number and eligible costs of projects approved and the amount of Federal grant offers, by State and status of construction, as of Feb. 28, 1958

State	Projects								
	Total approved			Under construction			Completed		
	Number	Eligible costs	Federal grant offers	Number	Eligible costs	Federal grant offers	Number	Eligible costs	Federal grant offers
Total.....	913	\$361, 676, 946	\$75, 709, 104	395	\$184, 668, 775	\$35, 718, 511	80	\$10, 657, 842	\$2, 681, 891
Alabama.....	12	11, 692, 474	2, 124, 647	3	3, 035, 477	498, 100	1	395, 883	117, 863
Arizona.....	12	3, 470, 371	1, 040, 399	3	1, 324, 732	397, 420	1	239, 266	71, 146
Arkansas.....	25	6, 026, 352	1, 363, 513	7	1, 057, 716	274, 122	1	62, 666	15, 809
California.....	24	8, 721, 256	2, 275, 333	21	7, 611, 256	1, 942, 373	2	527, 200	158, 160
Colorado.....	18	5, 101, 012	1, 260, 916	10	3, 354, 520	819, 653	2	74, 232	19, 633
Connecticut.....	6	4, 928, 515	1, 173, 865	3	2, 713, 935	530, 865			
Delaware.....	5	2, 280, 168	654, 896						
District of Columbia.....	2	6, 279, 928	362, 500	1	5, 904, 928	250, 000			
Florida.....	17	6, 210, 446	1, 761, 379	4	2, 173, 142	613, 960			
Georgia.....	15	6, 755, 883	1, 638, 271	4	1, 946, 685	505, 026			
Idaho.....	9	4, 495, 986	1, 035, 836	3	402, 517	117, 099			
Illinois.....	20	8, 728, 618	2, 169, 528	16	7, 800, 030	1, 910, 115	1	428, 245	128, 473
Indiana.....	17	12, 015, 436	2, 057, 125	11	3, 127, 042	854, 645			
Iowa.....	29	9, 367, 061	1, 702, 278	15	5, 529, 929	977, 819	3	290, 349	67, 243
Kansas.....	28	6, 254, 079	1, 477, 085	16	4, 698, 013	1, 135, 905	11	880, 896	207, 680
Kentucky.....	17	8, 598, 661	1, 590, 386	3	3, 509, 449	418, 001	2	1, 416, 947	242, 941
Louisiana.....	19	6, 011, 938	1, 711, 529	12	3, 561, 768	1, 024, 627	1	113, 133	31, 239
Maine.....	3	980, 230	294, 069	1	116, 230	34, 869			
Maryland.....	14	6, 763, 785	1, 483, 406	4	1, 749, 809	393, 775	2	1, 498, 477	392, 925
Massachusetts.....	11	5, 521, 703	1, 242, 968	2	769, 791	230, 937	2	133, 127	37, 420
Michigan.....	26	9, 134, 180	2, 590, 926	16	5, 740, 646	1, 593, 218	1	134, 366	38, 505
Minnesota.....	20	6, 649, 201	1, 852, 700	7	2, 545, 909	695, 613			
Mississippi.....	11	3, 313, 479	646, 060	4	596, 377	178, 943	2	84, 542	24, 979
Missouri.....	39	11, 447, 734	2, 113, 207	20	7, 272, 698	1, 001, 017	4	376, 278	46, 498
Montana.....	12	2, 287, 995	583, 710	3	508, 792	144, 305	2	50, 998	14, 144
Nebraska.....	24	5, 583, 491	1, 315, 087	5	1, 583, 778	449, 081	2	40, 739	9, 030
Nevada.....	2	491, 000	147, 300						
New Hampshire.....	6	1, 252, 649	375, 795	2	353, 500	106, 050			
New Jersey.....	13	15, 972, 711	2, 216, 269	9	6, 048, 939	1, 365, 453			
New Mexico.....	19	4, 345, 498	1, 232, 023	5	1, 407, 277	400, 988	2	180, 887	41, 866
New York.....	32	27, 798, 184	3, 683, 660	10	14, 703, 768	1, 119, 610			
North Carolina.....	25	11, 658, 434	2, 526, 540	12	7, 994, 453	1, 449, 206			
North Dakota.....	40	2, 551, 364	748, 807	13	771, 035	238, 587	8	425, 473	104, 572
Ohio.....	32	15, 622, 142	3, 202, 337	20	12, 510, 301	2, 343, 095	3	1, 166, 598	336, 594
Oklahoma.....	24	7, 707, 989	1, 700, 995	15	6, 135, 562	1, 292, 573	3	281, 335	56, 421
Oregon.....	20	4, 384, 518	1, 127, 004	8	2, 497, 201	564, 044	5	449, 263	132, 590
Pennsylvania.....	22	18, 000, 569	3, 406, 135	12	10, 245, 975	2, 013, 142	1	273, 728	69, 822
Rhode Island.....	6	1, 980, 580	581, 177	4	1, 216, 580	352, 177			
South Carolina.....	17	4, 465, 414	1, 306, 468	4	549, 486	151, 698	2	184, 423	54, 255
South Dakota.....	24	2, 529, 780	542, 418	8	637, 910	164, 506	5	114, 490	29, 948
Tennessee.....	15	9, 235, 074	2, 252, 799	6	4, 829, 236	1, 070, 920			
Texas.....	40	13, 754, 373	3, 354, 500	15	7, 988, 549	1, 653, 007	2	161, 510	44, 813
Utah.....	6	11, 194, 776	1, 071, 601	5	11, 022, 062	1, 019, 787			
Vermont.....	3	1, 937, 700	450, 310						
Virginia.....	31	10, 649, 349	1, 612, 373	17	6, 072, 747	710, 734	2	58, 240	16, 646
Washington.....	27	5, 264, 008	1, 400, 838	11	1, 971, 908	585, 060	6	550, 636	161, 622
West Virginia.....	9	4, 837, 004	1, 179, 599	5	2, 237, 704	608, 305			
Wisconsin.....	35	7, 848, 325	1, 946, 350	15	4, 752, 277	1, 092, 834			
Wyoming.....	17	2, 874, 929	699, 875	3	436, 255	130, 455	1	63, 915	9, 044
Hawaii.....	2	1, 001, 964	294, 792	1	165, 000	44, 792			
Puerto Rico.....	11	5, 698, 630	1, 127, 520	1	1, 485, 880	250, 000			

The construction program under Public Law 660 has stimulated the greatest treatment plant construction activity in our history. Since the enactment of the law an increasing number of States have registered record treatment plan construction activity. In a survey recently completed it was shown that the number of States in which a record amount of treatment plan construction was begun has greatly increased since the enactment of Public Law 660. In 1952 four States had a record construction year. They were Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South Dakota. In 1953 five States had a record year—New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming. In 1954 only three States—Arkansas, New Jersey, and New York. In 1955 again

four States—Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

Then, suddenly, in 1956, following the enactment of Public Law 660, the number of States have a record treatment plant construction year jumped to 13—Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. And in 1957, as the impetus of the Federal program really began to be felt, 19 States had a record year—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. An impressive record, Mr. Chairman, and every indica-

tion points to another record year for an ever-increasing number of States in 1958 and beyond.

And yet, Mr. Chairman, we find the President, in his budget message, anticipating that this will be the last year funds will be requested to carry out this important and needed program. The President, it seems, has taken the recommendations of the joint Federal-State Action Committee lock, stock, and barrel regarding this program. Even before this joint committee made its first report on December 5, 1957, one of the President's administrative assistants wrote me on November 1 that:

The joint Federal-State Action Committee, composed of Federal and State representatives, has recommended that State and local

governments assume responsibility for construction of water treatment facilities together with two other important programs.

Mr. Chairman, this letter was written a full 2 weeks before the joint committee met in Washington to reach decisions on pending proposals and on the procedure for preparation of an initial report for submission to the President and governors. Prior to November 1 the joint committee held only two meetings. The first, on August 9-10, 1957, in Hershey, Pa., was for the purpose of identifying—in the committee's words—First, functions that might be assumed to a greater extent or wholly by the States; second, tax sources that might be relinquished by the National Government for possible use by State and local governments; and third, emerging problems that require attention by the various levels of government. According to the committee report:

This was done in preliminary form, and staffs were given instructions on the preparation of position papers on the identified problems.

At its second meeting in Chicago on October 3-4, 1957, the committee reached agreement on several functional and revenue proposals and directed the staffs to prepare position papers on a number of additional proposals. It was not until November 14-15, 1957, that the committee actually reached any decision on pending proposals but on November 1 the White House obviously had. It would seem, Mr. Chairman, that the construction grant program under Public Law 660 was the target of this committee from the beginning. And it received encouragement from the White House. For instance, on October 4, obviously while the committee was meeting in Chicago, the President said in a press conference that this program should be repealed and the function returned to the States. He couldn't think of one single other example when reporters asked him specifically for an example of a Federal function which should be returned to the States except this one. Obviously, the joint committee and the White House—which has always opposed this program—worked hand in glove on this one. And finally, before the recommendations were even considered by the governors' conference they were included in the President's budget message.

The President and his joint committee would have us believe that treatment plant construction activity would not be curtailed if the Federal grant program were repealed because, in return for certain tax rebates, the States would assume the financial responsibility of assisting communities now performed by the Federal Government. They would have us believe, further, that the tax resources returned to the States would be somewhat greater in amount than the cost of the functional responsibilities returned.

This is one of the most deceitful and misleading propositions this administration has ever come up with. What they did was figure out the total volume of telephone business in the Nation, split it up State by State, tax 40 percent of that

and compare that amount to the total amount the Federal Government contributes to the States and communities under certain grant programs. They determined, for instance, that the total receipts under the 10-percent Federal phone tax amounted to \$370 million, of which 40 percent—or \$148 million—would be returned to the States if they would assume certain functions such as assisting local communities finance treatment plants and vocational education. This looked good until the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, under the chairmanship of Mr. FOUNTAIN of North Carolina took a closer look and determined that under the joint committee's plans the highest-income States would receive more in rebates than they now do in grants, while the lowest-income States would receive far less. This fact was never brought out by the joint committee and we should be indebted to Mr. FOUNTAIN's subcommittee for calling this fact to our attention.

The net effect of the joint committee's plan, Mr. Chairman, which the President agreed to before it was agreed to finally by the committee itself, would result in the Federal Government giving up \$148 million of revenue in exchange for an assumption of the States—which is not provided for—of \$85.5 million in grants. A loss of \$62.5 million to the Treasury without 1 cent of tax reduction for the people and no assurance whatsoever that the States would assist the communities in financing treatment plant construction. Thus far the administration has not submitted suggested legislation to carry out the joint committee's recommendations. In his budget message the President said he would, and in anticipation of this, hints that next year he will not request funds for the treatment plant construction program under Public Law 660.

Knowing the good sense of this House, Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the joint committee's recommendations, if and when they are submitted by the President in bill form, will be soundly defeated. Therefore, we must think in terms of continuing the present program and improving on it where it needs improvement rather than repealing it.

In 1956 I introduced H. R. 9540, a bill which became Public Law 660, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. When this bill was under consideration it was clearly brought out by the testimony of many witnesses, and by the facts at hand, that this Nation was facing a very serious and very important problem of water pollution. It was shown that this problem, which is accelerating at an alarming rate, was caused largely by, first, a backlog of needed sewage-treatment works caused by the virtual cessation of such construction during World War II and the Korean conflict; second, an unprecedented and unpredicted population and industrial growth; third, obsolescence of existing treatment plants; and fourth, a rate of construction too low to meet these increasing needs.

House Report No. 2190, which accompanied H. R. 9540, stated:

A great deal needs to be done to control municipal and industrial pollution. It is estimated that projects to meet the present backlog of needs for sewage-treatment plants and intercepting sewers would cost in excess of \$1.9 billion. During the period 1955-65 the cost of replacing sewage-treatment facilities reaching obsolescence is estimated to total \$1.72 billion. Sewage-treatment requirements of an increasing population during the 1955-65 period are estimated to cost an additional \$1.71 billion. This is a total cost for municipal pollution-abatement needs during 1955-65 of about \$5 billion.

The present Federal construction grant program for municipal sewage treatment plants has been in actual operation for about a year and a half and two fiscal year appropriations, totaling \$95 million have been passed. During this period, this kind of program has been proved to be very effective and workable, and to stimulate communities to take action. In spite of an increasing economic recession and one of the most unfavorable municipal bond markets in many years, contract awards for sewage treatment works in 1957 totaled more than \$350 million. This amount exceeded the previous 5-year annual average by nearly \$100 million.

Effective as the present program is, the level of sewage treatment plant construction is not nearly high enough. In 1955 it was shown we needed to spend over \$500 million annually for the next 10 years if the municipal problem is to be met. Translated into 1957 dollars that would amount to \$550 million annually. Since actual contract awards for 1957 were only \$350 million, it can be seen that the present grant program is able to support little more than half the job that needs to be done and that we are still falling behind. Further, the limitation of one grant to municipalities banding together in a joint project is acting as a deterrent to the solution of sewage treatment problems in our rapidly growing metropolitan complexes.

In H. R. 9540 I proposed grants of up to \$500,000 for each project and appropriations of \$100 million a year with an aggregate of \$1 billion as the amounts necessary to do the job of cleaning up the municipal pollution problem. These amounts were cut in half. It is not surprising to find from subsequent experience, therefore, that the present limited grant program is stimulating only about half the level of construction that is necessary. And, we are still doing only half a job in an area where we need desperately to do a complete and thorough job.

I am, therefore, today introducing a bill to expand the existing construction grants program for sewage treatment works, by increasing the Federal participation and liberalizing eligibility requirements, as I originally recommended when I first introduced the program in 1956. Although the existing program has been a great success, Mr. Chairman, that success has been limited due to certain deficiencies in the existing grant program. These deficiencies are:

First. Grants for any one project are limited to \$250,000. This limitation provides little or no incentive for larger communities to begin construction.

Second. The total appropriation authorized for each fiscal year is only \$50 million which will not support the rate of construction needed.

Third. Municipalities and intermunicipal agencies proceeding in the construction of a joint project are limited to one grant. This discourages joint projects and encourages separate projects. Such procedure is often wasteful and prejudicial to good planning for solution of already serious problems in metropolitan areas and their fringes.

Fourth. The allocation formula permits unobligated funds to lapse in those States and Territories where pollution-control needs are not great in proportion to population and per capita income.

My bill would cure these deficiencies mainly by returning to my original proposal made in 1956 which was based on existing needs and which we knew to be required if the municipal treatment plant backlog was to be dealt with effectively. My bill also makes certain technical changes permitting cities to band together for intercity plants and a reallocation of unexpended funds.

The main features of my bill are as follows:

First. Raises amount of any 1 grant to \$500,000. This amount will provide a definite stimulation for constructing the larger municipal projects.

Second. Will increase each fiscal year appropriation authorization to \$100 million, and the aggregate to \$1 billion. This level of funds will support the needed rate of construction if the municipal pollution problem is to be met.

Third. Will permit municipalities to band together in constructing joint projects without penalty of loss in grants, and encourage such planning where this approach is advantageous, particularly in metropolitan complexes.

Fourth. Will permit the reallocation of unobligated funds in any States among those other States having projects awaiting availability of grant funds.

I emphasize one point in particular, Mr. Chairman. This bill is not a greatly expanded version of the existing program. It is merely a return to my original proposal which was based on needs and the financial capabilities of the Nation's hard-pressed municipalities. I said then that the watered-down version of the bill which finally passed could do only half a job and that is exactly what experience has shown us to be true. While great progress has been made under the existing program it is only half the progress which could have been made had we stuck to the original amounts contained in my bill. This bill I am introducing today merely restores the program to what it should have been all along and what was originally recommended.

Aside from the fact that an expanded treatment construction program is needed to protect the Nation's water supply from further pollution and waste, Mr. Chairman, additional employment will be provided by doubling the program which could serve as an excellent anti-recession remedy. Here is a natural area of activity where there is a need for increased Federal participation because of the scope and nature of the problem

which will also provide jobs and payrolls to many thousands of workers.

The distinguished chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, Mr. CHAVEZ, of New Mexico, recently placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD data showing the estimated impact of sewage treatment plant construction under Public Law 660 based on both the \$50 million appropriation and my proposed \$100 million yearly appropriation. The data showed that under the present \$50 million allotment, \$250 million worth of treatment-plant construction is being stimulated. Doubling the Federal share, as I propose, to \$100 million as was originally provided in my bill 2 years ago would stimulate an estimated \$500 million in projects—or exactly double the present stimulation. Under the present program it is estimated that construction payrolls total \$75 million. Doubling the program would double this payroll as it would the estimated man-years of labor.

Mr. Chairman there are 9,377 municipal treatment plants needed in the country today. The construction of these plants will provide jobs and increased payrolls throughout the country. It will also insure to future generations an adequate supply of clean fresh water.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, the bill which we are considering today providing for appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare is perhaps one of the most difficult appropriation bills upon which we act in each session of Congress. We on the Appropriations Committee realize that we are dealing with very sensitive areas, particularly in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If we have erred in the markup of this bill, we have erred on the side of generosity. If such errors are to be made in the markup of any appropriation bill, perhaps it is best that they are made in this bill where the benefits accrue to the individual citizens of the United States.

Today the House of Representatives will approve the appropriation of \$1,823,900,000 to pay the 1959 Federal costs of operating our State and county welfare programs. State welfare programs, although administered by local government, are financed in a large part by this bill. These matching programs contribute not only to the grants of individual recipients but also the cost of administering county and State programs. As a member of the subcommittee handling these appropriations, several facts stood out as we considered the 1958 welfare program. For the first time in the history of this country, less than 60 percent of our population is in the productive age groups of between 19 and 60 and physically able to work. More than 40 percent are below 19 and over 60. Never has there been such a large portion of our population made up of young and elderly people and such a low proportion in the so-called productive age group. One out of 20 people that ever lived in the entire history of mankind are alive today. This simple fact has a profound effect upon our Government and its welfare programs.

Mr. Chairman, our distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], for whom I have great admiration and great respect, has discussed this bill today in detail. The gentleman from Rhode Island has an intimate knowledge of the operations of the Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, having served on the subcommittee handling the appropriations for these Departments for the past 12 years. Eight of these years he has acted as chairman of this subcommittee and has had the responsibility of presenting this appropriation bill to the Congress. I have enjoyed my association on this committee with Mr. FOGARTY and with the other majority members, Mr. DENTON, of Indiana, and Mr. MARSHALL, of Minnesota. In my first session of Congress, I had the opportunity of serving on the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee with Mr. MARSHALL and was indeed pleased when he was assigned to our subcommittee handling the HEW-Labor appropriations in this 2d session of the 85th Congress.

The minority side of the committee is represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who is the senior member on the Committee on Appropriations on the Republican side and myself. There is no Member of Congress for whom I have greater respect and admiration than the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. He is recognized by every member of our committee on both sides of the aisle as the leader in the fight to establish some degree of fiscal responsibility in the operation of the affairs of our Federal Government. He is the leading foe in this Congress against deficit spending, not only in words but by action and vote. Mr. TABER started his service in this Congress before I was born. His energy, his thoroughness, and his effectiveness constantly amazes me.

OVERALL FIGURES HEW-LABOR

It might be well for us to look at a few of the overall figures in this HEW-Labor appropriations bill for 1959. The Department of Labor receives an appropriation of \$382,446,800 in this bill. This is the direct appropriation and does not include funds which are transferred from various trust funds. This compares with a budget request made for the Department of Labor in the amount of \$408,032,600, or a reduction of \$25,585,800 in the request placed before the committee by the Department and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The total appropriation for the Department of Labor in this present fiscal year is \$430,217,600. Therefore, the appropriation in this bill is \$47,770,800 below the appropriation authorized for the current fiscal year, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

In considering this reduction, it is important for us to understand where it was made. Our committee reduced the amount of funds made available for grants to States in the Bureau of Employment Security by \$24,300,000. The Department of Labor had asked for a total of \$329,300,000 in this particular area. It is my belief that this cut which was made by the committee is a phony cut. The savings which are set forth in our committee report of \$24,300,000 in

the grants to States, although they show up as a savings in the bill itself and in the committee report, will certainly have to be made up in supplemental appropriations during fiscal year 1959. I wish to register my concern over the fact that this reduction is merely an estimate by the subcommittee of the amount of funds needed for grants to States in this program for 1959. I believe the estimate of the Department of Labor to be more in line with what actually will be needed. For that reason, I believe we will face a supplemental in this particular item.

The other two big reductions in the amounts of money being made available to the Department of Labor come in the areas of unemployment compensation for veterans and unemployment compensation to Federal employees. The unemployment compensation for veterans was reduced by \$42,800,000. Nineteen million dollars is being made available for this program in 1959, as compared to \$61,800,000 in 1958. This program is being phased out and the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Labor were accepted by our committee. A reduction of \$15,600,000 in the unemployment compensation to Federal employees is carried in this bill. The appropriation in 1959 is \$27,800,000 as compared with \$43,400,000 in fiscal 1958. In the appropriation for unemployment compensation for Federal employees our subcommittee accepted the estimate of \$27,800,000, which was submitted by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Budget.

Last year when the Department of Labor appropriation bill was considered by our committee, the Bureau of Apprenticeship asked for an increase in appropriations in the amount of \$300,000 to expand their program in the field of training. A similar request was made this year for the Bureau of Apprenticeship. Last year when this bill was considered on the floor, I read into the record letters from the director of vocational education of Wisconsin, and also many letters from individual vocational school directors throughout Wisconsin. There was real concern last year in Wisconsin that the Bureau of Apprenticeship was getting into the field of vocational education, and the committee deferred the possible expansion of the Bureau of Apprenticeship program until it had more conclusive evidence of whether or not this concern was well founded. This year I have gone over this program very carefully with the vocational people in Wisconsin and have been assured that they do not have the same concern which they expressed last year. I include at this point in the RECORD a letter which I received from the State director of vocational education, Mr. Clarence L. Greiber:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
STATE BOARD OF
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION,
Madison, February 15, 1958.
The Honorable MELVIN LAIRD,
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your secretary has undoubtedly told you that I telephoned your office on Monday when I was in Washington to attend a meeting of the National Association of

State Directors of Vocational Education. I regret very much that I did not have an opportunity to see you at that time because there were several matters that I wanted to discuss with you.

You may recall that I addressed a letter to you on March 13, 1957, a copy of which is attached for your convenience. In this letter I stated that the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education and the local schools of vocational and adult education have always cooperated with the U. S. Department of Labor in the apprentice program.

There was some misunderstanding at that time, however, regarding the use of an appropriation of approximately \$300,000 which appeared in the budget of the Bureau of Apprenticeship for training purposes. The designation of these funds for training purposes gave the impression that the Department of Labor was planning to launch a training program in vocational education.

Representatives of the Department of Labor have advised us that the responsibility of the Bureau of Apprenticeship is in the field of promotion and not specific training. Meetings have also been held between representatives of the U. S. Office of Education, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, and the American Vocational Association regarding the specific responsibilities of these agencies. Plans are underway at the present time for the development of a cooperative agreement between representatives of these respective agencies in which the specific responsibilities of each department will be outlined.

In view of the fact that the Bureau of Apprenticeship has positively stated that they have a responsibility in the promotion of apprenticeship and training and not in the training of skilled workers, I want you to know that the questions which I previously had in this matter have been properly resolved.

I will be looking forward to seeing you the next time you visit in Madison. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. L. GREIBER,
State Director.

This was among many letters which I received from vocational people in Wisconsin who have changed their position on this particular appropriation. The experience that I have had in Wisconsin however was not shared by other members of our subcommittee and for that reason the start of the proposed expansion of the Bureau of Apprenticeship training program has been postponed until a mutually satisfactory and integrated program in the broad field of vocational education and training is assured.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the budget estimate for this fiscal year which was presented to our committee was \$2,550,724,581. The bill which is before us today contains an appropriation of \$2,565,080,581 or an increase over the amount requested by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget of \$14,366,000. The greatest portion of this \$14 million increase will be found in the appropriations made to the National Institutes of Health which were increased by \$11,900,000 by our subcommittee. This increase of \$11,900,000 includes \$3,700,000 for the construction of the Dental Research Building at the National Institutes of Health. The actual increase in research activity over and above the 1958 budget amounts to

about \$5 million in the National Institutes of Health. This is brought about in view of the fact that it would cost \$3½ million over and above the 1958 appropriations to NIH to carry on research at the same level in 1959.

POOR BUDGET PROCEDURES

When Secretary Folsom appeared before our committee, he pointed out that the 1959 budget is about \$50 million over the 1958 budget. There appears on pages 13 and 14 and on pages 382 and 384 of our hearings an attempt to show how the Bureau of the Budget's book-keeping can come up with the 1959 budget being a decrease of \$76 million when actually as the Secretary said, it is an increase of some \$50 million.

Another example is in the field of the so-called reserves for savings. The original apportionment of the 1958 appropriation to the Dental Health Institute was made by the Bureau of the Budget on August 7. This represented a withholding of funds Congress had appropriated and the Department had requested, on July 25, to be apportioned. The Department appealed on August 13 and a revision was made by the Bureau on August 19. Since funds appropriated by Congress were still being withheld, the Department again appealed on August 20. A second revision was made by the Bureau of the Budget the same day. This action was again appealed by the Department on September 13. The Bureau of the Budget revised the apportionment again on September 20.

The final reserve for savings was \$1,000 out of an appropriation of \$6,430,000. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of dollars it took to make this savings.

Another example is brought out on pages 232 and 233 of the Department of Labor hearings where an unrealistic ceiling was placed on what the Bureau of Employees' Compensation was allowed to estimate would be paid to injured Federal employees, just to make the budget looks better.

Why the Bureau of the Budget spends so much time on such things when prompt attention cannot be given to important matters is a complete mystery.

Nor is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare without blame in this field. The justifications of the Office of Education indicated that they planned to add 11 positions to their international activities in 1958, that were not included in the 1958 budget presented to Congress last year. The Children's Bureau was given funds in their regular appropriation for 1958 for 2 positions for advance planning for the White House Conference on Children and Youth. The 1959 budget contains a request for a separate appropriation for this purpose but no adjustment was made in the regular appropriation, with the result that funds were budgeted for the same purpose under both appropriations. Another example is requests for funds to reduce lapses, or the total savings resulting from unfilled positions, to a normal level. In one instance that was checked in detail the committee found that lapses had been over twice the claimed normal level every year

for the past 10 years. When questioned about this on one appropriation a statement was furnished for the record showing that every year had abnormal conditions.

RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The research work which is done by the National Institutes of Health is indeed outstanding. Medical research in this country has proceeded with vigor and we all can be gratified to have played a part in bringing about sound growth of medical research in the United States. Certainly we are the leading country in the world in this particular work. Before going into a detailed review of the progress made by the National Institutes of Health, I believe it is well for us to give some consideration to the overall research work being carried on by all Government agencies. During these hearings I questioned the witnesses at great length in order to determine whether there was, in fact, any real duplication of research effort by our Federal Government. I am sure that Members of Congress are interested in keeping this at a minimum. I would like to include at this point in the RECORD excerpts from the committee transcript concerning the research budgets of the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation:

TESTIMONY OF DR. JAMES A. SHANNON, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NIH COMPARED WITH OTHER RESEARCH BUDGETS

Mr. FOGARTY. I thought we were at least going to hold the present level or show a little progress. I find that we are going back and not ahead.

How does this budget compare with other budgets, like agriculture, or any of these other departments?

Dr. SHANNON. I can furnish those figures for the record, Mr. FOGARTY.

Mr. FOGARTY. Without giving us the firm figures, are these other departments faring better? Are their budgets up or are they down like this one?

Dr. SHANNON. The departments that support research in what can conventionally be called the life sciences, are agriculture, AEC, National Science Foundation, the Veterans' Administration, and the Public Health Service.

Mr. FOGARTY. Take, for instance, the National Science Foundation. I know their request is way higher than it was in 1958. I don't remember the figure.

Dr. SHANNON. Their budget request, allocated to the biological sciences programs comparable to ours went from around \$8 million in 1958 to about \$20 million in 1959.

Mr. FOGARTY. From 1958 to 1959?

Dr. SHANNON. This is the budget request. Mr. FOGARTY. For the National Science Foundation?

Dr. SHANNON. Yes, sir. This is the figure their budget officer gave our budget officer.

Mr. LAIRD. Is that for grants to medical colleges?

Dr. SHANNON. Yes, sir, in that it includes grants to medical schools. I do not have the program breakdown. I am speaking about those funds that are allocated to biology and medicine or the more inclusive term, "biology" in their terminology. The latter term includes biology in medicine.

Mr. SIEPERT. But it is completely a grant program.

Dr. SHANNON. Agriculture, which is a combination of a grant program and direct operation, went up from about \$99 million in

1958, I believe, to \$111 million in their budget proposal. AEC went from approximately \$38 million in 1958 to \$43 million in the 1959 budget. This is a combination of AEC direct and grant operation.

For instance, AEC is bringing in their new hospital in Brookhaven; this probably appears in the budget for the first time. There will be a sizable quantity of money devoted to this direct operation. It will also provide an increase in grant operation.

The VA, which runs a more modest program, almost exclusively in its own hospitals, has increased in the present budget from approximately \$8.7 million to \$9.3 million. Our budget is presented as essentially constant.

Mr. FOGARTY. Your budget isn't constant. It is a reduction.

Dr. SHANNON. It is in fact a reduction in the substance of research; yes, sir.

Mr. LAIRD. I think this is a pretty important line of questioning. Are you going to develop this a little further?

Mr. FOGARTY. You may proceed. I think we will develop it, and we might as well do it right now.

NIH AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Mr. LAIRD. Dr. Shannon, I know that in many cases request for the same type of grant is made of you and is also made of the National Science Foundation. There have been cases where you approved the grant and also the National Science Foundation has approved a similar grant for the same type of work.

Dr. SHANNON. This is true.

Mr. LAIRD. Do you think there is any sound basis of trying to get the grants to these medical schools in one area and have a central clearing committee between the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation?

Dr. SHANNON. There is, Mr. LAIRD, a central clearinghouse of information. When the National Science Foundation acts on a proposal, they know that the proposal is also being made to NIH; and when NIH acts on such a proposal, they know it has been submitted to the National Science Foundation. This is accomplished through information obtained through the Biomedical Exchange. This fact is taken into consideration. There is an area in biology taken very broadly which is normally closely related to our operation and others more closely related to the NSF objectives. Then there is an area of overlap.

There always will be. One cannot sharply demarcate the two areas. Not infrequently we will have the National Science Foundation say, "This is closer to your operation. Will you consider this grant?" Or our committees will say to the National Science Foundation, "This is close to your operation. Will you consider this grant?"

If no clear distinction can be made, then both will consider the grant, since the terms of the grant are essentially the same in the two agencies. The payment then would be negotiated between agencies and the grantee as to who will support the grant.

Mr. LAIRD. When you take the overall budget breakdown of these figures and the amount of grant money made available to medical schools and for medical research, it does show an increase in this budget when you take the National Science Foundation money into consideration. Of course, we can't assume that the full request that was made for the National Science Foundation will be approved, but, assuming that it is approved, you come up with a much increased figure.

EXPERIENCE WITH PREDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIP

Dr. SHANNON. May I speak to one of the occurrences, historically, that causes me to question whether this type of analysis is a perfectly vivid one. Historically, we had a somewhat comparable situation when NIH

and NSF both were supporting predoctorate research fellowships. It was concluded as a matter of policy that this was an area more attuned to the long-term objectives of the National Sciences Foundation than to NIH. We dropped the item from our budget. It was picked up in the National Science Foundation's budget.

When it came to the awarding of predoctorate fellowships where the award of the fellowship is in consideration of all requests, based upon performed merit, without regard to program needs the 200 predoctorate fellowships which had been given by the National Institutes of Health in order to encourage scientists to enter areas of shortage in the medical sciences were replaced by a very minor increase in the predoctorate fellowships given in the life sciences by the NSF. I don't recall precisely how many.

Dr. VAN SLYKE. I can't recall. It was in the order of magnitude of 8 or 10.

Mr. FOGARTY. I remember that.

Dr. SHANNON. As a result of this experience, we returned to this committee 2 years later and said we would like to reinstitute our predoctorate fellowship because the National Science Foundation by the nature of its operation was not satisfying our need.

In that sense, were I sure that the National Science Foundation would cover our needs in the general grants area—would cover the needs and were developing the field of physical biology, would cover our needs in the field of gastroenterostomy, our needs in the field of allergy and infectious diseases—I would look upon the total funds going into biology and medicine and be quite happy with our joint programs.

WAYS NIH AND NSF RESEARCH IS COMPLEMENTARY

Basically I believe that the National Science Foundation serves an essential function in the physical sciences and in a portion of the biological sciences that cannot be touched upon by our program. Prior to the establishment of the NSF, there was no Federal agency that had support in the life sciences, save that portion which was more or less, directly related to the National Institutes of Health and, incident to that relationship, was related directly or indirectly to this committee for the information desired on federally supported research in the field of medicine. There are many fields of university endeavor that bear a remote or transential relationship to our activities and I would hope the NSF would give serious consideration to support of and training in these areas. I would hope further that they would broaden their program that relates to the educational process on both the graduate and undergraduate level, since from these programs will come a better educational process and indirectly more competent personnel for the many scientific programs supported by the Government. The NSF has further undertaken the shoring up of our educational structure in the secondary-school level. This, too, is an activity in science that can be done only by the NSF and I would hope that the Congress sees fit to support this program. The NSF, too, has begun the development of science textbooks for use primarily in the secondary school. I have seen one of these recently in the form of a preliminary edition of a physics text. The development of texts adequate as a guide to secondary schools in regard to adequate teaching at both levels is of vital importance. In other words, Mr. LAIRD, I would say that the NSF has a mission of tremendous importance to perform and one which, if properly presented, would in no way reflect on the position which has been viewed as that of the NIH.

I feel that if the NSF can clearly present their mission, as I believe they have the capabilities of doing, they should receive greatly increased support from the Congress.

In line with this general belief, I have had discussions with Dr. Waterman, director of the NSF, and I feel the impact of their program in the fields of our general responsibilities is such that I will be glad to join with him in support of his justification for support before the Congress.

POSSIBLE DUPLICATION BETWEEN NIH AND NSF

Mr. LAIRD. This all may be true, Dr. Shannon, but in the recent hearings of the NSF by the subcommittee covering their appropriations several of the members of that subcommittee mentioned to me that the justification of their programs seems to coincide with many areas contained in your own justification. I can understand the important role of the NSF. On the other hand I feel that the intent of the NSF is not clear in that their justification would appear to indicate that their activities are inclined toward the areas and responsibilities that are normally yours. If that is true, I think it can only lead to confusion and unwise duplication of effort. Would you care to comment on this?

Dr. SHANNON. Mr. LAIRD, I have not seen the NSF budget justification except as outlined in excerpts from the President's budget. Our budget officer contacted the budget officer of NSF and was informed that certain NSF items included in the President's budget carried a substantial increase in funds and that this would be reflected in substantial increases in funds in the field of biology. As I stated before, that type of expansion could impinge upon our activities.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. LAIRD, I am glad that this line of inquiry has been established by you since I believe it is our responsibility to look thoroughly into areas of apparent conflict and overlap. I believe further that we must have a clear interpretation of the NSF budget. It is my understanding that the same division of the Bureau of the Budget is responsible for the appropriations of the NIH and for the NSF. If it is agreeable with you, I can instruct the staff to obtain a statement from the Bureau of the Budget that describes the general rationale of the Bureau and their review of the budget of the NSF and budget of NIH. We should know what guidelines have been used in the construction of these two sections of the President's budget.

Mr. LAIRD. That is a good idea and I would like the staff to get that in time so that it can be printed in the hearing record, if that is possible. I feel that when these appropriations finally come before the full committee we should have clear ideas as to any possible areas of conflict between these appropriations and those of the NSF. I would again express my belief that the areas of medical research and the areas of sciences upon which developmental aspects of medical research must depend can best be contained in a single set of appropriations and I think it should be in those of the NIH. I was seriously concerned with the comments from the members of the subcommittee for the NSF appropriation and am convinced we should seek to clarify the situation.

I will look forward with interest to the statement by the Bureau of the Budget.

The statement from the Bureau of the Budget follows:

CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH BUDGETS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1958.

Hon. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with an informal request from a member

of the committee staff, there is transmitted herewith a statement comparing the funds for research for the National Science Foundation and for the National Institutes of Health as requested in the 1959 budget.

I trust the attached statement will serve the purposes of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Acting Director.

COMPARISON OF THE 1959 RESEARCH BUDGET OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION IN THE LIFE SCIENCES

Under its organic act the National Science Foundation is authorized and directed to support basic research in mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences. With this extension of the Science Foundation to fields of research participated in by other Federal agencies, it became apparent that further clarification of policy was desirable to avoid possible overlapping interests. Executive Order 10521 of March 1954 further spelled out the role of the Foundation as being "increasingly responsible for providing support by the Federal Government for general-purpose basic research" but assuring that "the conduct and support by other Federal agencies of basic research in areas which are closely related to their missions is recognized as important and desirable * * * and shall continue."

Basic research by definition is the search after new knowledge for its own sake—knowledge which forms the foundation for future scientific and technological advances. It is best performed under circumstances which permit the scientist freedom in the

research that he desires to pursue. Any influence which may tend to unduly bias a scientist in basic research may have a detrimental effect on the fruits of his investigation. For this reason, basic research scientists favor multiplicity of research support, feeling that any significant concentration of resources in a single agency, either public or private, may restrict the avenues of investigation which may be open to them because of the influence which the availability of money plays. It is argued, therefore, that a significant proportion of money should be available from an agency which is not tied to a mission so that basic researches may have a place to go for support simply on the basis of submitting a sound idea for the pursuit of new knowledge for its own sake. The importance of the National Science Foundation as an agency which supports nonmission related basic research is recognized by the scientists of the Nation and reflected in the numbers of proposals submitted to the Foundation for support which have risen in value from \$20 million in 1954 to \$60 million in 1957 to an estimated \$80 million in 1959.

The National Institutes of Health has increased its support of basic research substantially in recent years—in recognition of the need for a strong foundation of fundamental research in the life sciences to support advances in medicine. Nevertheless, despite these increases, there has been no significant diminution in the proportion of proposals for research in the life sciences coming to the National Science Foundation for support. In 1954, 47 percent of the proposals received by the Foundation were in the life sciences and this percentage has generally continued through to the present day, as the following table indicates:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959
Value of proposals received.....	\$19,480	\$24,828	\$36,280	\$58,200	\$70,000	\$80,000
Life sciences.....	9,189	13,496	17,445	28,060	33,600	38,400
Physical and other sciences.....	10,291	11,332	18,835	30,140	36,400	41,600
Percent life sciences of total.....	47	54	48	48	48	48

OVERLAP IN RESEARCH SUPPORT

One way to examine the role of the two agencies is to look at the kinds of institutions which receive support from each agency. The primary support of the National Institutes of Health is to medical schools and hospitals. The Science Foundation, on the other hand, directs most of its funds to graduate schools of arts and sciences in universities and colleges. The following table indicates the distribution of research grants awarded in fiscal year 1957 by type of institution:

	National Institutes of Health		National Science Foundation	
	Value of grants (thousands)	Percent distribution	Value of grants (thousands)	Percent distribution
Medical and related schools.....	\$43,725	57	\$1,083	7
Other university schools and departments.....	13,810	18	12,698	83
Hospitals.....	12,732	16	21	-----
Private foundations and other miscellaneous recipients of grants.....	7,275	9	1,466	10
Total.....	77,542	100	15,268	100

It will be noted that the Foundation reports 7 percent of its grants in 1957 to medical schools. These funds are all devoted to research in the preclinical departments where the research is of a basic nature related to

that performed in departments of chemistry, biology, etc., in schools of arts and sciences.

It is inevitable that some degree of overlap will exist both in terms of the institutions receiving grants and in the substance of the research supported, inasmuch as both the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation administer their programs on the basis of awaiting the submission of proposals from researchers. Some scientists, in order to insure continued support, file applications with more than one agency. However, an administrative mechanism exists so that in the final analysis a scientist is not supported more than once for any single research project or program. This is through the machinery of the Biosciences Information Exchange operated with joint agency funding under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

FUTURE SIZE OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

There has been real concern expressed to me, by individuals carrying on medical research and engaged in the practice of medicine, over the possible growing size of the National Institutes of Health. They have expressed to me a feeling that in research much is lost in carrying it out on too large a scale and that perhaps more can be accomplished through decentralization. During the hearings I questioned the witnesses at some length about this particular problem and would like to include at this point in the RECORD

certain comments which were made by the officials of the National Institutes of Health:

TESTIMONY OF DR. JAMES A. SHANNON, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, AND DR. JOHN R. HELLER, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

MOST EFFECTIVE SIZE OF RESEARCH UNIT

Mr. LAIRD. Doctor, I am interested in finding out whether research work on cancer cannot be more effective if carried out by smaller units rather than large research installations like we have out at Bethesda.

Dr. HELLER. We need them both. There are many, many things in cancer research which need the teamwork of a big organization, where you have biophysicists, geneticists, chemists, and others working almost elbow to elbow. On the other hand, there are many individuals who work best as lone wolves, and who, working in a particular field, can be more productive when they are in a small institution.

Mr. LAIRD. I have visited some of the research projects that are supported by the National Institutes of Health. I visited the University of Wisconsin this past year. I went through the cancer clinic and observed work that is being done. I was very impressed with the spirit that was exemplified by the people working there. They had about one clerical employee for the whole clinic. They were not interested in annual leave, or vacations, or anything like that. They had a tremendous spirit that was connected with their research work and it impressed me greatly.

I asked them why they had such a spirit about their work. Their answer was that they were working together as a group and that in research that was the most important thing. It seemed to me that maybe some of this spirit is destroyed if you put too much emphasis on large research installations, such as we have at National Institutes of Health.

Dr. HELLER. May I say, Mr. LAIRD, that you have an extraordinarily good group under Dr. Rush, Dr. Van Porter, and others in the University of Wisconsin. They do a very fine job. They are particularly efficient in the use of biochemical procedures and research. I will submit to you that while the National Cancer Institute is one of the largest organizations in the world engaged in cancer research, our little groups in the Cancer Institute work in a similar fashion and frequently pay no attention to such things as hours, leave, or anything else, so that it is the sum of a number of items. It is a team approach, but when I refer to the fact that we need both, such things as a very extensive research library is an absolute necessity to some groups working in a specific area, whereas some other individual who is working in another area does not need the resources of the library to the same advantage. By the same token, an individual working in a highly refined field, say of electromicroscopy, may need the services of a biochemist, geneticist, and a physicist, which he may not have available if working in a small organization.

Once the small group starts adding all these personnel it soon gets to be a large one. There are room and need for both types.

EVALUATION OF CENTRALIZATION OF RESEARCH

Mr. LAIRD. Does this concern you? I am interested in getting at the root of this thing. Does it ever concern you that your whole research activity could become too large and too centralized?

Dr. HELLER. We have talked about this for hours. It has concerned us all, as when the association gets too large to be effective, just as it worries me sometimes that I no longer am a physician who gets on the physician's end of the stethoscope and worries about this particular patient.

Mr. LAIRD. This question isn't of a critical nature. I am trying to find ways of making the best use of the money that we make available. How can the best job be done?

Dr. HELLER. We constantly are searching for this kind of thing, Mr. LAIRD. One must realize that a big organization attracts the sort of people who work best in that large organization, and by the same token people who work best in a small organization naturally gravitate to that. There is a common feeling around cancer workers generally that an organization consisting of about 30 to 40 people is an optimal one to do specific jobs, such as either biological research, biochemical research, or what have you. An organization, however, that is undertaking all aspects of cancer research is going to have to be of necessity larger than that to be most effective. We are concerned about this.

We work with it daily. We consider it in the awarding of grants, as to whether they have a resource of a biochemist, in order to do successful prosecution of the research. It is quite an involved picture. There is no easy answer to it.

Dr. SHANNON. May I comment on that more generally, Mr. LAIRD? The problem of size is one that not only involves the National Cancer Institute, in fact it involves all of our large institutes. That the Cancer Institute is our largest in no way sets it apart from our other institutes.

First may I say we need both large and small groups—a large institution has certain advantages that cannot be found in the small institution. One of the more important advantages is that it permits the development of specialized skills, addressed to a categorical problem, without at the same time fostering the deterioration of the excellence of these skills. Let me be specific: When a Department of Surgery undertakes a problem in cancer, or the Department of Medicine undertakes a problem in cancer, it will shortly find that it will need a biochemist, perhaps an organic chemist or, perhaps a physicist, to round out the group and cope with what otherwise is a very complex problem. As soon as one of these basic science investigators moves into the surgical environment where he has no day-to-day contract with colleagues within his own profession, he begins to become decreasingly less useful as a physicist or a biochemist.

When the research group is expanded—and there is no magic number to the size of the group, so that it becomes of sufficient size to have more than a single specialized physicist, or biochemist, interchange between individuals derived from a common discipline is possible. You then have the ability to have highly trained specialists with a general orientation and a general appreciation of the problems of cancer addressed to in the field of cancer without a consequent loss of the advantages of professional services in that area.

This has led, in the physical sciences, over many, many years to the establishment of the research institute concept, instead of the very small group.

The second factor of outstanding importance is that in this day and age of instrumentation, it is not economically feasible to place full modern instrumentation at the disposal of the small group. In this day an organic chemist, in order to work effectively must have an infrared spectrophotometer costing \$25,000, and he must have a recording spectrophotometer for U-V costing \$17,000, and many other costly instruments.

Mr. LAIRD. Do you have this equipment in each of your labs?

Dr. SHANNON. No. They are available as a service, so multiple chemists can have access to them. In the older days an organic chemist would run through a reaction. It would take him the better part of 2 or 3 weeks to work up the reaction mixture in order to determine whether a specific re-

action had in fact taken place. This could only be determined by isolation and demonstration of structure. At the present time an organic chemist will run through the reaction, which could be for the development of what is called a functional group. He can smear the reaction mixture on a slide, put it in the infrared spectrophotometer and in one hour determine whether his reaction is good. If his reaction is good, the mess is discarded and he starts again. He has thereby saved himself some 2 or 3 weeks. Consequently when one considers the tremendous advances that have been made in instrumentation, it is an important factor in establishing a need for larger groups.

Finally, there are certain areas, such as genetics, or general biology, that are not exclusively related to cancer, yet without the skills that are available through these specialists, we know that the long-term solution of the problem of cancer cannot be found.

We don't employ a geneticist to come to the National Cancer Institute to work on a cancer. Literally, a good man would not come. On the other hand, we ask him to come with the mind open relative to where his researches will go in the future. We find that within a relatively short time, when he begins to see the opportunity to make significant advances in the field, without in anyway losing his professional standing in his own field, he is making a contribution in the field of genetics applicable to the field of cancer.

All of this comes under the general category of research leadership, and the larger the institution one has, then the more is superior research leadership required.

We feel very proud of our operation at Bethesda largely because we have superb research leadership. There is a difference between research direction and research leadership. What I say in relation to the Cancer Institute could be said for the Heart Institute and so on down the line. This is a general philosophical question.

Mr. LAIRD. In other words, you think that there is an area here that needs to be constantly reviewed?

Dr. SHANNON. Yes, sir. Absolutely, sir.

The following is testimony by Dr. John W. Knutson, Chief Dental Officer of the Public Health Service, regarding the dissemination of research results and the size of dental research projects:

DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Mr. LAIRD. How do you get the information from your research teams out to practicing dentists?

Dr. KNUTSON. The practicing dentists, more so than any other professional group, belong to their national organization, the American Dental Association, which publishes a journal made available to each one of its members.

I mention this because this is an important avenue through which the practicing dentists keep informed of changes and improvements in technical procedures and also in new research planning.

In addition, our people, as well as others, discuss these matters before dental meetings, scientific meetings of dentists. At these meetings they have table clinics as well as scientific lectures and demonstrations. In other words, there is a variety of methods for keeping the practicing dentist informed of the new procedures.

In addition to that, each of the dental schools carries on what they call continuing education courses of various types to enable the practicing dentist to keep abreast of the new information that is becoming available.

Mr. LAIRD. What kind of coverage do you think you have among practicing dentists? Take as an example the dentists in my congressional district.

Dr. KNUTSON. That is a question, sir, that I do not think I can answer very specifically because I really do not know how well the dentists read their journals, how well they attend their professional meetings. I say this, in spite of the fact that dentists have a rather excellent record for attendance at meetings.

The Chicago midwinter meeting, for example, which was just held, is an example. Usually 10,000 to 15,000 dentists come to this one meeting. This is a large proportion of dentists when we consider that we have a total of about 80,000 practicing dentists in the country. For 10,000 to 15,000 to attend one meeting is a large turnout.

This is a central meeting. Then there are State meetings and local meetings. I would say among professional groups their performance is well above the average.

Mr. LAIRD. Research is a good thing if it is actually put into practice, but I should think it would be very important if we are going to spend money on it, to make sure it was reaching the people who can use it.

Dr. KNUTSON. I agree. One of the responsibilities of your State health department is also to help the professional groups to disseminate this knowledge and to do what they can to foster its early application.

It is also one of the jobs of our regional dental consultants and people in our regional offices to see that this information is gotten out and is used as soon as possible.

PROPORTION OF GRANT AND DIRECT RESEARCH

Mr. LAIRD. What percentage of your research is actually done at the National Institute? Your total budget for fiscal year 1958 is \$6,430,000. What percentage of the actual research work was done here at the National Institute?

Dr. KNUTSON. Of that money \$2,825,000 was for research grants. The research program at our Institute is a little over \$1 million, \$1,228,000, to be exact, so that twice as much money goes toward research grants, for research in other institutions, as is used in our own program.

In addition there is approximately \$1 million going outside to the universities and other institutions for training programs, that is in addition to the \$2,825,000.

Mr. LAIRD. Don't you think a better job could be done if more of your research were decentralized?

Dr. KNUTSON. This is a question that is relative, of course, to the total amount spent in this area. I would say that the dental research going on at our own Institute is something that I am very proud of. I think this program has developed in the past 3 to 4 years into an outstanding program and one which in my opinion is comparable with any research effort that is going on out at the National Institutes of Health.

I think Dr. Arnold, the Director of the Dental Research Institute, has done an outstanding job. What I am saying, in effect, is that certainly not too much research is being done out at the Institute because what is being done there is being done so well, and it is being done by perhaps the finest collection of dental research workers in the world.

Mr. LAIRD. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

USE OF GRANTS TO SUPPLEMENT GRANTEE'S SALARIES

A practice has grown up on some of the grants which have been made to the National Institutes of Health by placing professors at certain schools in the United States on a 9-month pay period rather than a yearly pay period and supplementing their salaries through grants from the NIH. This program of course was never intended for this purpose and our committee this year developed a considerable amount of testimony on this practice. Parts of the testimony are as follows:

TESTIMONY OF DR. JAMES A. SHANNON, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND DR. JOHN R. HELLER, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Mr. LAIRD. Last year we talked briefly about the use of some of your grant money that was being channeled into paying professors' salaries and research salaries in some of the medical colleges around the country, by changing the professors to a 9-month basis, and then giving them summertime work. This was being used a salary gimmick. Your funds were being used to give faculty salary increases.

Are these applications gone over pretty carefully by the National Institutes?

Dr. SHANNON. They are gone over very carefully. This is one of the items, as I recall, that is on either the National Institutes agenda or the Cancer Institute's agenda this year.

We are disturbed. By saying we are disturbed, we are a little apart from the general stream of governmental practices. The convention of supplementing salaries developed during World War II under the operations of the Office of Scientific Research and Development via the contract mechanism. This has been carried on, by Defense very extensively and I believe by the AEC.

We question the advisability of the mechanism. We have looked into it. We are going to have further serious discussions with our councils and I think the possibility is very strong that some of our councils will recommend to the Surgeon General that either this be disallowed, or at least be the subject of discussion with the medical schools and universities. I would not wish to prejudge the council's action, but maybe Dr. Heller might tell Mr. LAIRD the background of the decision to put this on the agenda for discussion.

Dr. HELLER. This particular point has been raised on several occasions, and as new members come on the Council, it almost invariably is raised, and several were quite disturbed to find in the several applications what appeared to be a supplementation of salaries, and they didn't feel that this was quite appropriate for some universities and it was not fair to other professors in the universities, and in general was simply a little foreign to their concept of university status, so much that it is to be discussed at our Council to talk it through, and to find the pros and cons.

Dr. Allen, who is director of the Research Grants Division, has been quite active and concerned with this problem as well.

Mr. LAIRD. Most universities and schools that are involved in this are required to make full disclosure on this matter before the grants are made; are they not?

Dr. HELLER. There is no question of that.

Dr. SHANNON. This is completely above-board.

Mr. LAIRD. They notify you they will change a professor over from a 12- to a 9-month basis, and he is going to be paid by the grant, or through the grant procedure for the 3-month period?

Dr. SHANNON. They don't notify us in that way. There is no formal notification that now he will go from a 12- to 9-month basis. The convention developed during World War II. In fact, the ordinary academic employee is viewed as being employed during the teaching period; if he wishes to take other jobs, consulting work or the like during the summer, it was primarily his responsibility. If on the other hand he chose to stay at the university and devote full time to research, then it was possible for him to be put on grant support covering his 2 or 3 months' research activity.

Actually, I don't believe that a formal issue on this has ever been drawn. As I say, the mechanism has been in use now for more than 15 years, characteristic much more of Defense than ourselves—I am not saying that

they are more blameful—but I would like to generalize a little bit more. The use of this device is just another example of the inability, at least in my opinion, of universities and medical schools to expand the stable base in the support of their hierarchy due to the drain on their own limited resources in helping to meet the costs of the research supported by Federal funds. It is a position of weakness rather than strength. I am perfectly certain the universities do not want to do this. On the other hand, in competition for scientific personnel, where salary is one of the factors of competition, this has ended up as one of the factors that determines whether an individual will stay or not. This is a sizable amount of money when you pay salaries at a professorial level.

Mr. LAIRD. Those schools that have been paying a 12-month basis are certainly put at somewhat of a disadvantage in competing for this scientific personnel, if another school will put them on a 9-month basis and let the National Institutes of Health pay the salary through a grant for 3 months, aren't they?

Aren't you in fact contributing to this problem?

Dr. SHANNON. I don't believe that in general any of the schools will say "We pay for 9 months," as opposed to another school which says "We pay for 12 months."

It is conventional that the academic summer is free for the professor to do with what he will. I know when I was in New York University—

Mr. LAIRD. Were you in teaching or in research?

Dr. SHANNON. Well, as a matter of fact, at NYU my teaching responsibility was limited to about 6 months a year, and I could go where I would for the remainder of the year. It was assumed that I would be profitably engaged in research, and whether I was in Maine, or England, or Sweden, which were some of the places in which I worked, this was quite in accord with university policy because this was where my work brought me. There was no compulsion for me to report to the hierarchy within the university as to how I proposed to spend my summers and what I proposed to do. It so happened, I got very little vacation during this period and it was essentially a 12-month work year, but what I am emphasizing is that there was no compulsion for me to clear with the university hierarchy as to whether I should become profitably engaged. I believe these are the terms of employment that most universities have today.

Mr. LAIRD. You feel all universities should go over to this system?

Dr. SHANNON. No, sir. I think a university professor's job is a full-time job and his responsibility is primarily to the university and not anything else. I think his total salary should come from the university. This happens to be my personal opinion. I think this device, the universities themselves permitting professors to obtain outside compensation, weakens the structure of the university. I am completely against the practice and I am just aghast that the universities across the country, so many of them, will permit it. This is a personal opinion. What I want to say is that this is none of National Institute of Health or Public Health Service doing, although we are participating in something that basically I don't like.

Mr. LAIRD. It was new to me. I had been asked some questions about it. I couldn't answer the questions very well. I discussed it a little with you last year.

Dr. SHANNON. I have talked to Dr. Perkins, our undersecretary, about it. He comes to us as you know as the president of Delaware University.

Mr. Perkins is disturbed with this practice though he does assure us this is common university practice.

HEW PROGRAMS TOUCH LIVES OF EVERY
AMERICAN

As a member of the committee submitting the report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, I should like to express my strong support of the committee's actions and recommendations and urge that the House approve them. I am intimately aware of how the programs of these agencies touch the lives and welfare of every American, dealing as they do with a host of activities ranging from unemployment compensation to such things that shall shape our future as education and medical research.

You, too, of course, are well aware of what these Federal programs mean to each and all of our citizens. You will know that our committee is making this appropriation recommendation after the most careful consideration of many influencing factors. As the report states, for illustration, the general economic condition and high unemployment rate have been taken into account in coming to our decisions.

Yet I am not, of course, standing as a proponent of the bill merely because I am sure that the committee has wisely and well taken into account all pertinent considerations. Rather, I am urging the bill's acceptance because I believe that it sustains certain activities as they should be during the coming fiscal year and, more importantly, strengthens certain others that vitally need strengthening. There are many areas in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations that I could comment upon, but I shall restrict my remarks largely to discussing the increases proposed for the National Institutes of Health, which will provide for a modest but significantly important expansion of medical research.

I am sure that you know as well as I the benefits that this humanitarian research is already bringing us. Hardly a day goes by without their being reported in the daily press, bringing us heartening news of dramatic, life-saving new operations or of discoveries of new knowledge in such fields as heart disease or cancer. Our committee also received, not only during the hearings, but also throughout the year, detailed reports on the advances on the many fronts of the life sciences which are aided through the National Institutes of Health appropriations.

We know that the past decade has not only seen growth and expansion in medical research, but also has witnessed unparalleled advances in the contributions of science to life. Here let me say how striking this is in contrast to some other fields of research where the purpose is not primarily the uncovering of knowledge for the improvement of health. By this I do not mean that we should relax our efforts in any field of science. Particularly, we cannot relax and must greatly step up all of those activities in, for example, the physical sciences that will contribute to preparedness and defense. I do want to point up, however, my belief that we can and should pro-

gressively strengthen the field of health research which, even aside from humanitarian benefits, is also indispensable in the total picture of national defense.

REDUCTION OF DISEASES AND IMPROVEMENT OF
HEALTH

The medical research progress of recent years demonstrates how we are becoming a stronger Nation through reduction of disease and improvement of health, a fact that we may sometimes overlook or take for granted. We have seen many diseases conquered or drastically reduced almost without realizing it. The list is too long to cite, and to make the point I need only to mention the victories of the past over such illnesses as smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, typhus, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. During the past decade, equally drastic advances have been made as medical science has brought to wide application many new things, such as the sulfonamides or sulfa drugs, the antibiotics, and the hormonal agents. What they have helped achieve is extraordinary: The death rate from pneumonia cut 50 percent; influenza, 77 percent; acute rheumatic fever, 66 percent; syphilis, 56 percent; and tuberculosis, 50 percent.

Among other striking illustrations of progress are:

The development of vaccines for the prevention of polio, influenza, and upper respiratory infections.

Discovery and wide use of a wide array of chemical weapons useful against high-blood pressure.

Dramatic improvement, through new techniques, in surgery for many things, as, especially, that to correct congenital heart defects and hearts damaged by rheumatic fever.

Development and application of a test for early diagnosis of a form of cancer in women, permitting treatment before it is too late.

Discovery of a family of drugs permitting startling advances in the management of mental illnesses.

Development and widespread use of an inexpensive public-health measure that is reducing tooth decay and that can cut it in half.

A number of findings that have reduced the death rate among mothers and children and also reduced certain of the diseases arising from complications during pregnancy and at birth.

Progress of this kind proves, I think we will all agree, that the planned use of a portion of our national resources for medical and biological research is a wise investment, one that returns both human and economic dividends. I think, too, that we can be sure that further discoveries will continue to flow from this research and make possible even greater disease conquests than we have heretofore seen. During our recent hearings we learned of exciting and recent findings in areas in which research may be bringing us close to such victories. Take the case of cancer, perhaps the most dreaded disease of our times. While, rightfully, no scientific authority could guarantee a timetable for discovery, it is apparent that they do feel that significant breakthroughs may not be far

off, perhaps either through the chemotherapeutic attack or through new knowledge about viruses and cancer that could lead to vaccines for prevention.

It is this kind of promise that can be sensed in the major disease research fields—cancer, heart disease, mental illness, arthritis, neurological illnesses, dental diseases, and others—that leads to the conclusion that raising rather than reducing the appropriations for this work for next year is, as I have said, a very wise investment.

The increased funds that we have been appropriating to the National Institutes of Health programs for research in the past several years have, we believe, been well used. Medical research has shown that it has the capacity for growth and expansion and yet maintain a high quality of scientific validity. I would mention here that, in the opinion of a number of authorities, America is today the leading nation in this field, and that we can well be proud of the progress we are making in the medical and biological sciences in this country. Here, far from being behind others, we are at the forefront.

This is yet another reason I believe we should modestly expand next year's budget for medical research.

Actually, the word "expand" is perhaps misleading and suggests more than is reported in the proposed bill for appropriations. Let me explain.

We were confronted with the fact that, by providing the same amount for 1959 as for 1958 and by earmarking a portion of this for research overhead or indirect costs, this would have in effect meant a real reduction in the substance and amount of medical research that could be carried out in 1959. Yet we also found solid evidence that the medical schools and universities where these research studies are done not only could well utilize additional support but really must have it if they are to institute, even minimally, new studies needed to exploit and explore the highly promising new leads being uncovered in many fields. The research scientists and the administrators of these research centers can and will do this, and we would be shortsighted, I believe, if we failed to make it possible, because we would be postponing progress to some degree or, at the least, slowing down its rate of achievement.

We found that we could expect, for 1959, not very much new research investigative work to be supported if the level of appropriation was fixed at the same figure as for 1958. Funds committed necessarily for continuation of studies already underway simply cannot be chopped off, because they are sound and involve several years of investment; thus activation of new research projects would be greatly curtailed. We felt, therefore, that we could not expect medical research to hold its present level of progress and provide some stepping up of its pace, in view of the needs and opportunities, if we recommended precisely the same figure for research as last year.

Moreover, as our committee report states, the Congress has for several years supported the National Institutes of

Health programs at levels each year that have made possible an orderly and highly productive development of research in the major diseases. We have not been wrong in thus providing for growth; we shall be consistent with our past record, which has received the strong approval of the American people and American medical science, if we this year see to it that appropriate maintenance and strengthening of medical research is provided. This is the basis for the recommendations of our report, ground upon which we all can unite and stand firmly.

The amount we have recommended for strengthening the research attack is allocated among the Institutes' programs in such a way as to allow the seizing and developing of opportunities for progress in program areas which today seem mostly fruitful and likely to produce the greatest dividends. The total amount of the increase is \$8,200,000. I shall not detail how this is apportioned among the Institutes; I believe our committee report clearly and dramatically shows this and illustrates the areas of high promise in cancer, mental illness, heart disease, and the other fields which the additional moneys would aid.

DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

I would mention that we recommend also that funds be appropriated this year for construction of a dental research building at the National Institutes of Health. We have recommended \$3,700,000 for this building, which was authorized by the 80th Congress and for which, so far, planning funds only have been appropriated. From the evidence, planning has been completed, construction could be undertaken soon, and the building is badly needed, present space facilities of the National Institute of Dental Research being severely inadequate. We believe that we should provide these funds, and the dental profession strongly supports this conclusion. I would only add that, in research in oral diseases as in other fields, lies the best hope of reducing the burden and we all well know what an enormous economic cost is caused each year by tooth decay and other dental illnesses.

In summing up, I would say that the funds proposed in the report represent our best judgment as to how to provide for 1959 both balance and growth among the programs which the appropriations sustain. The entire health program of the Nation, for example, is growing upon a number of structures. Among the major of these are research, training, and public health activities. While these do not have to be sustained or broadened or extended at precisely the same rate and at exactly the same point in time, there should be balance among them. Research is a good thing if it is actually put into practice, but it is important to make sure that its applicable knowledge is reaching people who can use it. Thus, research cannot but have ties to training and public health—and they, as well, to research.

If there is no balance among such areas, and if they do not grow in relation to each other, the national health endeavor is not merely disharmonious,

it is not soundly based and becomes less effective.

In our recommendations, we have considered these matters and thought of them in context with other problems, such as the needs in education and welfare programs, and in relation to the total state of the Nation. Our proposals reflect this thinking and insure, I feel, the best balance and growth we can provide at this time.

ANSWERS THROUGH RESEARCH

To return for a moment to the field of medical research for which we recommend the major, though actually modest, expansion in terms of dollars, I would like to say that my underlying philosophy for this is belief in progressive, balanced growth rather than explosive increase. Getting answers through research first requires expanded scientific manpower. Then, it takes expanded research facilities—and we are again this year providing, as you know, for this construction as established by the Health Research Facilities Construction Act. Yet additional trained investigators cannot be immediately doubled, any more than facilities can be doubled all at once; so increases for research itself must depend upon and keep pace with increases in trained manpower and in facilities.

Thus, in providing for some increase in research itself this year, we have also provided for some growth in research training among the Institutes' programs, maintaining balance in growth. We have, furthermore, keyed the growth and development of the three components of research—the work, the men, and the facilities—to the general needs and the potential for growth of the medical schools, universities, and other research organizations that make up America's resources for research in the life sciences. But these considerations have not caused us to forget another; that there can arise special areas of need—where need is combined with available resources and timely opportunity. In such areas greater and faster growth may be implemented by increases which, without such a combination of factors, would not be indicated. Such areas of opportunity might be mentioned, for illustration, as the chemotherapy of mental illness, and the drug or the virus approach to cancer. Our appropriations proposal, then, does not overlook such potentials.

In conclusion, I would say that, overall, the research attack on disease as an entity appears today to be at that stage where its steady, progressive expansion, plus the development of special segments of particular opportunity, is the formula for the greatest human benefits to be achieved in the shortest possible time span. This kind of expansion, it should be mentioned, has been responsible for the great advances which medicine and medical science have thus far made.

This kind of expansion is what we propose in the committee report. I urge your support for it. I submit that adoption of the proposal of the report offers a guarantee to the people of the kinds of medical research, public health,

and other programs that each of us in Congress can and should wholeheartedly support.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I shall be happy to.

Mr. AVERY. I would like first to compliment the gentleman from Wisconsin on the very fine statement he has made. This is a very extensive program that costs a great deal of money and, as the gentleman has so well pointed out, it is a program that probably reaches more individuals in the United States than any other program operated by the Federal Government, this field of medical research.

I wonder if the committee explored the extent of any coordination in medical research between the Veterans' Administration hospitals and the Public Health Service?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes. Of course, we do not handle that particular appropriation; that item was in the last bill we considered.

Mr. AVERY. I understand that.

Mr. LAIRD. But we certainly are well aware of the work that has been carried on by the Veterans' Administration, and that question was the subject of discussion with the witnesses who were charged with responsibility for the program of the Public Health Service. We went into that.

Mr. AVERY. Then the gentleman in his own mind is convinced that there is as much cooperation and coordination as would be possible between two separate agencies in this field of medical research, between the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. LAIRD. I think there is very close cooperation—our committee insists on this.

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. HASKELL. I wish the gentleman would clear up for me what he meant when he spoke of decentralization of research; did he mean to take it away from the National Institutes of Health and spread it out among different schools?

Mr. LAIRD. It is most important that you have the proper environment for research. I think that in many of our colleges and universities throughout the United States we have that proper environment.

When I speak of decentralization of research I am speaking of the proper environment which exists in some of our colleges and universities throughout America, bringing them more into the program and perhaps not continuing to expand the plant in Bethesda, Md.

I do not want the gentleman to think that all of the important work on cancer is done at the NIH at Bethesda. I do not know whether the gentleman is familiar with the fine work done at the University of Wisconsin and at other schools and clinics throughout America.

Mr. HASKELL. Yes, I am.

Mr. LAIRD. Similarly fine work is done in other universities and clinics in various fields of research. They have hospital facilities available and are able to carry on this work. I was not trying to criticize the program as it presently exists out at Bethesda. I simply raised the question as to how much larger the program can get at this one institution. Dr. Shannon, who is Director of the National Institutes of Health, is also concerned with that same problem.

Mr. HASKELL. Did the gentleman put in the RECORD what Dr. Shannon said?

Mr. LAIRD. I will do that. It will appear in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for a very fine and thought-provoking statement.

I wish to congratulate the Committee for inserting \$750,000 in the appropriation to implement Public Law 151 passed last year. This is to provide for construction of Indian hospital facilities jointly with the construction of State and local facilities. Indian health facilities are a national responsibility.

Providing these funds now is sound and economical. Where new local hospitals are presently under construction, as in the case of Lander, Wyo., to which I called the attention of the committee at the time of my appearance, this action will make possible a better plant for less money if the construction of joint facilities is finally determined to be the best solution to the problem.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, as usual, the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has done a tremendous job on this bill. I am particularly interested in the amount contained in the bill for the Hill-Burton hospital construction funds. Illinois is badly in need of hospital construction, and now we will be able to go forward with a better program with the money contained in this bill. The President had cut his budget request to only \$75 million for the entire country. Illinois would have received less than \$2 million for hospital construction from Hill-Burton funds. The director of the Illinois department of public health, Dr. Roland R. Cross advised me that if the amount allocated to Illinois was not increased, only four hospitals could be built next year. He also informed me that Illinois has a long list of high priority projects that need attention. I had urged the President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to request additional funds. I am certainly happy that the bill contains \$121,200,000, for this purpose and I want to thank the able chairman and members of this subcom-

mittee for their hard work and foresight in allowing this amount. The \$75 million was entirely inadequate.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, serving on the subcommittee on Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations is an interesting and rewarding privilege. Our able chairman, Mr. JOHN FOGARTY, is as considerate and fair to his colleagues as he is diligent in the duties of his chairmanship. The atmosphere of the hearing room is a pleasant one, largely because of the courtesy and consideration he extends to the witnesses before us.

The other members of the subcommittee—Mr. DENTON, Mr. TABER, and Mr. LAIRD—are all known to the House as conscientious workers. They are well-informed and their searching questions revealed a genuine interest in the work of these departments. It is a real privilege to serve with them.

When our chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], asked me to serve on this subcommittee, I was well aware of the difficulty of filling the place so ably held by Mr. Lanham before his death. This realization continued to impress itself upon me as our hearings progressed. His service, his kindness, and his interests were repeatedly referred to by witnesses. Over and over again, I was impressed by how far-reaching and wide these interests were. He was a man of great heart and great love for his fellowman and he concerned himself deeply with these programs so intimately affecting human welfare.

AFFECTS EVERY HOUSEHOLD

Indeed, this subcommittee deals more closely and more widely with human problems than any similar group in the Congress. If the proper concern of man is man, then no committee more completely devotes itself to purely human interests than does this subcommittee. We deal with the health and education of children, with the problems of working people and retired people, with the age-old fight against disease and suffering. There is hardly a household in America which is not directly affected by the decisions we must make today. A sympathetic and searching interest in human affairs is something that grows on members who work day in and day out with some of the great humanitarian programs in which our people cooperate through their Government.

I recall the eloquent pleas made in behalf of health programs in this chamber by the late Frank Keefe of Wisconsin during my first term in the Congress. He has been lauded many times for his great humanitarian work. It does not detract from these efforts to say that Congressman FOGARTY has advanced this crusade so effectively that our subcommittee is more often called the Fogarty committee than the Labor-HEW Subcommittee. This is properly so. In the years to come, the achievements of our chairman in promoting

health and medical research will be recognized as one of the great contributions of our time to the welfare of the American people. Those who will benefit from advances in the cure of heart ailments, cancer, and mental illness will be grateful that the people of the 2nd District of Rhode Island sent JOHN FOGARTY to Congress.

UNANIMOUSLY REPORTED

The Committee on Appropriations brings this bill before the House with the unanimous approval of the members of the committee. Like all legislation, this is a compromise bill. All of us would like to see some items in the bill which are not included. Others would like to see programs increased. And some, while interested in purposes of some programs, feel that they could be carried on with less expense.

One of the greatest handicaps in dealing with this bill, it seems to me, is the change in policies and conditions since the budget was prepared. Many items are unrealistic. For example, what is gained by cutting the meal costs at the Soldiers' Home? No one seriously believes that the cost of meals per person will be less in the next fiscal year than in this fiscal year.

Those who framed the budget last fall were not aware of the extent to which unemployment would grow this year. As a result, there is renewed interest in construction items as public works projects.

HOSPITAL CUTBACK

The budget we received drastically reduced funds for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. Whether the time has come to cutback hospital construction is questionable under any circumstances. In the light of present conditions, it certainly should not be done. The Budget Bureau has recognized this fact and has sent a supplemental request for an amount equaling last year's appropriation of \$121,200,000.

Is this the pattern to be followed throughout the budget? If this policy is to be extended, might not other items in this bill receive similar treatment? The Congress of the United States must appropriate the money; that is our responsibility. We do, however, feel that the Bureau of the Budget can be valuable in providing accurate information and reasonable guideposts to assist in keeping expenditures in line with revenues.

I am not one to quarrel with the Bureau of the Budget as such, but I do feel that these rapidly changing policies and widely fluctuating requests place an unreasonable burden on the Congress and detract from the useful services of the Bureau of the Budget.

HOW MUCH FOR LIBRARIES?

Another example of the continually changing policy is the rural library services program. First, we had a request for \$7½ million from the Bureau of the Budget. A year later we had a request for \$3 million, but appropriated \$5 million because of the interest evidenced by the States. With the exception of two States, the State legislatures had acted upon state programs based in good faith on the Federal act. Now the Bureau of

the Budget comes forth with a request for \$3 million for the 1959 program. The committee has again increased this amount to \$5 million in the bill before you to insure some degree of stability. We are aware, however, that with increased interest in the development of library services in the States there will be States which will be unable to receive the full amount of Federal funds they had a right to expect when they promoted the program in good faith.

State interest and willingness to cooperate can best be illustrated by the fact that 36 States participated in the first year, 1957, and contributed \$4,224,000 in State and local funds. In the present fiscal year, a grand total of \$9,983,000—almost double the Federal appropriation—is being contributed in State and local funds.

FISCAL ZIGZAGGING

In other words, the Bureau of the Budget asked for \$7½ million for fiscal year 1957 when it was known that the States could not immediately obtain enabling legislation and appropriations to participate. As soon as the States acted and made funds available, the request was reduced to \$3 million. This is precisely the kind of fiscal zigzagging that makes it difficult for the Congress to know where the Bureau of the Budget and the administration stand from day to day. Yet, we are supposed to accept these figures as guideposts in making appropriations.

It is also interesting to note that these reductions are made at the very same time new proposals are being advanced to encourage able students to take a greater interest in education. A reduction in rural library service is obviously inconsistent with this purpose since we know that many of the students who drop out of school live in rural areas. Certainly library service is one useful tool that can be helpful in stimulating interest among talented children.

TRAINING FOR JOBS

The committee saw fit to reduce the amount for the apprenticeship and training program of the Department of Labor by \$300,000 below the budget request. This was a disappointment to me since I personally feel that this is a worthwhile program. Perhaps I feel more keenly about this as a result of my work on the subcommittee on Department of Agriculture appropriations. The present policy of the Department of Agriculture seems to be to improve the per capita income position of farmers by encouraging them to take advantage of nonfarm income.

If middle-aged people are to find work in industry, they will need technical training to prepare them for the jobs which are requiring more and more skills. A man who uses a hammer becomes a more skilled worker by learning the proper use of the square. It also means that he will be in a better position to earn the wages necessary to support his family. He becomes a more valuable employee and his improved income, of course, is reflected in the taxes paid to the Government.

Modern industry recognizes the value of trained workers who can do the job

without accidents and without a waste of time and material.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the reduction in this important program is a disappointment to me. In view of what has happened since last fall, the funds for this program could well be increased and the money would be well spent. All of the training activities of the Department of Labor—so important to industry—cost only \$3,600,000. Compare this with the similar training programs in a number of other departments.

HOW MUCH UNEMPLOYMENT?

In questioning witnesses from the Department of Labor, it was often necessary to refer to the unemployment situation. Again and again, we found that it is exceedingly difficult to get firm figures on unemployment. The Bureau of Employment Security can tell us how many people are drawing unemployment compensation but this is by no means the total of unemployed. For example, in mid-February the Bureau of Employment Security showed 3,130,000 unemployed receiving compensation while the Bureau of the Census estimated 5,173,000 total unemployed. This figure on total unemployment, however, is also deceptive since it fails to include those working shorter shifts, fewer days, or alternate weeks. Almost every member knows of plans operating 2 or 3 days a week. Neither does it include farmers living on subsistence farms and working in towns who are now unemployed. When they are employed they are called part of the working force; when they are unemployed they are called farmers.

ESTIMATES UNREALISTIC

The conflicting estimates and generally inaccurate figures make it difficult to know just what funds should be made available for various programs. This is reflected in our report on the bill in which it is pointed out that the estimates of insured unemployment presented to us were so unrealistic it is impossible to base appropriations on them. The budget request was based on the assumption that the number of insured unemployed would average about 2 million. We have been unable to obtain a current estimate from the Secretary of Labor so it is necessary to accept the budget figure with the full knowledge that more funds will be needed when the figures are brought up to date.

Another instance of the need for improvement in statistical information was provided in the testimony on the activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the report, it will be noted that your committee made special mention of the need for repricing the city workers' family budget as estimated by this Bureau. This important study was first recommended by the subcommittee during hearings on the 1946 budget and it was issued with some regularity until 1951. The statistics are now 6 years out of date.

FAMILY BUDGET REVISION

The purpose of this study is to have an expert judgment on the minimum requirements for healthful living for the family of the average worker in overalls. It is our understanding that, as a result

of other Bureau studies and private studies, this family budget can be brought up to date at relatively little expense.

The obvious value of such information in determining national policies in many areas affecting the family prompted the committee to instruct the Department to accomplish the job with the funds recommended in the bill.

The present cost-of-living index does not always reflect some of the increased costs of special significance to the workingman. One example of this occurred in our hearing when I asked if recent price increases had been greater on clothes commonly worn by most working people than for clothes worn by white-collar workers. A subsequent study of the subject bore out my hunch that the costs had increased disproportionately for work clothes.

WORK CLOTHES UP

"The facts would seem to indicate that you are quite correct," Commissioner Clague replied in a letter later and supplied Department figures which showed:

Work trousers have increased 5.7 percent since 1955; rayon slacks only 1.7 percent.

Work shirts have increased 5.7 percent since 1955; business shirts 1.1 percent.

Work shoes have increased 12.7 percent over 1955; street shoes only 8.6 percent.

Overalls had gone up 5.1 percent and work gloves 3.2 percent. No comparable items were listed for overalls and gloves.

We don't know any reason why this difference between work clothes and dress clothes should be so great—

Said the Commissioner.

This instance does serve to illustrate the importance of obtaining accurate statistics on what it costs the city worker to live since his purchasing power is important not only to retail business but to agriculture.

While it is often said that food purchases are the last to decline in periods of unemployment because the family must eat, what the family is able to buy certainly has an effect on many segments of the economy.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

In our hearings on this bill, it was reassuring to note the improvements being made in Indian health activities. We have by no means solved this problem but at least the groundwork has been laid. We should be grateful to the dedicated people in the Public Health Service who are devoting themselves unselfishly to the improvement of Indian health. This is a problem of great magnitude and any attempt to gloss over it would be untrue and would certainly be unfair to our colleagues in the Congress. While there are many, many instances in which I could be justifiably critical of redtape and bureaucratic bungling, I will not do so here. Dr. Burney, the Surgeon General, is being made aware of these criticisms and suggestions. The committee has a high regard for Dr. Burney and he will receive our wholehearted support in strengthening the weak points in this program. We believe that more is to be gained by cooperation than by

widespread publicity that can only create misunderstanding and undo some of the good work that has been done.

There have been significant accomplishments and they deserve our attention. Here in the words of Dr. James R. Shaw, Chief of the Division of Indian Health, is part of that record:

We have accomplished this: Tuberculosis was our most important problem. There has been a 30-percent drop in new cases, from 560 cases per 100,000 Indian population in 1954 to 400 cases in 1957. That is for the United States only.

DROP IN TB DEATHS

There has been a 25-percent drop in United States Indian tuberculosis deaths from 1954 through 1956.

There has been a 57-percent drop in the tuberculosis death rate among the Alaskan natives where it was exceedingly high when we took over. It was 208 per 100,000 population, and it is down to 89 per 100,000 in 1956.

There have been fewer TB hospital cases leaving against medical advice or without leave, from 39 percent in 1955 of the TB admissions down to 23 percent in 1957.

There is no longer any waiting list for tuberculosis hospital beds. We can hospitalize TB patients on a current basis.

We have established a TB register to follow patients, record their treatment, and to followup the exposed members of a family and other contacts.

INFANT DEATHS DOWN

Infant deaths have dropped 17 percent since 1954 through 1956, from 65.5 per 1,000 live births to 54.6 in 1956.

Accidents and heart disease have now replaced tuberculosis as the most common causes of death. Tuberculosis now occupies seventh place, where formerly it was much higher.

We have uncovered a real serious focus of trachoma, a serious eye infection, which was thought under control, but our survey showed evidence of it running as high as 25 percent on some reservations, and we have designed a program to attack that.

In a crippled children program, which had been neglected to a great extent, the case finding has increased, and it has been strengthened through arrangements with the State crippled children's programs. This is particularly true for the Arizona Indian child who is not included in the Arizona State program.

We now have 10 Indian hospitals accredited under the hospital accrediting program.

Hospital admissions, PHS and contract, are 32 percent higher now. In 1955 there were 50,143; in 1957 there were 66,455.

PATIENT LOAD UP

The average patient load in the hospitals is 13 percent higher. It shows 3,710 in 1955 to 4,205 in 1957.

Patient-days of care are 13 percent higher, 1,354,000 in 1955 to 1,535,000 in 1957.

Outpatient services have increased 33 percent, from 496,836 to 657,474.

Births in PHS hospitals increased 10 percent.

Activities in Health centers, outpatient services, have increased 29 percent.

Dental clinic treatments and visits have increased 34 percent from 1955 to 1957.

Field health services have been extended on a regularly scheduled basis to 70 additional stations where no services had been in existence. This gives us 175 health stations where there is some full-time health activity.

In Alaska, 75 native villages have been covered in the chemotherapy program for tuberculosis and other medical services; 41 for sanitation services.

We now operate 13 school health centers at Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools.

Expansion of services through the communities has increased from \$5,500,000 in 1955 to \$8,600,000 in 1957.

Services through contracts have increased 60 percent, but we should remember that the costs of operating have gone up.

The practical nurse training schools have increased in Albuquerque from 45 to 90 students and at Mount Edgecumbe.

NEED HOSPITAL ACTION

The committee feels that the construction program for Indian hospitals needs to move at a more rapid pace. In addition to the regular construction program, we are making available \$750,000 to activate the program contemplated under Public Law 151 of the 85th Congress. This will enable Indians to cooperate in providing facilities under the Hill-Burton Act.

Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier, there are so many items in this bill that directly affect the daily lives of every citizen of the United States that I wish we could examine more of them in greater detail. The four volumes of hearings bear witness to the care with which we studied each request and attempted to evaluate the past performance in each program. The long hours of hearings were made less tedious by the realization that we were working on programs important to people in their personal lives. Witnesses appeared for many of the great American organizations devoted to humanitarian purposes. They represented a cross section of American life but they held in common a genuine and abiding interest in the welfare of people. In times marked by bitter controversy and disagreement, it is refreshing to find so many varied groups sharing a deep-rooted concern for improving the lot of the suffering and impoverished in our country. There is rightfully disagreement about the best way this can be done, but most important is the fact that we are agreed upon the need for doing it. So long as this is true, we will be able to work together in finding the best means possible.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Frost].

Mrs. FOST. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the very able chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and his committee upon the excellent job they did in increasing the grants for the library services from \$3 million provided in the President's budget request to the \$5 million figure contained in this bill. It is a very important program to my State of Idaho.

I am sure no one would deny the sustained benefits that stretch out across America from this far-reaching and rewarding program. The benefits of this program are already evident in Idaho, where more than half of the population is without library services of any kind, and about 70 percent of the people have inadequate service.

The Federal funds the State has received under the Library Services Act

have made possible the hiring of State librarian and an extension librarian, with a staff of 8 full-time employees, compared with a previous staff of 4. They are providing technical assistance, advice and guidance to local libraries and groups working to improve present library service or to establish service where none now exists. A recent 2-day conference and workshop in Boise attracted more than 150 people to plan for the extension of library services in the State.

Other concrete accomplishments include:

The purchase and processing of more books in the past 6 months than in the previous 2 years.

An exhibition bookmobile now on the road.

A monthly publication which keeps program participants informed and enthusiasm high.

An allocation of Federal funds to three District libraries on a Federal-State matching basis.

The publication of revised Idaho State Library laws; a compilation under way of statistical information on libraries; the establishment of inter-library loan service with Pacific Northwest libraries, and the purchase of educational films on library services.

With such giant strides made, and with the whole program receiving wide public support, it would be heartbreaking to have it seriously cut, and the momentum lost.

Frankly, I had hoped the full \$7,500,000 of authorized funds would be appropriated—perhaps the other body—the Senate—will increase the Library Services appropriation figure to this amount, and if so, I trust the House conferees will see their way clear to agree to the increased figure.

Mr. Chairman, we pride ourselves on being the most prosperous and progressive country in the world—the country which offers the most abundant and satisfactory living. In my opinion, we must continue to provide adequate funds each year during the life of the Library Services Act so we can keep America moving toward the goal of library service for all of our people. We must make it possible for every American to borrow and read good books for enlightenment, for education and for pleasure.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

I would also like to comment on another section of this bill before us—the section relating to the grants for hospital construction, a program which is administered by the Public Health Service.

I feel that the President's original request for \$75 million for this program was totally inadequate, and I am glad to see that the bill as reported contains the amended budget request—\$121,200,000.

Mr. Chairman, this is not the time to curtail hospital construction. There are too many areas with substandard hospitals and without hospital facilities at all. And we need the jobs that hospital construction would provide to help stem the recession.

There is a tremendous backlog of requests for hospital construction grants in Idaho. Some of the communities have floated bond issues to raise matching funds for community hospitals, while private hospitals have put on heavy money-raising drives. They are ready to go—as soon as Federal assistance is available. Earlier this session when it appeared that Hill-Burton funds would be cut in the 1959 appropriation bill by some 40 percent over the 1958 bill, there was consternation in the State.

I hope, therefore, that the full \$121,200,000 will be appropriated—in fact, I should like to see the amount considerably increased, both to help meet the demand for grants and as a recession-fighting measure.

I want, also, to commend the committee for increasing by \$750,000 the budget request for Indian health facilities. This is still a decrease of \$6,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1958.

I sincerely hope that the shortcomings in this program can be corrected by the Public Health Service. The need for improved hospital facilities for Indians—including more and higher standard hospital beds, is desperate.

(Mrs. FOST asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. HASKELL].

Mr. HASKELL. May I ask the gentleman from Rhode Island about this hospital survey construction appropriation. I see that it is about at the same level as last year. I thought, from the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, that there was an increase.

Mr. FOGARTY. The original request, at the time we held the hearings on this bill, was \$75 million. The administration cut it back from \$121 million to \$75 million. Subsequent to that we received a supplemental request from the President asking us to raise it \$46.2 million, which we did, which brings it back to the level of 1958.

Mr. HASKELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I guess probably I am kind of an old fossil; I am never satisfied with the amount of money that is carried in a bill. I have to be a little bit careful at times when I make a fight on things, but I do feel as though I owe it to the country to tell what I thought about some of these things.

In this hospital construction deal there will be about \$100 million left unobligated at the end of this fiscal year, and the reason the budget cut the thing down to \$75 million was because the States and the localities and the people involved did not raise the required amount of money. Generally we appropriate money that cannot be used, but here is a case where we probably have to do it because the Congress will not agree to anything else.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Just as a matter of information, the gentleman says there is \$100 million unobligated.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman means the contracts have not been let, but I take it those funds have all been allocated to various projects?

Mr. TABER. After a fashion. But this matter of allocations is like the allocations we used to have to appropriate money for under foreign relief. There is nothing firm. I think there is no question that my statement is correct.

Mr. GARY. I was not questioning the gentleman's statement, but there has been so much confusion over the terms "obligations" and "allocations," I merely wanted to know if these funds have actually been allocated to particular projects.

Mr. TABER. Maybe after a fashion, but as I understand it they are not obligated until the localities have raised the money that they set out to raise and in many other cases they are not allocated then.

Mr. GARY. I am sure the gentleman is correct. I was not questioning the correctness of the gentleman's statement; I was just trying to get the full significance of it.

Mr. TABER. The law is in such shape that the purposes for which a hospital primarily is set up for, cannot be taken care of. Of course, that is something that the Committee on Appropriations cannot get into, cannot change. But it is so fixed that a tremendous proportion of the hospitals that would get a grant under this would have to be practically the same as an old-folks' home, for chronic patients; that is, with the majority of the beds to be used for chronic patients. The purposes hospitals have always been built to take care of do not seem to count; those things they are needed for most particularly being obstetrics, traumatic injuries, broken bones, and so forth, sudden and erratic attacks of disease. Those are particularly avoided in the matters for which they will allocate money. But those are the things the hospital is fundamentally needed for. So if you want to build a hospital that is going to be any good in your community, you cannot get any grant from this kind of a setup.

I am making this statement because of experience that I have had in connection with it in my own district. I know if that is going to continue there must be some change in the situation so we can get back to building hospitals that will do some good to the public, instead of providing hospitals to take care of matters that can be taken care of in other ways, such as in old-folks' homes.

The figures on practically every single Institute under the National Institutes of Health have been increased over last year, some of them quite considerably in a percentage way. Frankly, I felt that we were getting as good results without the increases.

I am not going to offer any amendments because I recognize that the ma-

jority are in favor of more money regardless of whether it is needed or not for these particular activities, but I am calling attention to it because I think we ought to get to the point pretty quickly where we can ease off on some of this major research activity.

The whole bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is \$14,356,000 above the budget. It is brought down below the budget as far as the whole bill is concerned because of the reductions that were made in connection with the allotments of the States in connection with the administration of some of the activities in the Labor Department.

I think that is about all I care to say today on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses

For expense necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; \$6,219,000, of which \$6,093,400 shall be derived by transfer from the Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund, and of which \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 4 line 13 starting with the word "of" and continuing through the word "and" on line 16. I am not objecting to the provision to provide for the \$6,093,400, but rather the way in which it is being provided.

On page 4 of this bill dealing with appropriations to the Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Department line 14 reads as follows:

\$6,093,400 shall be derived by transfer from the Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund.

There is no provision in substantive law authorizing the transfer of any sums from the unemployment account except to the account of a State in the unemployment trust fund, which State has applied for and been certified as eligible to receive an interest-free repayable advance for the purpose of replenishing its depleted reserve account.

The Federal unemployment account is commonly referred to as a State's loan fund. There is no valid basis for the transfer of these funds from the unemployment trust fund to take care of the expenses and salaries of the Bureau of Employment Security. This transfer contravenes the intent and purpose of the provision for the loan fund to assist the States which are in financial difficulty to continue to make benefit payments.

The Federal unemployment account is in no manner analogous to the OASI and Railroad Retirement trust funds, which trust funds specifically earmark all tax collections for crediting to the trust funds and specifically authorize a trans-

fer out of these trust funds of amounts necessary to defray the cost of the OASI and Railroad Retirement administration.

An examination of section 904 (h), which establishes the Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund and of sections 901 and 902, which provide for the computation of any positive balance which is to go into the trust fund and of section 903, which provides for the crediting of the positive balance to the trust fund and of section 1201, which provides for the making of advances out of the Federal unemployment account and of section 1202, which provides for the crediting of certain tax collections directly to the Federal unemployment account will clearly disclose that there is no provision whatsoever for the use of funds in the Federal unemployment account except for the single and sole purpose of making repayable interest-free advances to the States.

Mr. FOGARTY. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$1,550,000, to be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the act of July 12, 1951, as amended, shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities separately provided for herein.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DENTON. Is the gentleman raising the point of order to the whole section?

Mr. POAGE. It is really to the provision that relates to the transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order to the whole section entitled "Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program," lines 1 to 10 on page 9, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, we must concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, which point of order did the Chair sustain?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustained the point of order made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] directed to the entire section beginning on page 9, lines 1 to 10, inclusive.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-

vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$7,332,000.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments? If not, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. FORAND] having assumed the Chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE ERECTION OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT SYMBOLIZING THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8290) to authorize the erection of a national monument symbolizing the ideals of democracy in the fulfillment of the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), an act to create a National Monument Commission, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 33]

Allen, Calif.	Diggs	Passman
Bailey	Dorn, S. C.	Patman
Barden	Engle	Pillion
Baring	Flood	Powell
Barrett	Gordon	Radwan
Boggs	Grant	Rains
Bolling	Gwinn	Rivers
Brooks, La.	Hays, Ohio	St. George
Buckley	Hébert	Scott, Pa.
Burdick	Hollifield	Steminski
Celler	Hosmer	Taylor
Clark	James	Thompson, La.
Coffin	Jarman	Tollefson
Colmer	Kean	Vorys
Cooley	Kilburn	Widnall
Curtis, Mo.	Krueger	Willis
Dawson, Ill.	Magnuson	
Dies	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 367 Members have answered to their names.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AUTHORIZING THE ERECTION OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT SYMBOLIZING THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the consideration of the proposed legislation, H. R. 8290, on the grounds that it does not conform to, and is in fact violative of, Public Law 742, of the 83d Congress, volume 68, part I, United States Statutes.

Section 2 of Public Law 742 provides as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be the function of the Commission (National Monument Commission) to secure plans and designs for a useful monument to the Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world, the ideals of a democracy as embodied in the 5 freedoms, speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition, sanctified by the Bill of Rights adopted by Congress in 1789, and later ratified by the States. Such plans shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts, and thereafter submitted to Congress for legislative authorization.

Mr. Speaker, I emphasize the importance of the language which provides that such plans shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and each of the Commissions authorized by law as participants in this venture, and thereafter submitted to Congress for legislative authorization.

On January 9, 1958, Mr. David E. Finley, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, testified before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I quote from the transcript of this hearing, page 20, the following colloquy as pertinent to this point of order:

Mr. MILLER (the gentleman from Nebraska). And you are not in a position now to take a definite stand as to whether you approve the suggested monument until you have your meeting?

Mr. FINLEY. We have approved the concept or sculptural decorations of an open-air monument, but we have not approved the details of the design and could not do that until we get them from the architect.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent from Mr. Finley's testimony at the recent committee hearing that the Commission of Fine Arts has never approved the plans for the monument, in accordance with the act of August 31, 1954, and is continuing its study of the proposed monument.

It should also be pointed out, Mr. Speaker, that no representative of the National Capital Planning Commission appeared at the January 9, 1958, hearing before the House committee. This Commission did submit a letter of the date of January 9, 1958, to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee from which a member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], inserted one paragraph in the transcript from which I quote the following:

The Commission (National Capital Planning Commission) expects that the plans for the monument when further developed will be referred to it for more definitive action.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that it is abundantly clear that the legislation proposed for consideration at this time, H. R. 8290, does not conform to and is in violation of Public Law 742 of the 83d Congress, for the reason that Public Law 742 provides and makes mandatory that plans must be approved—there must be a meeting of the minds—of the legally constituted agencies and commissions and thereafter, and only thereafter, shall these plans be submitted to Congress for legislative authorization.

I would call your attention to the fact that Public Law 742 does not provide for agreement in principle, approval of general concept, or rendering ideas.

The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] had this to say, and it is to be found in the transcript of the hearing of January 9, 1958:

The original bill certainly makes it absolutely necessary that these two bodies (the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission) be taken into consideration before construction can be commenced, and unless that agreement is arrived at, then we certainly will have to amend the bill to provide for such cooperation.

If the act of August 31, 1954, is complied with and not violated by premature enactment of H. R. 8290, no such amendment is required.

Mr. Speaker, I insist that Public Law 742 specifically requires agreement as a precedent to legislative action, and I respectfully ask that my point of order be sustained in the interests of legal and orderly legislation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

The occupant of the Chair has been here a long time. He has never had the conception that one Congress could tie the hands of a later Congress and the Chair does not believe so in this case.

If that doctrine were followed, then it would mean the Congress could pass a law saying, "This law shall not be touched for a number of years." Another Congress comes in and has a different idea. The Chair thinks each Congress should have the opportunity to work its will. Because somebody or some commission or some board was not heard before some committee does not seem to the Chair to have any bearing on the problem we have before us this afternoon. Furthermore, the House has already adopted a special rule for the special consideration of this bill. Therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8290) to authorize the erection of a national monument symbolizing the ideals of democracy in the fulfillment of the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), "An act to create a National Monument Commission, and for other purposes," with Mr. ROONEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, what we propose to do here this afternoon, that is those of us who sponsor this particular piece of legislation, is in conformity with the objectives spelled out by learned men—and men held in high repute in the United States—such as the following.

Judge Learned Hand has written of the project as follows:

A FITTING PORTRAYAL

We hope by a fitting portrayal of outstanding instances in which those who have gone before us staked all upon the eventual justification of that belief, that we shall fortify our own acceptance of the risks at which they did not flinch. For, make no mistake, the battle is not won: Nor will it ever be won. Each generation must decide how far it will seek refuge in eternal and immutable verities rather than grope its way through the tangle of human passions and human credulity. It is our hope that these walls by their beauty and splendor will reaffirm in those who visit them the faith of their predecessors, and inspire them with a resolve not to prove truant to their example.

The great Gen. Omar N. Bradley lends his support. The New York Times lends its support. The great leader of our Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, lends his support. Dr. Milton E. Eisenhower lends his support. So what we are proposing to do here

this afternoon is in keeping with the serious thoughts of many of our great leaders.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the legislation which is now before this committee is a bill which comes before us in conformity with the provisions of Public Law 742, which was approved August 31, 1954.

The purpose of H. R. 8290 is to grant authority to the National Freedom Shrine Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to erect a monument as contemplated by Public Law 742, 83d Congress without expense to Federal Government. The monument is to be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. It is necessary for Congress to give legislative authorization to the construction program. Stated another way, the bill has two purposes: First, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the National Freedom Shrine Foundation for the purpose of erecting a monument, and, second, to secure legislative authorization by the Congress of monument plans which have heretofore been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts. The report on H. R. 6455 which became Public Law 742 carried the following provision:

In urging approval of this proposed legislation, the Department of the Interior emphasizes that the tract described in the bill is the last available land in a line formed by the Capitol Building, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial. The Department therefore feels that any monument erected on the site should be in the public interest and in accord with plans for the beautification of Washington, D. C. The Department feels that this aim can be attained by appointment of an impartial commission to decide on a suitable monument.

Public Law 742, 83d Congress—the authorizing legislation for the appointment of the commission for the development of plans and designs for the monument—provides definitely and specifically in section 3 of said law for the site upon which the monument is to be built and the setting aside of certain land areas for such purpose.

We do not have before us this afternoon the question of whether or not this site is to be used for this purpose. That has already been decided by section 3 of the act, which reads:

Said monument shall be located on federally owned land within the George Washington Memorial Parkway adjoining the north boundary of Arlington National Cemetery west of Arlington Ridge Road and south of Arlington Boulevard on the heights overlooking the Potomac River. The monument, upon its completion, shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

This section sets aside for the particular purpose of a site for the monument the land area known as a part of the Nevius tract which belongs to the United States. Such section also states that the monument upon its completion shall be

H. R. 11645

BE THE FOLLOWING ENACTED BY

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AN ACT

to amend the Act approved June 10, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of certain goods," and to amend the Act approved June 10, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of certain goods," and to amend the Act approved June 10, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of certain goods."

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11645

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
10 purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
11 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
12 2131) ; \$1,478,000, of which not more than \$213,000 shall
13 be for international labor affairs.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
17 \$2,321,000.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
21 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
22 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
23 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
24 pensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; per-
25 formance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I

1 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.
2 159 (f) and (g)) ; and not less than \$192,575 for the
3 work of the President's Committee on National Employ the
4 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of
5 July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) : *Provided*, That no part of
6 the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be
7 subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or
8 agency under the provisions of any existing law ; including
9 purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits
10 and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
11 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the
12 Bureau of Labor Standards ; \$995,000.

13 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
16 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
17 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
18 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension
19 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 351), the Army
20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
21 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
22 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App.
23 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
24 \$542,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
4 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as
5 authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U. S. C. 611),
6 and August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,600,000.

7 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expense necessary for the general administration of
10 the employment service and unemployment compensation
11 programs, including temporary employment of persons,
12 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
13 ment migratory labor program; \$6,219,000, of which
14 \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions
15 of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
16 justment Act of 1944.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

18 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

19 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
20 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n),
21 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
22 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
23 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as
24 amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the
25 request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and

1 the payment of rental for space made available to such
2 State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary ex-
3 penses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning
4 equipment in connection with the operation of employment
5 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and
6 for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carry-
7 ing out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance
8 Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Se-
9 curity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$305,000,000
10 of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
11 necessary to meet increased costs of administration re-
12 sulting from changes in a State law or increases in the
13 numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary
14 costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
15 plans embracing employees of the State generally over
16 those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation
17 for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased
18 costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal
19 budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
20 provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
21 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
22 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for
23 payment to each State found to be in compliance with the
24 requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in
25 the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with

1 the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as
2 amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary
3 for the proper and efficient administration of its unemploy-
4 ment compensation law and of its public employment offices:
5 *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon
6 by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department
7 shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties
8 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of
9 official mail matter in connection with the administration
10 of unemployment compensation systems and employment
11 services by States receiving grants herefrom.

12 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
13 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
14 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
15 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
16 apply.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
18 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
19 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of
20 said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
21 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
22 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
23 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
24 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
25 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-

1 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
2 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
3 of pay of said officers or employees.

4 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
6 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
7 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
8 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
9 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
10 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
11 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
12 therefor for that fiscal year.

13 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

14 For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by
15 title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of
16 1952, \$19,000,000.

17 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
18 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
19 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
20 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
21 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first
22 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obliga-
23 tions and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
24 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
2 EMPLOYEES

3 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
4 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
5 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
6 \$27,800,000.

7 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
8 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
9 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
10 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
11 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
12 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
13 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
14 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
15 that fiscal year.

16 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
18 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-
19 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
20 \$480,600.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
24 \$99,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
25 \$2,810,600, together with not to exceed \$47,400 to be

1 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
2 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
3 amended (33 U. S. C. 906).

4 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

5 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
6 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
7 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
8 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
9 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
10 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
11 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
12 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
13 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of
14 costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases;
15 the furnishing of medical and hospital services and sup-
16 plies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, in-
17 cluding transportation and other expenses incidental to
18 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees
19 of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by
20 the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
21 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
22 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian
23 employees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
24 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5

1 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
2 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
3 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
4 (50 U. S. C., app. 2012) ; such amount as may be required
5 during the current fiscal year.

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of
9 Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to
10 State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
11 services rendered, \$7,332,000.

12 WOMEN'S BUREAU

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
15 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
16 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
17 for informational exhibits, \$462,000.

18 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
21 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
22 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
23 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
24 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45),

1 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
2 and their employees for inspection services rendered, and
3 not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooper-
4 ating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with
5 the work of the Division, \$10,500,000.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
7 Appropriation Act, 1959".

8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
9 TION, AND WELFARE

10 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

11 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

12 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
13 (20 U. S. C. 101-105), \$400,000.

14 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
17 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
18 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
19 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
20 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scien-
21 tific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and
22 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per
23 diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
24 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$9,300,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
2 AND OTHER SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
4 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of
5 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
6 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
9 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
10 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
11 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of toler-
12 ances, to remain available until expended. The total amount
13 herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of
14 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of
15 advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
16 for which no service has been rendered.

17 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
20 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
21 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
22 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
23 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
24 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
25 payments to the appropriation of Howard University for

1 actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
2 university; \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resi-
3 dent physician receiving compensation from this appropria-
4 tion on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the
5 form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in
6 this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia
7 shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Sur-
8 geon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each
9 quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will
10 be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of
11 the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District
12 of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the
13 basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or cer-
14 tification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of
15 amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of
16 such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter:
17 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate
18 the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing
19 proviso.

20 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
23 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
24 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
25 1954 (Public Law 420), \$785,000: *Provided*, That Gal-

1 laudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
2 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
3 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
4 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
5 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code
6 1008).

CONSTRUCTION

8 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
9 struction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the
10 grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of
11 June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision
12 of the General Services Administration, \$123,000, to remain
13 available until June 30, 1960, as follows: For an auditorium;
14 a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School; green-
15 houses; athletic fields and stands; maintenance building;
16 maintenance personnel apartments; and alterations, installa-
17 tions, equipment, roads, walks, and grading.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the partial support of Howard University, including
21 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
22 buildings and grounds, \$3,900,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

24 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
25 struction, under the supervision of the General Services Ad-

1 ministration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a
2 physical education building, \$123,000, to remain available
3 until June 30, 1960.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF MEN'S DORMITORY (LIQUIDATION OF
5 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
7 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
8 tion of the men's dormitory, \$163,000.

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
11 EDUCATION

12 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
13 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20
14 U. S. C., ch. 2; 70 Stat. 1126), and section 202 of said
15 Act (70 Stat. 925), section 4 of the Act of March 10,
16 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3,
17 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20
18 U. S. C. 31), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956
19 (70 Stat. 909), including \$4,000,000 for extension and
20 improvement of practical nurse training, and \$228,000 for
21 vocational education in the fishery trades and industry in-
22 cluding distributive occupations therein, \$33,750,081: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3
24 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Educa-
25 tion Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to

1 exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the amount of allotment which States and
3 Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned
4 among other States and Territories applying therefor for
5 use in the programs for which the funds were originally
6 apportioned.

7 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
8 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

9 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the
10 Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
11 \$2,501,500.

12 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

13 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
14 19, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 293-296, 911), \$5,000,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment
16 from this appropriation which such State certifies will re-
17 main unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallocated by
18 the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in
19 proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
20 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be
21 so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made
22 to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum author-
23 ized under such Act.

1 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
3 technical services rendered by other agencies in connection
4 with titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950,
5 as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$750,000, to remain
6 available only until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That no part
7 of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
8 direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education,
9 and Welfare.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
12 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports re-
13 garding libraries; coordination of library service on the
14 national level with other forms of adult education; develop-
15 ment of library service throughout the country; purchase,
16 distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-
17 picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research,
18 surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by
19 the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332);
20 \$7,800,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be avail-
21 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

1 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

2 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

3 For grants to States and other agencies in accordance
4 with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
5 \$50,600,000, of which \$45,500,000 is for vocational re-
6 habilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000
7 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3
8 of said Act; and \$3,600,000 is for special projects under
9 section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under
10 section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year
11 shall be made on the basis of \$56,000,000, and this amount
12 shall be considered the sum available for allotments under
13 such section for such fiscal year.

14 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
15 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States
16 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
17 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
18 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obliga-
19 tions incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be
20 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year:
21 *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this para-
22 graph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for
23 the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

1 TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

2 For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of
3 the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for
4 carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7
5 of said Act, \$4,800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of
9 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A),
10 as amended, \$1,400,000.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
13 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
14 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
15 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
16 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
17 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as other-
18 wise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20
19 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary
20 schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel
21 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
22 average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the
23 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality

1 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
2 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
3 between such schools and their places of residence when the
4 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
5 means of transportation; and for the payment of compensa-
6 tion to consultants or individual scientists appointed for
7 limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or sec-
8 tion 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon
9 General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

10 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

11 To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically pro-
12 vided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consulta-
13 tive services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to
14 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to
15 section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and com-
16 piling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; to provide
17 traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; and not to
18 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
19 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General;
20 \$22,000,000.

21 GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Serv-
23 ice, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska
24 in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation,
25 prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the estab-

1 lishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services
2 pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301,
3 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections
4 (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in sub-
5 section (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 371 of the Act,
6 including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
7 and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable
8 buildings, \$2,165,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY
10 OF ALASKA

11 For payments for construction of hospital and other
12 facilities pursuant to section 372 of the Public Health Service
13 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 274), including expenses
14 incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska
15 incident to planning such facilities, \$6,500,000, to remain
16 available until June 30, 1960.

17 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

18 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (a) and 363
19 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
20 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
21 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of
22 the respective State health authorities, to counties, health
23 districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
24 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon

1 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
2 determine; \$4,400,000.

3 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

4 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the
5 Act, \$5,386,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall
6 be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an
7 equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same
8 purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding
9 projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel
10 directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the
11 necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention
12 and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of
13 care in hospitals and sanatoria.

14 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

15 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
16 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
17 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
18 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
19 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
20 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed nine pas-
21 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, main-
22 tenance, and operation of aircraft; \$6,200,000.

23 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry
25 out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361

1 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
 2 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quaran-
 3 tine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carry-
 4 ing out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42
 5 U. S. C. 1857-1857f) , and July 9, 1956 (33 U. S. C. 466-
 6 466d, 466f-466k) , including \$2,700,000 for grants to States
 7 and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of
 8 not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 9 only; and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
 10 \$12,725,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1959.

11 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

12 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
 13 Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 466e) , \$45,000,000,
 14 to remain available only until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That
 15 allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year
 16 shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

17 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

18 For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act,
 19 as amended, \$121,200,000, of which \$99,000,000 shall be
 20 for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to
 21 part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in
 22 section 636 of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be for pay-
 23 ments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000
 24 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals
 25 for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabili-

1 tation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided,*
2 That allotments under such parts C and G to the several
3 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
4 of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

6 SERVICES

7 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
8 VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,300,000.

9 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., chap. 7), and under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$44,-730,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment

1 of persons afflicted with leprosy and \$330,000 shall be avail-
2 able for construction of buildings at Carville, Louisiana:
3 *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes
4 or operates a health service program for any department
5 or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
6 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

7 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

8 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
9 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
10 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
11 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
12 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
13 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospi-
14 tals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not
15 available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in
16 foreign countries when required by law of such countries,
17 \$3,983,000.

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
21 U. S. C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
22 temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem
23 for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ;
24 purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor
25 vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for
2 telephone service in private residences in the field, when
3 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and
4 the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324 and
5 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$40,225,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

7 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
8 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
9 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
10 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
11 portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$3,124,000, of
12 which \$750,000 shall be available for the purposes of Public
13 Law 151, 85th Congress, to remain available until June 30,
14 1960: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made
15 through the Department of the Interior at the option of the
16 Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
17 fare.

18 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

19 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

20 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
21 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
22 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
23 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
24 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
25 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-

1 strations and research; \$17,742,000: *Provided*, That funds
2 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
3 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
4 able for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor
5 vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only;
6 not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists
7 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and
8 erection of temporary structures.

9 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

10 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
11 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
12 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
13 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
14 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
15 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
16 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract
17 on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotia-
18 tion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
19 in connection with the chemotherapy program, including in-
20 demnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the
21 limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section
22 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby
23 shall be by the Surgeon General; and to otherwise carry
24 out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
25 \$57,423,000.

1 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
3 sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
4 with respect to mental diseases, \$40,397,000.

5 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
7 National Heart Act, \$36,212,000.

8 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

9 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
10 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
11 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
12 \$6,543,000.

13 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
15 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
16 \$21,092,000.

17 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
19 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
20 infectious diseases, \$17,997,000, of which \$150,000 shall
21 be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute
22 for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial
23 Laboratory.

1 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
3 Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$21,977,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

5 For construction and equipment of a dental research
6 building as authorized by Public Law 755, Eightieth Con-
7 gress, as amended, \$3,700,000, to remain available until
8 June 30, 1960.

9 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

10 FACILITIES

11 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
12 Act of 1956, \$30,000,000.

13 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42
16 U. S. C. 275), \$1,415,000.

17 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

18 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
19 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
20 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be re-
21 quired during the current fiscal year.

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SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,260,000.

8

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

9

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness, \$3,154,000.

16

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND

17

GROUNDS

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21

22

For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$87,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

23

CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

24

25

For expenses necessary for the preparation of preliminary plans for a continued treatment building at Saint

1 Elizabeths Hospital, \$125,000, to remain available until
2 June 30, 1960.

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
5 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

6 For necessary expenses, not more than \$133,300,000
7 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
8 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
9 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
10 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities
11 of individuals who file applications for disability determina-
12 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

13 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
14 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
15 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
16 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
17 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
18 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
19 survivors insurance trust fund.

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
22 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the per-
23 manently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV,
24 X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
25 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,806,400,-

1 000 of which such amount as may be necessary shall be
2 available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year
3 subsequent to March 31 of that year.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

5 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
6 ance, \$1,980,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
9 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V
10 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
11 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the
12 publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for dis-
13 tribution, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
14 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promul-
15 gate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relat-
16 ing to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between
17 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
19 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
20 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
21 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
22 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
23 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
24 of the State shall be approved.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
2 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

3 For necessary expenses of preparation for a 1960
4 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$150,000:
5 *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by
6 the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the
7 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to
8 exceed \$15,000 per annum.

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

10 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
11 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
12 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
13 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
14 \$42,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for
15 services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 for maternal and
16 child-health services, and \$11,000,000 for child-welfare
17 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
18 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
19 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
20 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
21 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
22 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
23 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
24 projects for mentally retarded children.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

2 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
3 sioner of Social Security, \$314,000, together with not to
4 exceed \$246,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
5 and survivors insurance trust fund.

6 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
7 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
8 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
9 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
10 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
11 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations in-
12 curred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments
13 under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation
14 therefor for that fiscal year.

15 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
16 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
17 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
18 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
19 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
20 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
21 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
22 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
23 plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,809,000, together with not to exceed \$263,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$2,358,000, together with not to exceed \$702,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

COUNSEL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$505,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$450,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal

1 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
2 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
3 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
4 and protection of public health, \$632,000.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
8 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
9 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
10 members at a price lower than to the general public.

11 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
13 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
14 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
15 made.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
18 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
19 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

20 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
21 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
22 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
23 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and ex-
24 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
25 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have

1 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
2 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
3 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
4 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
5 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
6 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
7 employees.

8 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
9 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
10 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
11 out the operations of the Department.

12 SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be
13 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
14 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
15 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
16 costs.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
18 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959".

19 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

20 BOARD

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations
23 Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
24 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167)
25 and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically
 2 authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and
 3 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
 4 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131);
 5 \$9,384,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 6 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
 7 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
 8 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
 9 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2
 10 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152),
 11 and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
 12 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act
 13 of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in
 14 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance
 15 and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways
 16 when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis
 17 and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
 18 thereby is used for farming purposes.

19 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the National Mediation
 22 Board, \$520,000.

23 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

24 For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established
 25 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45

1 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the
2 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C.
3 160), \$250,000.

4 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Ad-
7 justment Board, \$525,000, of which not less than \$172,000
8 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess
9 of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pur-
10 suant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

11 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

12 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
14 Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
15 cerned with the work of the Board, when specifically author-
16 ized by the Board; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
17 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
18 1114); \$8,450,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
19 ment account.

20 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-

21 CILIATION SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
24 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
25 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses

1 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
2 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
3 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
4 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
5 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; Gov-
6 ernment-listed telephones in private residences and private
7 apartments for official use in cities where mediators are offi-
8 cially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation
9 Service office is maintained; expenses of attendance at meet-
10 ings concerned with labor and industrial relations; \$3,650,-
11 000.

12 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
13 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

14 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
15 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

16 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
17 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
18 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
19 Commission during the current fiscal year in the adminis-
20 tration of its business in the conservancy district established
21 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
22 \$5,000.

1 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
2 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
3 CAPITAL OUTLAY

4 For maintenance and operation of the United States
5 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
6 nent fund, \$5,256,000, of which \$434,630 shall remain
7 available until June 30, 1960, for construction of buildings
8 and facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided,*
9 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
10 ment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United
11 States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed
12 by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of
13 the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
14 General of the Army.

15 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
18 authorized by the Congress.

19 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
20 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

1 SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the
2 next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall
3 not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs
4 in the previous year.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
6 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
7 1959."

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1958
For actions of June 10, 1958
85th-2d, No. 93

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....7	Flood control.....15	REA.....18
Area development.....25	Foreign aid.....12	Reclamation.....2
Budget.....19	Foreign trade.....1,13,23	Roads.....22
Buildings.....3	Forest Service.....6	Saline water.....8
Credit union.....28	Housing.....29	Seed.....27
Dairy industry.....11,21	Legislative program.....16	Small business.....20
Economic situation.....14	Lobbying.....5	Soil bank.....9
Electrification.....18	Minerals.....30	Supergrades.....7
Farm loans.....27	Newsprint.....4	Surplus food.....26
Farm prices.....21	Personnel.....7,10	Textiles.....24
Farm program.....19	Price support.....21	Water resources.....17

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Jackson criticized forest resource development policies. House debated trade agreements bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN TRADE. Continued debate on H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. (pp. 9588-9677) Rep. Simpson, Pa., discussed agricultural export policies and inserted statements from a publication of this Department, "Competitive Position of United States Farm Products Abroad - 1958," which he contended "clearly shows that other countries have protected their domestic agricultural producers through quantitative controls and other restrictions." (pp. 9611-15)

Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill "to amend title 13 of the United States Code to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
p. 9689

2. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 6035, to authorize the construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. An amended and clean bill is to be introduced. p. D522

3. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 2108, to authorize GSA to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under its custody. p. D522
4. NEWSPRINT. Received from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a report pertaining to the newsprint outlook (H, Rept. 1868). p. 9689
5. LOBBYING. Rep. Patman discussed lobbying activities in Washington, and urged additional assistants for Congressmen "to help watch out for the public interest." p. 9688

SENATE *June 10, 1958*

6. FOREST SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9567-8

The bill provides: An increased limitation (\$2,500 instead of \$50) to pay for damages to equipment rented by verbal agreement; authority for contracts with private parties to care for fire-emergency pack stock; reimbursement to employees for casualty damages to personal effects stored while employees were on FS work; authority for payments to transfer employee automobiles in Alaska; authority to pay for notification of family illness and transportation to public transportation facilities for employees in isolated locations; permission to transfer fire lookout towers and fire control improvements to the States; broadened authority to pay for official-use telephones in private residences; authority to use moneys received from fines, forfeitures, and judgments to carry out work made necessary by actions leading to the fines, etc.; permission for payment of costs of publishing technical articles in scientific publications; and an increase (from \$25,000 to \$50,000) in the amount available for the purchase of administrative sites each year.

Sen. Jackson criticized certain forest resource policies which he stated the Administration was following, including an inadequate program for timber access roads and Operation Outdoors and a reduced tree planting program. He inserted a letter from Assistant Secretary Peterson on the forestry program and a reply from himself and Sen. Magnuson urging increased timber access road funds for the Pacific Northwest. pp. 9569-71

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12540, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1959. (pp. 9550, 9579-84) Sens. Carlson and Neuberger criticized the action of the Committee in including an additional 10 super-grade positions for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and stated that they would oppose any use of this as a precedent for other agencies to bypass the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (pp. 9583-4). Conferees were appointed. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.J. Res. 624, making appropriations for civil works administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (S. Rept. 1685). pp. 9529, 9569

The Subcommittee ordered reported to the Appropriations Committee with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill for 1959. p. D520

8. SALINE WATER. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 135, to provide for the construction and operation by the Interior Department of a demonstration plant for the conversion of sea or other saline waters into water fit for consumptive uses. pp. 9573-9

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1958
For actions of June 17, 1958
85th-2d, No. 99

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	1,10	
Civil defense.....	11	
Commodity loans.....	31	
Corn.....	16,31	
Cotton.....	29,31	
Dairy industry.....	25,31	
Defense mobilization....	11	
Disaster relief.....	32	
Economic conditions.....	23	Livestock.....32
Education.....	26	Marketing facilities.....5
Electrification.....	18	Meatpackers.....33
Farm program.....	31	Natural resources.....12
Feed grains.....	30,31,32	Pay raise.....2
Flood control.....	4,8	Price supports.....31
Foreign aid.....	19,24	Public Law 480.....31
Foreign trade.....	21	Public works.....4,8
Forestry.....	9	Reclamation.....13,18
4-H Clubs.....	22	Reorganization.....11
Lands.....	28,31	Research.....15
		Rice.....31
		Roads.....3
		School milk.....31
		Small business.....6
		Statehood.....20
		Supergrades.....1
		Taxation.....14
		Textiles.....27
		Transportation.....7,14
		Vegetables.....17
		Wool.....31

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for President: Commerce appropriation bill. General Government matters appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on pay bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill for study of outdoor recreation resources. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sens. Wiley and Thye introduced and Sen. Wiley discussed bill to liberalize program for distribution of surplus feed grains in disaster areas. Rep. Poage explained feed grain provisions of omnibus farm bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. The Senate agreed to amendments authorizing 10 additional supergrades each for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10402-403, 10353-5
2. PAY RAISE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10400-402
3. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12776, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 23 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Highways." p. D555
4. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12955, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects (H. Rept. 1894). p. 10425

5. **MARKETING FACILITIES.** Rep. Bolling called up, but later withdrew, a Rules Committee resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. pp. 10414-415
6. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report on problems of small business financing (H. Rept. 1889). p. 10425
7. **TRANSPORTATION.** Received a Clinton Co., Pa., citizens resolution urging support for legislation to improve the national transportation system. p. 10425

SENATE *June 17, 1958*

8. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Passed with amendments, 75 to 1, S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. pp. 10381-97
9. **FORESTRY.** Agreed to the House amendments to S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreational resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10325-6
Sen. Morse inserted the resolutions of the National Parks Ass'n trustees, supporting enactment of the wilderness bill, opposing dam construction or road building into the Gila Wilderness Area, urging the Forest Service and the National Park Service to discuss protection of the Northern Cascades region of Wash. as a national park, endorsing H. R. 12281, to transfer Forest Service and National Park lands at the El Portal area of Yosemite Park, and supporting the redesignation of the Bridger Primitive Area, Wyo., as a wilderness area. p. 10324
10. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses acted on amendments to H. R. 10589, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10357, 10403
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1719). p. 10294
11. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported adversely S. Res. 297, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, to merge the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration (S. Rept. 1717). This action would approve the plan. p. 10294
12. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following measures:
 - S. Res. 248, to authorize joint hearings by the Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on the relationship of water resource development programs of the U. S., the Soviet Union, and Communist China;
 - S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made; and
 - S. Res. 225, to extend until Jan. 31, 1959, the time for submission of a study of strategic raw materials resources of the Eastern hemisphere. p. D553
13. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a rehabilitation and betterment proposal in Rogue River Irrigation District, Ore. p. D553

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1959

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 16), 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11645]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$2, 967, 955, 581
Amount added by Senate (net).....	236, 427, 000
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	3, 204, 382, 581
Amount of appropriations, 1958.....	3, 203, 366, 781
Amount of the regular estimates, 1959.....	2, 975, 437, 181
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations for 1958.....	1, 015, 800
Over the estimates for 1959.....	228, 945, 400

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 480, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 556, 000
House allowance.....	1, 478, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 478, 000

No increase is recommended. The 1958 appropriation on a comparable basis is \$1,430,000 after deducting \$50,000 for a nonrecurring rental item.

This allowance will provide \$2,920 for a mandatory item to pay additional retirement contributions; \$12,350, and 2 positions, to provide for strengthening and improving administrative management in fiscal control programs; and \$32,730, and 4 positions, to provide for extending international area coverage and improving ILO participation programs.

Disallowed are the requests for civil defense activities, \$17,200 and 2 positions; \$29,375 sought to provide for initiating a series of annual conferences for the Secretary; and \$14,425, and 2 positions, for the Administrative Assistant Secretary's office.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 121, 000
Transfer from highway trust fund.....	200, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 121, 000
Transfer from highway trust fund.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	2, 321, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 321, 000

There is here provided the full budget estimate for the legal affairs of the Department. Funds required for the wage determinations in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act as provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 are this year appropriated out of the general fund of the Treasury instead of deriving such funds by transfer from the highway trust fund as was done in the 2 previous years and as was requested in the budget estimate for fiscal year 1959.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1958 appropriation.....	\$985, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 004, 000
House allowance.....	995, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 004, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$9,000 to provide the full budget estimate, \$201,575, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employment of the Physically Handicapped Week.

The budget estimate contemplated an increase of \$19,000 to accelerate the program for promoting employment of the physically handicapped, of which \$10,000 was allowed by the House, which would permit the President's committee to add the two additional positions sought. The recommendation for an additional \$9,000 will provide the other expenses for these employees.

The remainder of the funds provided will enable the Bureau to continue at its present level.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1958 appropriation.....	\$542, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	542, 000
House allowance.....	542, 000
Committee recommendation.....	542, 000

The full budget estimate is approved for the Bureau, charged with assisting ex-servicemen and reservists in reinstatement to employment.

The reemployment rights program offers the only readjustment benefit now available to persons entering the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. The right to reemployment with accrued seniority and protection against the loss of benefits based thereon has become increasingly important to those eligible.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 600, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	3, 900, 000
House allowance.....	3, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 700, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to be used specifically for an intensification of its program of apprenticeship. No part of the increase, nor of the regular allowance, shall be used in connection with the Department's contemplated vocational training activities for which was sought \$300,000 and denied in its entirety by the House.

The Department sought this estimate under the title of "Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training." Notwithstanding the committee's report of a year ago in which it was stated that in view of the disagreement in connection with the Department's authority to engage in vocational training activities, they should submit to the Congress legislative proposals to spell out in very definite terms the program and the authority which they might need to embark on this activity, the Department amended the title of the Bureau to add the words "and Training," only a few months after the Congress acted on the bill last year.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$125, 600
Transfer from the trust fund.....	5, 832, 400
1959 budget estimate.....	125, 600
Transfer from the trust fund.....	6, 174, 400
House allowance.....	6, 219, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 219, 000

This allowance provides an increase of \$261,000, and 37 positions, over the 1958 appropriation. Disallowed is the request for \$38,000 and 6 positions in connection with civil defense activities.

Included in this allowance is a specific allowance of \$1,145,800 for the Veterans' Placement Service, an increase of \$18,500 and 1 position over the 1958 allowance.

The funds sought for this item—with the exception of \$125,600 relating to the Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands and unemployment compensation for Federal employees programs—under the terms of the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954 are reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the earmarked net tax collections accruing from the Federal unemployment tax of three-tenths of 1 percent.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1958 appropriation.....	\$292, 814, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	329, 300, 000
House allowance.....	305, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	305, 000, 000

No increase is recommended. The Department had requested restoration of \$11,800,000 of the House reduction amounting to \$24,300,000. There was submitted to the Congress on June 9, 1958, a supplemental 1959 estimate for an additional amount of \$10,600,000, for a total of \$339,900,000, and the Bureau will justify the full amount sought when it testifies on the supplemental estimate. The committee in consequence does not think it necessary to act at this time on the Department's request for partial restoration of the House reduction.

The committee has added an amendment which will provide authority to finance acquisition of an office building in the District of Columbia for the use of the District of Columbia Employment Service (which is federally operated) and the District Unemployment Compensation Board (which is locally operated), in the same manner as is now, and has been for a number of years, used in the several States. The committee was advised that the acquisition cost of such a building would be amortized over a period of 20 years at approximately the same annual cost contemplated for the 1959 rental and building maintenance cost.

This allowance will provide \$12,186,000 in excess of the funds available in fiscal year 1958. The estimate was predicated on an average of 2 million insured unemployed per week and the funds here recommended will finance a program based on such an average. A revised estimate of insured unemployed contained in the justification for the supplemental funds sought is predicated on an insured unemployed average of 2.9 million per week and any additional funds needed will be justified in the Bureau's appearance in support of its supplemental estimate for 1959.

The net tax collections derived from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, which imposes a Federal tax of three-tenths of 1 percent on payrolls, are earmarked under the terms of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954 for the administrative expenses of the employment security program and the act provides that the Treasury shall be reimbursed for funds advanced for such administrative expenses. In the 4 completed fiscal years since the effective date of the act, the net tax collections have exceeded the administrative expenses by an average of some \$75 million a year and it is estimated that the net tax collections in fiscal year 1958 will exceed the administrative expenses by approximately \$39 million.

However, for the fiscal year 1959, the estimated net tax collections are \$332 million and the estimated employment security administrative expenditures are \$338,954,000 or \$6,954,000 in excess of collections, based on an estimated grants to States of \$329,300,000, the original budget estimate for fiscal year 1959, before the submission of a supplemental estimate on June 9.

The amount of the appropriations for employment security administrative expenses in excess of the net tax collections is a direct charge to the general fund of the Treasury.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

1958 appropriation.....	\$76, 800, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	19, 000, 000
House allowance.....	19, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	19, 000, 000

This allowance, the budget estimate, is \$57,800,000 less than has been appropriated for fiscal year 1958. There was submitted to the Congress on June 9, 1958, a supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1959 in the amount of \$37,700,000 for veterans' benefits. During the first 4 months of the current calendar year there has been paid an average of in excess of \$8 million per month, a graphic illustration of the inadequacy of this budget estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1958 appropriation.....	\$54, 400, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	27, 800, 000
House allowance.....	27, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 800, 000

This allowance, the budget estimate, is \$26,600,000 less than the funds available for the program in fiscal year 1958. The average monthly benefit payments in the first 4 months of the current calendar year was approximately \$6 million, in consequence of which the 1959 original estimate appeared woefully inadequate, but there was presented to the Congress on June 9, 1958, a supplemental estimate for an additional amount of \$36 million for 1959 for this program.

Eligible employees have a statutory right to these benefits, and whatever sum is required must be made available by the Congress.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 250, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 339, 400
Transfer from revolving fund.....	910, 600
House allowance.....	480, 600
Committee recommendation.....	1, 339, 400
Transfer from revolving fund.....	910, 600

The committee recommends the striking out of the paragraph headed "Compliance Activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program" and insertion in lieu thereof the budget estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program."

The estimate provides that \$910,600 shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund into which is paid not to exceed \$15 per worker contracted by the employer, as authorized in section 502 (2) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

The charge per worker in the final month of fiscal year 1958 is \$10 for contracting and \$5 for recontracting workers. It is estimated that if the funds sought by transfer are allowed, it will be necessary to increase the fee to \$12 for contracting and \$6 for recontracting workers.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 838, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 810, 600
House allowance.....	2, 810, 600
Committee recommendation.....	2, 810, 600

The 1958 appropriation on a comparable basis, after deducting nonrecurring items attributable to the further decentralization of activities is \$2,773,000. This allowance is \$85,000 in excess of the 1958 adjusted appropriation. This additional allowance will provide 16 employees in longshore district offices to handle increased workloads.

The Bureau's program covers the administration of compensation benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for injuries and deaths of civil employees of the United States, reservists of the armed services, and others covered by provisions of the law. Benefit costs are expected to exceed \$57,000,000 during fiscal year 1958 and decrease somewhat during fiscal year 1959. The decrease is anticipated as a result of Public Law 884, approved August 1, 1956, which repealed legislation providing compensation coverage for reservists in respect to casualties occurring after December 31, 1956.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

(Annual Indefinite)

Provision is here made for an annual indefinite appropriation of such amount as may be required during fiscal year 1959 for the payment of statutory benefits to Federal employees injured in the course of employment.

It is estimated that there will be disbursed during the year a total of \$57,000,000 for benefits—\$37,850,000 for Federal civilian employees; \$17,000,000 for reservists of the Armed Forces; \$72,000 for the Civil Air Patrol; \$620,000 for employees on Federal relief works projects, WPA, CCC, and CWA; and \$1,458,000 for miscellaneous categories.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1958 appropriation.....	\$7, 200, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	7, 572, 000
House allowance.....	7, 332, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 517, 000

The committee recommends partial restoration of the House cut allowing \$185,000 additional, \$55,000 under the budget estimate which latter amount was sought for civil defense activities.

An additional amount of \$100,000, and 17 positions, is for the development of statistics on hours worked by persons employed in each manufacturing and in selected nonmanufacturing industries and of the number of hours for which nonproduction work in manufacturing industries are paid. A further increase of \$85,000, and 14 positions, is for the measurement of productivity, designed to provide insight into the contributions made by individual industries and industry groups to the overall national productivity trends.

There is included in this allowance an additional sum of \$100,000 sought for the extension of the current price program in the area of wholesale and retail prices.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

1958 appropriation.....	\$462, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	462, 000
House allowance.....	462, 000
Committee recommendation.....	462, 000

The committee approved the sum sought, \$462,000, and allowed by the House, the same amount as is available in the current fiscal year.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1958 appropriation.....	\$10, 600, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	10, 500, 000
House allowance.....	10, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 500, 000

The committee approves allowance of the budget estimate as did the House. The Division administers the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to obtain compliance with minimum standards respecting wages, hours, and other employment conditions in industries engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for commerce and in establishments furnishing goods to the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1958 appropriation.....	\$328, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full amount of the budget estimate, the maximum authorized under the enabling statute.

It is estimated that the total blind student enrollment in the special schools and classes for the blind and in the regular public-school classes throughout the country in 1959 will total 11,975. This allowance, together with the \$10,000 permanent annual appropriation, will provide a per capita allowance of \$34.24, compared with \$30.22 for 1958. The per capita allowance, however, has not kept pace with the increased costs of producing Braille textbooks and other educational materials needed for the education of the Nation's blind children—the amount here recommended will not provide as much educational material per student in 1959 as the per capita allowance for fiscal year 1957 of \$30.04.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$9, 300, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	9, 410, 000
House allowance.....	9, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 800, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate, excluding \$110,000 budgeted for civil-defense activities.

The increase recommended will provide \$240,000 to enable the Food and Drug Administration to fully staff the newly established Detroit office contemplated to be opened early in fiscal year 1959, and \$260,000 for laboratory and office equipment preparatory for the opening of a district office in Dallas, Tex., an estimate for which was denied by the Bureau of the Budget.

This increase will provide a partial step in the threefold to fourfold expansion recommended some 3 years ago by the Citizens Advisory Committee, and in behalf of which the committee had requests for increased funds from the food and drug industries concerned.

CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

(Annual Indefinite)

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, provides that such fees as are necessary shall be charged for the certification of certain antibiotics, coal-tar colors, and insulin; inspection of seafood packing plants, and the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues. Regulations published in the Federal Register require that parties who avail themselves of the services to make advance deposits to insure payment for services rendered. Provision is made for refunds where no services are rendered, or are below those originally contemplated.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 975, 000
House allowance.....	2, 975, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 975, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount approved is \$25,000 below the appropriation for 1958, but the operating budget of the hospital is contemplated to be \$86,500 above that for 1958 through an increase in reimbursements from other sources. The increased operating budget will enable the hospital to improve its program in physical medicine and in the clinical laboratories to a modest extent, as well as providing some improvements to the physical plant and replacement of obsolete equipment.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1958 appropriation.....	\$730, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	785, 000
House allowance.....	785, 000
Committee recommendation.....	815, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$30,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

These additional funds are recommended for an adjusted salary scale for the teaching staff of 79 professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors. The current scale was based on a survey made in 1952.

This will provide an increase of only 6.6 percent in the aggregate, while a ten percent increase has just been approved by the Congress for Federal employees.

An increase equal to that for the classified employees will be later provided for the maintenance and clerical staff as has heretofore been done.

CONSTRUCTION

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 690, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	123, 000
House allowance.....	123, 000
Committee recommendation.....	123, 000

The committee approves the full budget estimate of \$123,000 for planning the fourth and final stage of the construction program. The fourth stage provides for an auditorium, classroom and dormitory buildings for the Kendall School, greenhouses, athletic fields and stands, maintenance group buildings and apartments, and roads,

walks and grading. The total construction program is currently estimated at \$8,602,000, of which the college has received appropriations for the first three stages amounting to \$6,462,000. The remaining \$2,140,000 will be requested by the college in 1960.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 900, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance to provide the full budget estimate. The increase recommended will provide for seven additional teachers in medicine and dentistry, and \$46,000 for physical plant maintenance.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1958 appropriation.....	\$150, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	171, 000
House allowance.....	123, 000
Committee recommendation.....	123, 000

The committee approves the House allowance for the completion of plans and specifications for the physical education buildings, making a total of \$203,000 available for this purpose, \$80,000 of which was appropriated in 1958.

LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY

1958 appropriation.....	None
1959 budget estimate.....	\$163, 000
House allowance.....	163, 000
Committee recommendation.....	163, 000

Contract authority amounting to \$1,639,200 has been previously granted and liquidated by subsequent appropriations. The additional funds recommended will provide for liquidation of escalation previously authorized in the foregoing contract authority.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1958 appropriation.....	\$33, 750, 081
1959 budget estimate.....	33, 750, 081
House allowance.....	33, 750, 081
Committee recommendation.....	33, 750, 081

The committee approves the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The sum allowed will provide \$29,267,081 for the basic George-Barden Act, the full amount authorized; \$4,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 authorized for the practical nurse training program; \$228,000 of the \$375,000 authorized for training in the fishery trades and industry; and \$255,000, the full amount authorized, for supplemental amounts for the Territories of Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The practical nurse training program has been in the process of development for a number of years. Prior to the enactment of Public

Law 911, 84th Congress, there were no practical nurse training programs in some States; a limited development in others; and in still others many such programs had been established. The practical nurse training programs that had been developed were supported from State, local and, in some cases, foundation funds and from Federal vocational education grants for training in trades and industry.

When Public Law 911 was enacted by the Congress, it was not intended that regulations be established to deprive those States which had made substantial progress in developing practical nurse programs of funds appropriated for practical nurse training. States should not be penalized for making progress with a program vital to the health of the people of the Nation. The committee therefore urges the Department to adjust policies and regulations so that each State will be able to use, and use effectively, its allotted funds for practical nurse training as was contemplated by the Congress in the enactment of the enabling legislation.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 501, 500
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 501, 500
House allowance.....	2, 501, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 501, 500

The committee recommends the budget estimate, the full amount of the authorization under the Bankhead-Jones Act, under which funds are made available to land-grant colleges and universities in the several States, Hawaii, and Alaska. The enabling act provides that each State and Territory shall receive annually \$20,000 plus a proportionate share of the remaining \$1,501,500, which shall be allotted on a population basis.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

1958 appropriation.....	\$5, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$6,000,000 for this program, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House allowance and \$3,000,000 over the budget estimate.

The Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 for this program in 1958, \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate. The Library Services Act of June 19, 1956, authorized an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000 a year for a 5-year period beginning with fiscal year 1957. The committee heard testimony to the effect that an appropriation of anything less than the full amount authorized would require some States to curtail or abandon many worthwhile projects. Testimony further revealed that the States have increased their appropriations by 38 percent since passage of the act. In light of these facts the committee is at a loss to understand why the budget estimate for 1959 is \$2,000,000 less than the appropriation for 1958, and \$4,500,000 below the authorization.

The committee is confident that the increase recommended can be wisely expended by the States in further stimulating this program.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1958 appropriation.....	\$98, 650, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	850, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	850, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to allow the full budget estimate. The funds here recommended provide for certain technical assistance to be rendered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in connection with the construction program.

Construction funds were made available in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352, designed to pay all anticipated entitlements under the present authority which expires June 30, 1959.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$7, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	7, 950, 000
House allowance.....	7, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 850, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance. The allowance recommended is \$100,000 below the budget estimate, \$50,000 of which was budgeted for civil-defense activities.

The \$50,000 increase over the House allowance provides \$18,000 for 3 positions for services to State and local school systems, and \$32,000 for activities in connection with higher educational institutions.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$46, 500, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	50, 600, 000
House allowance.....	50, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	51, 600, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House allowance, the increase to be available for special project grants under section 4 of the act.

This increase will make available a total of \$4,600,000 for special projects. Testimony given the committee revealed that \$3,100,000 of the \$3,600,000 approved by the House would be required to maintain the projects already underway in 1958, which would leave funds sufficient for only 17 new projects in 1959. It is anticipated that more than 200 new applications will be considered by the Advisory Council to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in 1959. These projects are established to demonstrate methods by which the most severely handicapped may be rehabilitated. The majority of the special demonstration projects are in the fields of mental retardation, mental illness, cerebral palsy, and other chronic illnesses.

The committee approves the House action in raising the allotment base from the budget estimate of \$53,000,000 to \$56,000,000, which will enable States with matching ability to take greater advantage of available funds.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

1958 appropriation.....	\$4, 400, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	4, 800, 000
House allowance.....	4, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 800, 000

The committee approves the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The training program is carried out under the provisions of sections 4 and 7 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, which authorize support of training personnel in the fields concerned with rehabilitation in order to enable these workers to better rehabilitate disabled persons.

Section 4 of the act authorizes grants to States and public and other nonprofit organizations and agencies, including colleges and universities, to pay part of the cost of training projects and traineeships.

Section 7 of the act provides for short-term training and instruction in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation services, traineeships and research fellowships.

Educational institutions and others receiving grants under section 4 are not required to provide any specified proportion of matching funds, but are required to participate financially. On the basis of reports through December 31, 1957, financial participation by grantees will amount to 45 percent of the total training program in 1958.

Training under section 7 of the act is conducted by colleges and universities through contracts with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 330, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 400, 000
House allowance.....	1, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 400, 000

While approving the full amount of the budget estimate, the committee notes with concern the method of presenting requests for mandatory increases for annualization of new positions authorized in the 1958 appropriation act.

The Department requested \$57,428 to cover the cost of carrying into 1959 for a full year 19 new positions approved for 1958 for a portion of the year. While the cost of annualizing new positions may normally be regarded as a legitimate request for an increase, it is noted that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation diverted some \$15,000 of personal service funds appropriated in 1958 to other items of expense, such as travel, communications, and other contractual services. These increased expenditures for other objects of expense were then reflected in the base on which the 1959 budget estimate was predicated. Aside from the method of financing annualization costs, it is difficult to understand why other expenses should increase in 1958 above budgeted levels, when fewer man-years were utilized than the budget contemplated.

The same situation is true with respect to fiscal year 1957, when some \$39,000 in personal service funds allowed were used for other than personal services, with a subsequent request in 1958 for funds to annualize 3 additional positions authorized in 1957, and for which full-year funds were available. Here again fewer man-years than contemplated were utilized.

This method of financing other than personal service costs has resulted in increasing the base for other objects by \$54,000 without approval of the Congress.

This is the responsibility of the Department budget officials and the committee will expect to observe the abandonment of the procedure in the future.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1958 appropriation.....	\$22, 592, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	22, 889, 000
House allowance.....	22, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 574, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$25,574,000, an increase of \$3,574,000 over the House allowance, and \$2,685,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee allowance will provide \$15,000,000 for general health grants to the States, \$500,000 more than allowed by the House, and the full amount sought by the Department; \$5,000,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over the House allowance, for training public health workers; an increase of \$74,000 for work with the chronically ill and the aged; \$72,000 additional for accident prevention so that there will be no diminution in this important work, for which was provided \$351,000 in the current fiscal year but for which was requested only \$279,000 for fiscal year 1959; and \$128,000 to initiate a much-needed study on silicosis and pneumoconiosis, the two major occupational diseases in this country today.

GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 165, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 165, 000
House allowance.....	2, 165, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 165, 000

The allowance recommended by the committee provides \$1,000,000 for an integrated mental health program in the Territory of Alaska for 1959, the second year of a 2-year period for which the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956 authorizes an appropriation of this amount. For each second year thereafter, the act provides that the appropriation shall be reduced by \$200,000, 1967 being the final year for which an appropriation is authorized.

This allowance also provides \$638,000 for general health grants to the Territory, the same as that provided for 1958, and \$527,000 to finance special studies and investigations of health and sanitation problems.

CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

1959 budget estimate.....	\$6, 500, 000
House allowance.....	6, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 500, 000

The committee approves the budget estimate and House allowance. This grant of \$6,500,000 is to assist the Alaska Department of Health in the construction of a central mental hospital in Anchorage, diagnostic and acute treatment centers in Fairbanks and Juneau, and if possible within the appropriation, brief care units in all general hospitals. Facilities for providing outpatient care will also be provided. Plans and specifications will be developed by the Territory and must be approved by the Surgeon General. Construction will be

inspected by Public Health Service personnel to determine that construction complies with approved plans and specifications. Payment to the Territory will be made as construction work proceeds.

VENEREAL DISEASES

1958 appropriation.....	\$4, 415, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	4, 400, 000
House allowance.....	4, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 800, 000

The recommended increase of \$1,400,000 will provide an additional amount of \$1,300,000 for grants to States for venereal disease control, making a total of \$3,000,000 available for 1959. These grants are allocated on a special-project basis. Elements which are taken into consideration in determining the amount of the grant are the incidence of the disease, impact of defense-related industries or military installations on the community, distribution of the disease in special groups such as teen-agers or migrants, and the availability of local resources.

Testimony presented to the committee indicated that the morbidity rate of venereal disease increased in the last 6 months of 1957 over the last 6-month period of 1956 by 11 percent for primary and secondary cases, while the early latent rate rose 2.1 percent. Testimony further revealed that morbidity rates reported by States and cities are frequently confusing and actually conceal high rates in small widely scattered sections of the reporting area. In fact, it is estimated that only one-third of the cases in such groups are detected while the disease is in the highly infectious stage. If the disease is undetected within the first 6 months of infection, it is then in its early latent stage for up to 4 years. Over the past 4 years, early infectious syphilis has been reported at an average of 6,500 cases per year, while for the same period the reported cases of early latent syphilis have averaged 21,700 per year. For every case of early infectious syphilis found over a 4-year period, at least 3 were not found until the cases had become early latent.

The increase here recommended for project grants will enable the State and local health officers to intensify their case-finding efforts as the primary step in eradicating this dread disease.

An additional \$100,000 is recommended for research in the field of gonorrhea for the purpose of devising a more rapid and accurate diagnostic test.

The increase recommended by the committee was sought by the Public Health Service when their budget estimates were presented to the Department, but failed to receive approval. The committee is of the opinion that the amount here recommended is needed if the progress already made is to be maintained.

TUBERCULOSIS

1958 appropriation.....	\$7, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	5, 386, 000
House allowance.....	5, 386, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 886, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate. This increase will make \$4,500,000 available for grants to States for tuberculosis control work, the same as that allowed for 1958.

Testimony developed by the committee revealed that while the incidence of tuberculosis continues to decline, it has not yet reached the point where a relaxed effort is warranted. The Department requested approval by the Bureau of the Budget of the same amount as that allowed for 1958, but the Bureau of the Budget reduced the estimate with the statement that "the estimate reflects the progress made in controlling tuberculosis." The committee does not share this viewpoint. Advances already made should be held, and further steps taken toward eradication.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation-----	\$7, 050, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	6, 200, 000
House allowance-----	6, 200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 150, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$950,000 over the budget estimate and House allowance.

The increase here recommended is to provide \$500,000 for an intensified program to study staphylococcal infections. This increase will provide (1) a much larger addition to the investigative staff working with health departments and hospitals concerned, (2) increased technical support of State health department personnel so that they can take preventive action in hospitals in their States, (3) the development of staphylococcal laboratory services to perform bacteriophage typing which is required for both investigative and control purposes, (4) the training of laboratory personnel in bacteriophage techniques, (5) the provision of bacteriophages to these laboratories, and (6) the establishment of a staphylococcus reference center as requested by the American Public Health Association to serve as a base laboratory for all these activities.

This recommended increase would also provide \$375,000 to permit the Communicable Disease Center to intensify its work on the development of the fluorescent antibody technique for diagnosis, a technique which offers hope for cheaper, quicker, more accurate laboratory method of diagnosis of infectious diseases for health departments, hospitals, physicians, and laboratories.

This increase also provides \$75,000 additional to the Communicable Disease Center to extend its work on rabies control, to establish a field station in the upper Midwest where it is essential that study be given to the role of skunk populations in transmitting rabies to animals and men in these areas.

EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

1959 supplemental estimate-----	\$1, 700, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 700, 000

There is in the process of construction at the present time a building in Atlanta, Ga., under the provisions of the lease-purchase program to house the Communicable Disease Center. It is necessary to install certain fixed equipment during the process of construction, and the committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate for the purpose.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$12, 640, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	12, 815, 000
House allowance.....	12, 725, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 315, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$590,000 which would restore the \$90,000 reduction by the House and provide \$500,000 for additional work.

An increase of \$300,000 is earmarked for the intensification of the water quality conservation study in the Arkansas-Red River Basin. The budget estimate contemplated \$100,000 for this work and the increase here recommended will provide the sum requested by Senators from the States involved and by citizens' groups from the basin.

There is also provided an increase of \$200,000 for research authorized under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. There is available during the current year, and sought for fiscal year 1959, only \$159,000 for research. The Public Health Service received during the current year approved applications calling for the expenditure of \$1,250,000.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1958 appropriation.....	\$45, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	45, 000, 000
House allowance.....	45, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 000, 000

While only \$45,000,000 is appropriated for this item, it provides for allotments to States on the basis of \$50,000,000, the total amount authorized. This assures that States wishing to avail themselves of the maximum amount authorized may do so. On the other hand, it takes into account the fact that some jurisdictions will not apply for all of the funds authorized and it is not necessary to appropriate the full authorization so long as provision is made to allot the funds to States on the basis of the maximum authorization.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1958 appropriation.....	\$121, 200, 000
1959 original budget estimate.....	75, 000, 000
1959 revised budget estimate.....	121, 200, 000
House allowance.....	121, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	211, 200, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$90,000,000 to make available to the States the full amount authorized by the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended. This recommendation will provide \$150,000,000 for the part C program, the so-called Hill-Burton program, and \$60,000,000 for the 1954 amendments to the act providing for the construction of nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and chronic disease hospitals, and \$1,200,000 for research in hospital use as authorized under section 636 of the Public Health Service Act.

Evidence of the need for construction of additional health facilities is readily available. Plans submitted by State agencies administering the Hill-Burton program show the need for 1,211,141 additional hospital and nursing home beds. In addition, our additional population increase alone requires approximately 36,000 additional hospital

and nursing home beds each year. It is also estimated that approximately 22,000 hospital beds become obsolete each year and require replacement, requiring 58,000 beds additional each year to hold the line.

The provision of \$210,000,000 for construction of new hospital beds will provide about 31,800 beds and it is estimated that not more than 20,000 additional beds will be constructed with funds outside the Hill-Burton program for a total of 51,400 or 6,600 under the number required to hold the line, adding to the backlog of requirements.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 450, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 320, 000
House allowance.....	1, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 650, 000

The budget estimate for administrative expenses of the hospital construction program was predicated on the original budget estimate calling for an appropriation of only \$75,000,000 for hospital construction. No revised estimate was submitted with the supplemental estimate increasing the request for hospital construction funds, although such an estimate was submitted on June 9, 1958.

The committee recommends an additional \$350,000, the sum necessary to enable the Public Health Service to properly administer the hospital construction program of \$210,000,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1958 appropriation.....	\$44, 399, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	44, 309, 000
House allowance.....	44, 730, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 730, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$48,730,000, an increase of \$4 million over the House allowance and \$4,421,000 over the budget estimate. The committee has also recommended an amendment to the language relating to medical care of dependents and retired personnel. It is proposed that the financing of medical care for dependents and retired personnel, which expenses are authorized by law and not subject to administrative control, be converted to an annual indefinite appropriation and combined with a similar account, "Retired pay of commissioned officers."

The increase of \$4 million provides additional funds for grants for graduate nurse training authorized in 1956 under Public Law 911 which program is currently limited to \$3 million. The committee heard testimony indicating that this program has been enthusiastically received and is making an important contribution to relieving the nursing shortage and in bringing about improved utilization of available nursing skills. These grants are restricted to training of graduate nurses preparing themselves for teaching, administration, and supervisory duties.

Presently 773 nurses are being supported by these grants and an additional 2,300 qualified nurses have applied and been denied support solely because of lack of funds. Countless additional nurses would in all probability apply except for the knowledge that the current funds are oversubscribed. Thus expanded skilled leadership is being lost despite the urgent need.

The transfer of dependents' medical care to another account has the effect of making \$1,866,000 budgeted for this purpose available for strengthening of hospital operations. The committee is informed that the Public Health Service hospitals are being operated at staffing levels and related costs which are so low as to preclude the provision of first-class modern medical care to the legal beneficiaries of the Service. The Surgeon General has had each of the 12 general hospitals studied by separate groups of outstanding consultants especially qualified to review and evaluate hospital operations. Without exception these groups concluded that the hospitals were unable to provide acceptable modern medical services with their limited staffs and resources and, in general, concluded that the situation would be even worse except for the skill and devotion to duty of the hospital staffs.

The committee is informed that the Public Health Service general hospitals are staffed at only 70 percent of the staffing provided in the average community hospital for a comparable number of patients. While community hospitals have a somewhat lesser average patient stay indicating more acute illnesses and more intensive service, these factors would not appear to justify such a wide variance. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the Public Health Service hospitals have only 84 percent as much staff as do comparable Federal hospitals for corresponding workload. This represents a staffing deficiency exceeding 1,000 positions.

The consultants' reports also emphasized the lack of modern scientific equipment and the inadequate funds provided for current equipment replacements. The committee is informed that the backlog of badly needed equipment purchases exceeds \$3 million. The committee has, therefore, provided \$500,000 for equipment purchases, \$1,266,000 for increased staff and related expenses, and \$100,000 for a limited program of research to be conducted in these facilities to make use of the clinical resources and enrich the program so as to obtain and retain competent medical staff.

The Public Health Service, the principal Federal agency dealing with the health needs of our people and responsible for giving leadership in all areas which will improve our health status, should set the example in the operation of its facilities and provide first-class medical care in its hospitals, and it should be provided with the resources to make this possible. The committee will, therefore, expect the 1960 budget to provide a comprehensive plan for overcoming the identified deficiencies in the operation of these hospitals designed to assure the operation of medical facilities on a basis more nearly approaching that of community hospitals and comparable Government institutions.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 876, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	3, 983, 000
House allowance.....	3, 983, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 233, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 of which \$38,000 is allowed to provide coverage of the St. Lawrence seaway now without services to inspect small boats which continue on to destination for inspection. Traffic will increase with the opening of a 14-foot channel in July 1958 and further with the opening of a 27-foot channel

in April 1959. Without additional funds coverage will be partially provided by reassignment of inspectors now covering other points.

To permit more adequate coverage at international airports \$127,000 additional is recommended which will permit the Service to provide inspectors for a second airport to open in Miami in December 1958 for which is needed \$40,000, and 9 positions; \$10,000 and 2 positions for a new airport at Los Angeles to open late in 1959; and \$68,000, and 11 positions, to provide a second inspection unit at Idlewild Airport, New York City, at which field there is contemplated a 40-percent increase in landings over 1957 with no provision for additional inspectors; and \$9,000 to provide 2 additional inspectors at other airports.

The committee also recommends \$85,000 to provide additional coverage on the Mexican border. The committee was advised that at present there are 25 points of entry, with adequate coverage at only 2, El Paso and Laredo, with partial coverage at 13 points and with no coverage at 10 points. This additional sum here recommended for more adequate coverage of the border will permit the Service to add some 20 inspectors to give at least partial coverage at each point of entry.

The committee also recommends two language changes. The first will remove from an area of uncertainty certain overtime payments made under administrative instructions issued November 4, 1957, on the basis of certain authority contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. A ruling by the General Accounting Office on May 2, 1958, casts some doubt on the authority for certain overtime payments.

The second change will amend section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act which subsection was written into law by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

It was the desire of Congress that this law referred to would permit the inspectors of the Foreign Quarantine Service to operate under conditions more similar to those affecting the inspectors of the Bureau of Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service. The ruling of May 2, 1958 above referred to did not so hold and the committee has rewritten section 364 (c) in a manner which will permit the inspectors of the Foreign Quarantine Service to receive more nearly comparable treatment with the Bureau of Customs and Immigration and Naturalization inspectors. The overtime pay recommended for quarantine inspectors is somewhat less though than that which now prevails for the other two units.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$40, 100, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	40, 225, 000
House allowance.....	40, 225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$4,775,000 which would allow \$45,000,000, the amount sought by the Public Health Service from the Bureau of the Budget.

The Department had a comprehensive survey made of health services to Indians, as requested by the Congress in 1955, to determine the need and the measures necessary to bring Indian health to an acceptable level. This survey was completed with the assistance of

several Federal agencies, Indian tribal organizations and many consultants from universities and medical associations. The survey concluded that it would be necessary to develop a full program in from 5 to 10 years to cost approximately \$60 to \$65,000,000 a year. To attain the point recommended by such survey it will require annual increases in this appropriation account of several million dollars. The appropriation for the current fiscal year, 1958, was only \$1,225,000 over the preceding year's and the budget estimate for fiscal year 1959 allowed by the House is an increase of only \$125,000.

Of the increases here recommended, \$2,245,000 would go for hospital health, to permit improvement of hospital operations and an increase of 170 in-patients per day; \$1,000,000 would go for contract patient care to permit an increase of 160 additional patients per day in community general hospitals and in State hospitals for the mentally ill with which the Service contracts; \$1,453,000 would go for "field health services" to provide a greater volume and more adequate public health services including immunization, preventive examinations, maternal and child care, tuberculosis control, nutrition, public health nursing, social service and out-patient services.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 130, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 374, 000
House allowance.....	3, 124, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,876,000 over the House allowance and \$2,626,000 over the budget estimate.

Of the increase, \$1,000,000 is specifically provided for the purposes of Public Law 85-151 which provides that whenever the Surgeon General determines, after consultation with the Indians, that the provision of financial assistance to one or more public or other nonprofit agencies or organizations for the construction of a community hospital constitutes a method of making needed hospital facilities available for such Indians which is more desirable and effective than direct Federal construction, he may provide such financial assistance from funds available for the construction of Indian health facilities for such Indians. This increase would make available \$1,750,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 1959.

The Division of Indian Health has made very little progress with funds provided as long as 3 years ago by the Congress for construction of additional Indian hospitals, but the committee received assurance that certain administrative changes had been made and progress would be quickened in the coming months.

One of the most difficult problems facing the Division of Indian Health is the provision of housing facilities for its employees stationed at points where there is no available housing except that provided by the Government. The additional increase of \$876,000 shall be used to provide additional housing units of which there is a deficit of some 1,000 units. The committee directs that the Division of Indian Health consider anew the matter of prefabricated facilities which might be made available for substantially less than the cost of constructed homes. It will expect a report from the Division on this matter during the next year.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

As in the years past, the committee has heard extensive testimony on advances in medical research that will benefit mankind and the prospects for further advances in the future. The members of the committee, who must deal with some of the stern realities of our national existence, have listened with interest to this testimony from some of the Nation's foremost scientists.

This report is based upon such testimony as presented to the committee, not only by the Federal officials who are by law responsible for administering medical research appropriations, but also by non-Federal scientists of the highest competence. The hearings extended over 5 days, and the record—a volume of 639 pages—is an informed and absorbing account of the accomplishments and needs of medical research, and of certain unsolved problems. The committee cites findings in this report to illustrate, rather than to list, advances in research.

The committee has observed that, over the years, testimony has gradually shifted somewhat from emphasis upon the magnitude of the problems of disease to emphasis upon the accomplishments of medical research and upon vigorous research now in progress in areas that were earlier shunned as barren.

In view of progress in medical research, leading to gains in humanitarian and economic terms that far outweigh the cost in money, the committee must again reiterate that it will continue to insure that lack of money will not be permitted to impede the advancement of medical research in this country. Moreover, the committee will continue to recommend funds ample for the training of scientists and for the construction of research facilities so that the Nation can have a well balanced and progressively stronger medical research effort.

The committee has heard incontrovertable testimony on urgent unsolved medical research problems, cited specifically in the committee's reports on the individual institutes. Such testimony shows that scientists and adequate facilities are available to begin the attack on these problems now. The administration persists in requesting appropriations that are not adequate to finance all of the worthwhile research waiting to be done by competent scientists; thus, in fiscal year 1958, there was a total of almost \$11 million in approved grants for which there were no funds to provide support.

In recommending funds for medical research and training, the committee is acting to fill the gap left after account is taken of all sources of private support. The committee believes that citizens should support the efforts of private groups, and that governmental support of medical research is not in lieu of, but in support of, private efforts.

The committee restates that it approves the use of funds to support research basic to medicine as it would approve the building of a foundation before building a house. The committee also reiterates its support for activities directed to training of scientific manpower. In this connection, the committee takes note of the sense of urgency expressed by a number of witnesses who stressed the need for the establishment of stable and attractive research careers.

The committee has deleted the provision of the House bill limiting the allowance for indirect costs of research grants to 15 percent. As

numerous highly qualified witnesses have told the committee, limitation of indirect costs payments to 15 percent actually forces institutions to divert their funds to help support research financed by the Federal Government. The committee believes that the principle of equitable reimbursement of the costs of research is correct. Funds are recommended both to expand research and to pay indirect costs of the expanded research.

The committee has observed changes in the breadth of medical research supported by the National Institutes of Health. In aiding universities to study aging, for example, grants of assured stability for broad work encompassing a number of approaches—including both research and training—have been made to Duke University and to Albert Einstein University. The committee views this type of grant as a useful and entirely proper type of research project. Witnesses have testified that projects of this kind are a sound supplement to the more specifically defined type of research project support for the individual scientists.

Witnesses of the highest scientific competence and judgment have pointed out some specific lines of research, cited below, that have been neglected. The committee can understand a cogently stated case. The committee does not hesitate to direct that studies in a few underdeveloped fields be intensified, particularly when the prospect of relieving human suffering seems bright.

The responsibilities of the National Institutes of Health for effective administration of funds increase as the appropriations grow larger. As part of the process of providing an accounting for the use of public funds, the committee expects to be fully informed on how the funds provided in these appropriations have advanced medical research and training generally, as well as the specific areas singled out for attention in this report.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

1958 appropriation.....	\$14,026,000
1959 budget estimate.....	17,742,000
House allowance.....	17,742,000
Committee recommendation.....	32,552,000

The committee recommends an increase of \$14,810,000 over the House allowance and budget estimate, of which \$10,532,000 is provided for additional grants for research projects and \$4,278,000 is provided for additional training grants and research fellowships.

This appropriation covers two kinds of activities. One of these is concerned with research and training grants of a noncategorical nature. It embraces fundamental studies and disciplines which do not easily fit within one of the categorical institutes. Included here are investigations and training dealing with pathology, biochemistry, biometrics, epidemiology, and so on. The other activity covers part of the direct operations of the National Institutes of Health; the Division of Biologics Standards; and the conduct of centralized support programs.

Both governmental and private witnesses, while usually primarily concerned with a category of disease, stressed the need for increased emphasis upon research basic to medicine, and upon the training of scientists for research not specifically related to any one disease. They emphasized the necessity of broad support for general research as a direct aid to their more specific programs.

The committee takes specific note of two training programs in connection with this appropriation:

(a) The general research training program, launched with the approbation of the committee, is, according to testimony from medical schools, one of the most fruitful activities of the National Institutes of Health.

(b) With the concurrence of this committee, a long-range program for providing advanced training and development of research careers in medical schools to brilliant younger scientists in the nonclinical areas was initiated in 1957. A number of nongovernmental witnesses have reported that this program has been highly beneficial, and the committee directs that the rate of development be accelerated.

The committee is recommending a substantial increase in general research grant funds. Funds for this essential activity have been inadequate, as indicated by approved research grant applications totaling \$2.2 million which could not be paid in fiscal year 1958 because of shortages of funds. The committee also directs that the National Institutes of Health develop more extensive and effective international interchange of people and ideas in the medical and biological sciences.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1958 appropriation.....	\$56, 402, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	55, 923, 000
House allowance.....	57, 423, 000
Committee recommendation.....	81, 129, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$23,706,000 over the House allowance, and \$25,206,000 over the budget estimate.

This recommendation will provide the following additional amounts over the House allowance: \$11,915,000 for grants for research projects, including \$4 million for the cancer chemotherapy program; \$1,500,000 for training grants; \$400,000 for research fellowships; \$500,000 for field investigations; \$7,000,000 for chemotherapy contracts; \$1,500,000 for a special program on the development of chemical and diagnostic tests; and the balance, \$891,000 for intramural work.

The possible relationships between viruses and cancer, mentioned in earlier reports of the committee, are becoming of increasing scientific interest.

For example, Dr. Wendell Stanley, who won the Nobel prize for being the first person ever to isolate a virus in pure crystalline form, told the committee on Friday, May 16, 1958, "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that viruses may be the etiological agents for most, if not all, cancer, including cancer in man, and that this represents by far the most intellectually satisfying working hypothesis which is consistent with all presently known facts." Other witnesses concurred with this view. The committee wishes the National Institutes of Health to balance the heavy investment in the drug approach to cancer (the cancer chemotherapy program) by a vigorous effort to stimulate research directed at a study of the virus origin in human cancer. It was pointed out to the committee that such a program would be a long-range undertaking, and that its success would be heavily dependent upon training of additional virologists, geneticists, and protein chemists equipped to work—in Dr. Stanley's words—on the boundaries between viruses, cancer, and genes. The committee urges that such a program be most seriously studied, carefully planned,

and vigorously executed. Funds necessary to implement this work are included in the recommendations to the committee.

The committee understands that to achieve maximum progress in research on the relationship of viruses and cancer, an area regarded by experts as one of the most promising in cancer research today, it may be necessary to expend a portion of the funds under the authority for the negotiation of contracts which has been provided in the chemotherapy program.

The committee notes with approval the increased adoption of the cytologic test for the early detection of cancer of the uterus. There is urgent need, however, for a simple, rapid, and accurate method for the detection of all forms of cancer before the cancers have grown beyond the possibility of complete surgical removal.

A few scattered attempts to provide such a test suitable for mass screening of the population by examination of the blood give reason to hope that a realistically supported, voluntary, coordinated program, making use of the research grants mechanism and also the authority for negotiating contracts which has been provided in the chemotherapy program, should greatly accelerate the achievement of this goal.

This new program should also include the perfection of hormone diagnostic assays for the purpose of evaluating the normal individual with the goal of recognizing and correcting precancerous states and guiding scientifically the use of chemicals and hormones in the treatment of certain cancers, such as those of the breast, prostate, thyroid, adrenal, and perhaps others in other parts of the body.

To develop this new program, the committee specifically assigns \$1,500,000 of the increase for this purpose.

The cancer chemotherapy has progressed satisfactorily, within the limit of funds available, as indicated by the fact that chemicals, hormones, and other materials are now being screened in animals at the rate of about 40,000 a year. Large and small drug firms alike are now furnishing sizable numbers of materials for testing through the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, and many firms now carry out testing programs under contract to the center. Clinical trials of known and potential anticancer agents are underway in more than 135 hospitals throughout the country. Since the inception of the clinical program 2 years ago, 41 antitumor agents, including 24 steroids, have been tested in more than 2,000 patients. A wide variety of clinical studies, nine groups of which were explained to the committee by Dr. Ravdin of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, is in progress. The committee, as set forth in the first paragraph under this item, recommends substantial increases for the program.

The committee heard encouraging reports on advances in cancer research. The heartening results in the treatment of cancer of the uterus, choriocarcinoma, with the drug, methotrexate, fortify the optimistic view held by many scientists that some forms of cancer may eventually be controlled by the use of drugs alone. Preliminary animal studies with a drug closely related to methotrexate indicate that the new compound is an extremely effective agent and should be tested against human cancer. As another example, only 10 years ago, children with acute leukemia survived only a short time. Now 50 percent of them are alive 14 months after the diagnosis is made, and 10 percent live for 32 months or more. Some tumors, such as black

cancer (melanoma), that can grow with extreme rapidity, can now be arrested in some patients. Another investigation using laboratory animals indicates that drugs may augment the anticancer effect of X-ray treatment by rendering tumor cells more susceptible to radiation injury.

The above examples are a few of the many which have evolved from this activity, particularly in more recent years since the level of support has had some reasonable relation to the level of importance of the cancer problem to the country's population at large. However, lest too much optimism prevail, the committee points out that the long-range objectives of the problem are the prevention of cancer; in the absence of prevention, it seeks early detection and cure. It is now possible through the use of preventive medicine to prevent a few cancers of the type related to occupation; it is now possible to detect a few cancers quite early when cure by surgery is simple, as in cytological diagnosis of uterine cancer, and cancer of the skin and external orifices; and it now seems possible to cure by chemical means at least one type of unusual cancer of the uterus. In addition, progress has been considerable in the amelioration of many forms of cancer such as the leukemias of children treatable by a wide array of chemicals, or cancer of the prostate, uterus, or breast treatable with striking results with potent hormone or hormone-like substances.

Those advances, while significant, are viewed by the committee as indications of more fundamental advances to be achieved in the future; Advances that will be unduly postponed as long as the talents of effective investigators are incompletely utilized or not utilized at all. In recommending increases in the cancer budget, the committee has these thoughts well in mind and provides adequate funds for a broad attack on the problem in the coming year. It does this with full understanding that a simple increase in money and activity will probably not reduce the time of solution of the problem proportionately. Nonetheless, if the chemotherapy is to go forward at an optimal level adjusted to the capacity of the screening program; if the viral origin of cancer is to be explored with the vigor and diligence it deserves; if the activities related to the effects of hormones, to the use of cytology in diagnosis, and to the development of more efficient cancer detection tests, as examples, are to be exploited to the extent possible; and if the more basic work related to all of these approaches is to proceed productively, large additional sums must be available. The committee is seriously concerned lest the programs with goals easily in sight drain manpower from areas of more fundamental interest from which the leads of the future most certainly will be derived; however, the committee feels it would be remiss in its responsibility were it not to make recommendations to the Congress which would adequately cover both general types of activity.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$39, 217, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	37, 697, 000
House allowance.....	40, 397, 000
Committee recommendation.....	55, 896, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$15,499,000 over the House allowance and \$18,199,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee is delighted to note the continued progress in the fight against mental illness. Since 1955, when the tranquilizer drugs were first introduced into mental hospitals on a wide scale, there has been a better than 20 percent increase in discharge rates from these hospitals. The reduction in the number of patients confined in State mental institutions, first noted in 1956, continued during 1957.

In the light of these remarkable developments, it is of the utmost importance that this country use every means and every resource to accelerate the biochemical attack upon mental illness. The pharmaceutical industry possesses enormous laboratory and scientific personnel resources—far beyond the financial capacities of most of our medical schools and universities. However, as the House report noted, there has been no real effort as yet to draw upon these invaluable resources.

In mental illness, the problem is not so much the development of new compounds as it is the more difficult problem of finding out how existing compounds affect the human metabolism. As Dr. Nathan Kline of Rockland State Hospital pointed out in his testimony before this committee, such as understanding of how these drugs work would find important clues as to the deep-seated metabolic distortions underlying various types of mental illness. More important, such basic research might very well lead to the development of preventive techniques at the biochemical and organic level.

The committee therefore recommends that the Psychopharmacology Service Center be given a special allocation of \$5,000,000 to enter into contracts with the pharmaceutical industry for basic research on the mode of action of the various drugs and for the development of desperately needed screening techniques to determine the effectiveness of particular drugs on particular patients.

The committee wishes to stress that this psychiatric drug contract program is a completely voluntary one. Like the analogous cancer program, contracts should be democratically negotiated between the Psychopharmacology Service Center and those pharmaceutical houses wishing to participate. The committee has no desire to interfere in the internal operations of the pharmaceutical houses. Our only purpose in allocating money for this contract program is to see that no resource is left unused in the development of effective therapies against an illness which fills more than 50 percent of the beds in this country today.

In its report a year ago, the committee expressed its deep concern over the dearth of psychiatric personnel in this country. These shortages continue to hamper progress against mental illness. Since the Institute has a sizable backlog of training applications which it cannot grant because of inadequate funds, the committee recommends the sum of \$19,000,000 for the general training activities of the Institute during 1959.

The committee was deeply impressed with the testimony from the American Psychiatric Association on the need for training general practitioners in psychiatric skills. As Dr. Charles Goshen of the American Psychiatric Association noted, it will take another 15 to 20 years to double the number of available psychiatrists. In the intervening years, we must use the many skills of the family physician.

The committee therefore recommends that a special allocation of \$1,300,000 be made for the training of the general practitioner in the following two areas:

1. \$800,000 to finance fellowships for those general practitioners who desire to take a 3-year residency leading to qualification as a psychiatrist. At present, the Institute awards only two fellowships for general practitioners in this program. According to testimony received from the American Psychiatric Association and other witnesses, there are hundreds of general practitioners who would go into the field of psychiatry if fellowships were available.

2. \$500,000 for pilot project grants in various methods of training the general practitioner in psychiatric skills. This would be a flexible program following the lines of the recommendations made a year ago before this Committee by Dr. Francis Braceland on behalf of the American Psychiatric Association.

The committee recommends \$17,000,000 for the research grant program of the Institute. This sum will enable the Institute to reduce its backlog of research requests and to increase the number of new research projects it can finance during fiscal 1959.

The committee recommends \$1,647,000 in research fellowships. This is an increase of a million dollars over the fiscal 1958 appropriations. Of this additional \$1,000,000, \$500,000 is to be awarded to applicants who desire to receive research training in the physiological disciplines related to mental illness.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1958 appropriation.....	\$35, 936, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	34, 712, 000
House allowance.....	36, 212, 000
Committee recommendation.....	49, 529, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$13,317,000 over the House allowance. This allowance will provide \$40,498,000 for extramural activities and \$9,031,000 for direct operations.

With an accelerated research program, direct practical results have flowed from the laboratory. New drugs for control of high blood pressure which are more effective and have fewer unwanted side effects have been developed. Operations on the heart itself, made possible by the combined research advances in anesthesiology, surgery, instrumentation, and basic physiology, are increasing in safety and effectiveness.

At the same time, some of the most important facts relating to heart disease remain unknown. For example, the enormously complex series of events leading to atherosclerosis is being studied from numerous angles in laboratories across the country, but the precise cause or causes of the disease are not known. It is becoming evident that diet, particularly fats and fatty acids in diet, is concerned with the development of the disease, but how important this is remains to be determined.

Witnesses assured the committee that competent people with good ideas need additional funds for research on heart diseases.

Witnesses cited the following specific fields as areas where more intensive study holds promise of paying dividends:

1. Studies of large population groups, over longtime periods, designed to assess the separate and combined effects of such factors as diet, heredity, weight, smoking, and stress on the origin and development of atherosclerosis. Such investigations are expensive, but they are potentially most productive.

2. More intensive efforts to develop and test drugs that will lower blood pressure.

3. Experimental production of atherosclerosis in animals, and other basic studies of this disease. The desirability of establishing a monkey colony, in which heart disease could be studied over the life span of animals and even from the hereditary point of view, was stressed by citizen witnesses. The committee wishes the Institute to investigate the desirability and feasibility of establishing such a colony.

4. Studies of the occurrence of all kinds of heart disease in different population groups, designed to answer such questions as why atherosclerosis is a rare disease in parts of Africa, South America, and Arabia. If this were known, we might have a better idea how to prevent the disease.

5. The study of action and utilization of anticoagulant drugs as important aids in the treatment of both coronary disease and cardiovascular disease (strokes). Such studies should include: investigation of basic mechanisms of blood clotting, development of more exact information on the uses and limitations of the present anticoagulants, and search for other kinds of useful anticoagulants.

The study of anticoagulant drugs warrants some special mention. Such research is also noted in this report in connection with cerebral vascular disease, discussed prominently in the hearing covering the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Anticoagulants are important in the treatment of seriously ill patients, although the basic mechanisms upon which the therapy is based is little understood.

It appears to the committee that the two Institutes so intimately concerned with the problem might well set up a series of group discussions of a national and even international character on the basic biochemistry, physical biology, and physiology of clotting mechanisms; on the anatomy of the wall of the vessels; and on the present status of agents which are useful either in preventing clots or dissolving them.

To avoid confusion, the committee expects the Heart Institute to take the initiative in arranging these conferences. The committee, in so directing, expects the Institute of Neurology and Blindness to go forward as planned with its special interest in this area, but feels it will profit from such a collaborative activity.

There was made available during the current fiscal year, 1958, \$130,000 for the intramural training program of the National Heart Institute. The sum of \$135,000 was sought by the Institute to continue the program in 1959, but the budget estimate was for only \$75,000. The committee's recommended increase allows \$150,000 for intramural training in 1959, a modest increment to a program already proving fruitful.

The National Heart Institute is directed to utilize \$2 million of the additional funds for research to develop new drugs, including new anticoagulants and oral heparin and nonfeminizing hormones for the possible treatment and reversal of coronary and cerebral arteriosclerosis, the main cause of death in the United States.

Clinical research with \$1,200,000 of the recommended increase in presently known drugs and hormones should be intensified and definite knowledge of clinical results made known promptly.

Clarification of the role of cholesterol, saturated, and unsaturated fats and hormones should be pressed and summary information on the consensus of results of this work should be reported to the committee next March.

The judgment of those who pointed out lagging areas of research is confirmed by the fact that \$1.3 million in approved research grants remained unpaid in fiscal year 1958 because appropriations were insufficient. The committee is recommending additional funds so that the full range of investigations pertinent to heart disease can go forward and is also providing funds for substantial expansion of the training activities of this Institute above the level requested as a hedge against future shortages of scientists.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$6, 430, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	6, 542, 000
House allowance.....	6, 543, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 923, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,380,000 over the House allowance and \$1,630,000 over the budget estimate for additional grants for research projects.

In the hearings on the fiscal year 1959 budget, advances in dental research and training were recounted and the facts relating to the needs of dental research and education were marshalled. Dental research is becoming broader and of a deeper fundamental nature. For example, the extent to which various dental diseases is inherited is becoming more apparent. In recent studies involving animals grown in a germ-free environment, it has been found that teeth do not decay in the absence of bacteria. However, when germ-free animals are contaminated with certain bacteria, they develop tooth decay. It has been known for a long time that dental operations, even tooth extraction, sometimes are associated with appearance of bacteria in the blood stream, i. e., bacteremia. By new methods of testing for bacteria, it has now been found that bacteremia occurs in about 9 out of 10 dental operations. This means that people who are particularly susceptible to infection—such as those with certain heart difficulties—are placed in danger by these operations. The finding opens the way to careful preventive measures. Many problems remain, including those of periodontal disease or pyorrhea, which is one of the principal causes of loss of teeth in middle age. While effective preventive measures for dental caries exist, the cause of the disease is not known.

Interest in and capacity for dental research is expanding. In 1955, before this committee doubled the funds available for dental research, only half of the 45 dental schools had active research programs. Now all but 5 of the schools have active research programs, and the number of scientists receiving grants has increased sixfold. Experience over the past year, during which funds were held at the level of the year before last, has shown that there is unused capacity for research of high quality by capable people in existing facilities. In fiscal year 1958, this Institute was forced to deny support for research projects totaling \$500,000 because of lack of funds. This is the situation which leads the committee to provide additional funds for dental research.

The committee is aware of the progress that has been made in dental research and of the programs in dental training which during recent years have made this progress possible. It is also aware of the unsolved problems in the fields encompassed specifically by the broad-term dental research: dental caries, periodontal disease, and

congenital malformations such as cleft palate, as well as the oral manifestations of diseases of a more general character, such as the diseases of nutrition, mineral disturbances, cancer, and more recently of the effect of genetic background on the development of oral diseases. It is for these reasons, and with an appreciation of the high cost to the American citizen which will continue until many of these major problems are solved, that the committee proposes an expansion of research and training support for dental research. This is particularly important, since at present the level of dental research support across the country is largely determined by the level of appropriations recommended by this committee and approved by the Congress.

The committee expects a portion of the funds available for the construction of research facilities in non-Federal institutions to be expended in providing suitable additional research facilities for these programs; and it provides funds in addition to these recommended by the House to continue the development of a broader research and training program.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$20,385,000
1959 budget estimate.....	20,592,000
House allowance.....	21,092,000
Committee recommendation.....	34,798,000

The committee recommends \$34,798,000, an increase of \$13,306,000 over the House allowance, and \$14,206,000 over the budget estimate. The recommended allowance will provide \$27,600,000 for extramural activities, and \$7,198,000 for direct operations.

Varied kinds of important research are covered by the activities of this Institute. Investigations on fundamental problems, such as the role of steroids in health and disease, have provided new compounds which have many times the anti-inflammatory effects of cortisone with fewer of the unwanted side effects. These will probably have applicability in the treatment of arthritis. Extension of the principles and methods of physics to biological and medical problems, a development of great significance and one supported by the committee in earlier years, is proceeding in an orderly way but less rapidly than the committee had hoped for. In addition to such basic studies, the committee expresses a special interest in certain areas of research which witnesses have pointed out to be of particular importance.

First is research relating to diabetes. The attention of the committee has been called to the views of Dr. Charles H. Best, codiscoverer of insulin. Dr. Best believes that insulin will eventually be made synthetically, that the effect of insulin may depend on part of the insulin molecule that can be isolated, that it will be possible to place insulin in a storage depot in the body for automatic release into the body as needed, and that it will be possible to diagnose incipient diabetes at an early stage and to prevent development of the disease. These are indeed exciting ideas, and the committee recommends additional funds to help in these exacting endeavors.

For the immediate future, one of the most urgent requirements is for a really scientific assessment of the usefulness and the limitations of oral drugs for diabetes through large-scale, carefully controlled, clinical trials extending over an adequate period of time. The committee directs \$500,000 of the additional funds made available be used for such trials.

Cystic fibrosis, a disease unknown 20 years ago, arises from unidentified causes. It is known to be hereditary, and is almost certainly the result of a defect in metabolism. The committee suggests that a serious effort be made to plan a research attack upon the fundamentals of this disease, perhaps beginning with a scientific conference of the type which has proved so effective in other fields. Of the increase approved by the committee, \$500,000 is allowed for research on cystic fibrosis. This should be done in cooperation with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, which will study the infectious complications of the disease.

The gastrointestinal disorders, including peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis and regional ileitis, represent one of the groups of diseases in which research support has been totally inadequate. Nevertheless, some progress has been made. The committee has heard testimony, for example, of the use of a tiny pressure gage and FM transmitter both in a capsule that can be swallowed, used to radio information on pressures in the stomach and intestines. This should be useful in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal afflictions. The committee wishes the institute to intensify its efforts in the support of basic and practical problems in gastroenterology and adds \$1,500,000 for this purpose.

Returning to the field of physical biology: The committee heard extensive testimony, but much of it was highly technical in nature. It is apparent, however, that scientific disciplines commonly grouped as physical sciences have made many contributions to our understanding of the function of biological systems and consequently to an understanding of health and disease. It is equally apparent that these sciences, together with mathematics, have much to offer medicine in the future, and for this reason the committee expects a significant portion of its recommended increases to be utilized in the extension of support for research and training in this field.

Furthermore, the committee sees merit in grouping support of research and training in a new area such as this within the activities of an individual institute. However, the testimony of individual witnesses, both official and nonofficial, while supporting the need for funds in the activity under discussion, have also indicated the applicability of information derived from physical biological research to many categorical programs. Because of the latter circumstances, the committee is unclear as to what the National Institutes of Health plans in the ultimate development of this field. It directs the National Institutes of Health, together with its constituents, to prepare a study of its present and planned program in physical biology for submission by April 1, 1959. This study is to contain a general historical summary of the development of the field to date; a survey of the current status of research in the field and its relevance to categorical programs as conventionally viewed; and the current needs for research support, manpower, and research facilities. Such a survey of needs should be projected from current support levels to desirable goals that are reasonable in both the intramural and extramural areas, and the projection should cover a 5-year period.

Efforts of the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases have been hampered in the past by lack of funds. This is most clearly indicated by the fact that \$3.8 million in approved research projects could not be paid in fiscal year 1958. The committee expects the institute to continue to encourage interest in all fields for which it is responsible by research grants, training awards and other activities.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$17, 400, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	17, 497, 000
House allowance.....	17, 997, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 500, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$8,503,000 over the House allowance and \$9,003,000 over the budget estimate. This increase will provide \$5,844,000 additional for research project grants, including \$1 million for work on staphylococcus; \$900,000 for additional grants for research fellowships, and \$1,420,000 additional for training grants; and the balance, \$339,000, for intramural work.

The infectious and parasitic diseases have not been conquered, notwithstanding the progress that has been made against malaria, smallpox, influenza, poliomyelitis, typhus, and the other sources of mankind. Infectious and parasitic diseases, including the full effect of viruses on man, continue to claim a heavy toll in disability and death.

Advances in this field, as in all medical research, are remarkable. Typical of the rapid progress made in this area are the recent advances against the respiratory illnesses which cause a large proportion of disability and absenteeism. One such advance was the development of a rapid laboratory method for influenza diagnosis. In addition to aiding studies of the new Asian strain of influenza, the new test led to the discovery by institute scientists of two new viruses which may cause much of the acute and feverish respiratory illness in infants and young children. Experience with the new Asian influenza vaccine in scientific studies throughout the country indicated that 60-80 percent of immunized persons were protected.

A reawakening as to the broad significance of allergy and infectious diseases extends far beyond the virus-cancer field alluded to earlier in this report. As another example, an important advance in present diagnostic methods was the application of a new, simpler, faster test for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis involving clumping of blood cells in a special solution. The test, developed in collaboration with a clinician of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has proved to be as accurate as the best of current tests and permits the physician's assistant to perform 100 or more such tests per day. The major problem, however, is to discover the fundamental nature of rheumatoid arthritis, which may possibly be of infectious origin.

Sufferers from hay fever caused by ragweed pollen may be helped by a new form of desensitization treatment which consists of a single injection of pollen in oil given some months before the hay-fever season. This promises to relieve the hay-fever sufferer of the numerous injections of pollen in water solution which constitutes the current method of preseasonal treatment. Nevertheless, the basic problems of the allergies remain unsolved.

The salivary gland virus has been found to cause infection in an appreciable proportion of infants and young children in nurseries. Moreover, the virus persists for months, but its role in chronic disease is not adequately known. The committee notes that research activities are underway in the Panama Canal Zone in the laboratory jointly staffed by this institute and the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research. It is reassured that the interests of this group do not conflict with those of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory; indeed, it

considers the activities of both organizations as complementary. However, the work of these two laboratories and that of all other research groups in the United States does not constitute an adequate national effort in tropical medicine.

A particularly dramatic example of the unending fight against infection is the development of strains of pus-forming bacteria—staphylococci—that cannot be killed by antibiotics. According to testimony from several highly qualified witnesses, and according to articles in both the popular and professional press, infections from these kinds of bacteria are becoming more prevalent in hospitals, and a number of deaths of children and mothers have been reported. Apparently, reliance on antibiotics has to some degree replaced earlier reliance upon strictly aseptic procedures. Clearly this is a problem that can and should be vigorously attacked. The committee is providing \$1,000,000 specifically for studies in this field, and is making available \$500,000 to the Communicable Disease Center for complementary work.

The committee notes from testimony a substantial increase in both medical and lay interest in a little-understood hereditary disease called cystic fibrosis, a disease of the pancreas and digestive glands. Occurring in perhaps 1 in every 600 live births, it cannot be cured and most of its victims die at a very young age, often of infection caused by staphylococci. The committee expects the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to give appropriate attention to this problem by seeking to determine the real incidence and general importance of cystic fibrosis and to find how best to deal with the infectious complications of cystic fibrosis. This last approach seems the one most likely to give immediate aid to the victims of this disease. Studies should be undertaken in collaboration with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, which has been instructed to devote effort to determine the underlying cause of cystic fibrosis. The committee hopes information on the incidence of this disease among newborn may be obtained in collaborative studies with the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, whose perinatal studies might provide a mechanism for accumulating such data. The committee is providing \$500,000 for work on cystic fibrosis and its infectious complications in addition to a similar sum added for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for research on this condition.

Considering all the evidence, the committee provides additional funds for both research and training activities carried out under this appropriation. It does so out of an appreciation that, while many of the fatal infectious diseases are now completely or largely preventable through the use of suitable vaccines (whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, influenza, yellow fever, etc.), and others are curable by drugs (pneumonia, septic sore throat, typhoid, malaria, tuberculosis), there still remains a large and important residue which exacts a tremendous economic toll upon our citizens (common cold, virus diseases of brain, antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections). In addition, though malaria is largely preventable or curable by drugs, this is only one of a whole array of diseases characteristic of the tropical and subtropical areas for which we have no prevention and grossly inadequate treatment, and some of these continue to act as threats to certain of our Southern States. Also the allergies, causing such tremendous disability such as asthma and hay fever, have seen

little in the way of progress in understanding, in prevention, or in treatment in recent years.

These facts alone would justify an expansion of support as recommended by the committee, much less the additional reasons brought out primarily by Institute witnesses. The techniques of virology stemming from the type of activities conducted over the years with funds from these appropriations now appear to promise the possibility of a breakthrough of the first magnitude when applied to the field of causation of cancer. They also offer hope of a better understanding of chronic neurological disease.

Particular attention was given to the immediate needs for more adequate animal facilities at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont. The committee has followed the progress and contributions of this laboratory for many years, and they are most impressive. Starting with the clarification of the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and progressing through the development of an effective vaccine for its prevention, as well as comparable vaccines for the prevention of analogous diseases of more general distribution, this laboratory has found an important place in medical research in infectious diseases. More particularly, this is so for the infectious diseases of particular concern to the northwest United States. Funds for the appropriation as recommended contain \$150,000 for the construction of an animal facility so that the work of the laboratory can be prosecuted more effectively.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$21, 387, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	20, 727, 000
House allowance.....	21, 977, 000
Committee recommendation.....	32, 250, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$32,250,000 for these activities, an increase of \$10,273,000 over the House allowance, and \$11,523,000 over the budget estimate. The recommended allowance will make \$25,800,000 available for the extramural program, and \$6,450,000 for intramural activities.

The coordinated studies of the perinatal period are progressing. Already, the large scale study has produced useful findings, among them the fact that rapid bacteriological examination of the umbilical cord can provide quick and positive evidence of infections in newborn babies, and thus permit life-saving early administration of antibiotics. However, the committee was struck by the urgency of this work through testimony showing that the death rate of babies during the natal day has not declined over the past 40 years. Funds to permit expansion of this program to the planned scale to study of a minimum of 40,000 deliveries over a 5-year period were added by the House in the amount of \$750,000 for fiscal year 1959. An additional \$500,000 is provided to finance the vitally important central organization to coordinate the multitude of observations made in the course of this gigantic experiment. This increase together with that allowed by the House, \$1,250,000, will finance this cooperative project at its planned goal of 15 participating hospitals.

Research in other fields of interest to this Institute warrant special mention. Studies of strokes, particularly through the use of anti-coagulants, are advancing. Witnesses indicated, however, that a

clinical research program, probably involving large numbers of aged patients, is indicated if the effectiveness and limitations of the new anticlotting drugs is to be soundly assessed.

A new model of a device for detecting brain tumors, reported last year, has been perfected and found to be 90-percent effective in detecting and localizing brain tumors so that the surgeon can make an accurate, painless diagnosis in about an hour and a half without penetrating the scalp.

In research on blindness, new findings point to better diagnosis of glaucoma. It is important to point out, however, that the basic cause of this important disease of the eye remains an unsolved mystery. Findings concerning chemical changes in the eye lens in older persons, such as a much higher concentration of lactic acid, are seen leading to possible prevention of cataracts.

These are but a few examples of substantial progress which was reported for the past year, indicative of another year of productive research made possible by funds appropriated to support the activities of this Institute. The committee was equally impressed with the testimony of the Institute on accomplishments achieved in relieving the shortage of adequately trained personnel. However, such progress as has been reported, significant as it is, only served to point up the tremendous deficiencies in knowledge in these fields, as well as the need for more trained people to develop a truly comprehensive research program.

The committee is equally concerned with the dearth of full-time teacher-investigators, not only for general medical and surgical neurology but even more so for these areas of the special senses, particularly the eye and the ear, that will assure for the future adequate instruction for all our young physicians as well as vigorous programs in the more important fields of research.

Consequently, the committee is recommending funds specifically to provide for full implementation of the studies currently in progress on the perinatal period and on cerebral vascular disease, and also to provide for a full-scale attack on the major causes of deafness and blindness and on the major neurological causes for disability and death. Testimony in recent years has stressed the absence of strong research leads in such diseases as multiple sclerosis, Gehrig's disease, muscular dystrophy, and epilepsy, to mention a few. In the absence of specific leads which promise breakthroughs of great moment, it is the expectation of the committee that the funds provided will be adequate to develop a broad base of fundamental knowledge of the anatomy, biochemistry, and physiology of the central nervous system, including its reaction to drugs. From this, specific leads will develop which, when explored, will lead to gratifying results.

The committee feels the need for progress in this field to be so important that the committee requests the Institute to prepare a formal study of the status of research and training in the general field of its responsibility, including recommendation on the needs and opportunities for research. The report should consider manpower and facilities as well as research.

Meanwhile, the committee is recommending the funds it feels are essential if the current proposals of the Director and private witnesses are to be implemented during the current year.

CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

1959 budget estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	\$3, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 700, 000

The committee approves the House allowance to provide funds for the construction of an urgently needed building to house the National Institute of Dental Research, a building first authorized in 1948 at a cost of \$2 million, amended in 1956 to raise the limit of cost to \$4 million. There has heretofore been appropriated \$300,000 for plans and specifications.

The committee was informed that final plans should be ready on June 15, 1958, a bid invitation released by the end of July, a contract executed by September 15, and the building ready for occupancy by February 15, 1960. But on June 16 the committee learned that final plans would not be ready until September 1, 1958, a delay of 2½ months, occasioned by a further budget reexamination of a conference and cafeteria facilities previously approved. The funds allowed will, the committee is advised, permit construction of the building according to the plans heretofore approved, and the committee directs that there be no further alteration in such plans without its approval.

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

1959 budget estimate.....	0
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	\$9, 625, 000

The committee has added to the bill an item of \$9,625,000 to construct a general office building at Bethesda without further delay. Over the past 3 years, the Congress has directed major increases in the NIH appropriations, especially for the expansion of research and training grant activities. Continued fruitful expenditure of such funds requires that the NIH have not only competent and adequate staff to operate the review and approval process without sacrifice of its established standards of excellence, but also adequate office facilities in which to perform much of this work. Notwithstanding the great postwar expansion of NIH research facilities as well as the NIH grant programs, no permanent structure for office use has been built since the initial small administration building which was completed in 1939. The Congress provided in July 1956 \$300,000 to start plans and specifications for a General Office Building. Construction, however, has been delayed almost 2 years by the Bureau of the Budget which has hindered the progress with its minutiae of examination and review.

Meanwhile the NIH programs for which the office space is needed have been increased by the Congress substantially beyond the planned 1,100 employee capacity of the original structure. In spite of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget had not included any construction funds in its request for fiscal year 1959, the committee developed in its hearings the fact that the current minimum needs are for a total office structure for 1,900 employees for which the architects have made tentative plans for a structure of approximately 366,000 gross square feet. Thus far the Bureau of the Budget, the committee was informed, has approved tentative plans for the first part of the structure at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000. The committee has since obtained a cost estimate from the GSA that the total structure

can be built as now designed by the architects for a cost of \$9,925,000, including planning and supervision. This committee believes it imperative that the total structure be gotten underway immediately and maximum efforts be expended to expedite the project so that it may be ready for occupancy not later than July 1, 1959.

The committee is well aware that its proposals to increase the NIH appropriations this year by very substantial amounts over the currently proposed levels emphasizes further the needs for adequate facilities for essential staff. This committee has confidence that the NIH can continue to attract and hold in its service the highly skilled staff it needs to accomplish this increased program, but it recognizes this is in large measure dependent upon being able to assure such staff in the near future better working conditions than are now possible in crowded, improvised, and scattered rental facilities removed from the center of grant operations on the Bethesda reservation. The committee intends to follow this project closely so that it can assure the Congress that no further delays are introduced by budget officials in completing the total project in accordance with the present architectural plans.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

1958 appropriation.....	\$30, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee approves the full authorization of \$30,000,000 for the final year of this 3-year program for the construction of facilities for research in the sciences related to health. In early May the committee was advised that \$24,000,000 of this appropriation had been tentatively committed and that there are requests on hand for unpaid construction grants in the amount of \$61,000,000.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 450, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 450, 000
House allowance.....	1, 415, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 415, 000

The committee approves the budget estimate without change providing for the operating expenses of the National Library of Medicine.

CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

1959 budget estimate.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	\$6, 950, 000

The committee recommends this sum for the construction and equipment of the National Library of Medicine including furniture, architectural and engineering services and moving to be consolidated with the balance of the appropriation of 2 years ago made for plans and specifications.

There was authorized in Public Law 941, 84th Congress, the appropriation of sums sufficient for the erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of the library in carrying out the provisions of the act.

This amount will provide the funds necessary for the construction of a suitable building to be comprised of some 232,200 square feet

and the committee directs that these funds be utilized in accordance with the preliminary estimate submitted to it upon its request. Any changes in this preliminary estimate shall not be effected without the concurrence of the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress.

The committee was advised that a contract for construction, if funds were made available, could be executed by February or March. The committee has provided that these funds must be obligated by the execution of a contract by not later than April 30, 1959, a date sufficiently late to offer no impediment.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

(Annual Indefinite)

The committee has included in this item provision for the payment of benefits for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, in view of the fact that provision was made for this latter item in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, under a separate heading of an annual indefinite amount. It is included in this item so as to combine the annual indefinite accounts. The benefits are statutory and whatever amounts are required must be made available by the Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$5, 100, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	5, 325, 000
House allowance.....	5, 260, 000
Committee recommendation	5, 260, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is \$65,000 below the budget estimate. This allowance finances activities assigned to the Office of the Surgeon General. Included in this item is approximately \$1,400,000 for the national health survey which now covers annually approximately 115,000 persons in some 36,000 households scattered through every State in the Union. This is the first time since 1935 that there has been any actual objective study of sickness and disability throughout the United States and some of its preliminary findings have revealed how inaccurate were recent conclusions based on the earlier study.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 085, 800
1959 budget estimate.....	3, 154, 000
House allowance.....	3, 154, 000
Committee recommendation	3, 154, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate. This will provide an increase of \$68,200 in appropriated funds, with an anticipated increase in reimbursements of \$281,300. Approximately 80 percent of the hospital's patient load is financed through reimbursements. The increase in appropriated funds and in anticipated reimbursements will provide an increased medical and nursing staff of 56 positions and enable the hospital to expand its intern and resident training program.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1958 appropriation-----	\$55, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	87, 000
House allowance-----	87, 000
Committee recommendation-----	87, 000

The committee approves the House action in allowing the full budget estimate. This allowance will provide \$52,000 for the complete renovation of the roof of one of the older buildings, originally constructed in 1859, and last renovated in 1874. The allowance also provides \$35,000 for continuation of the rewiring program of a number of the older buildings housing patients. The present wiring system is grossly overloaded, creating a serious fire hazard.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Congress, an estimated \$64,000 will be collected from the District of Columbia and deposited into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts as the District's share of the major repair costs.

CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

1958 appropriation-----	None
1959 budget estimate-----	\$125, 000
House allowance-----	125, 000
Committee recommendation-----	125, 000

This allowance will provide for preparation of preliminary plans for construction of a 450-bed treatment building to replace 3 smaller obsolete buildings constructed during the period 1853 to 1872. Total cost of this building, including equipment, is estimated to be \$6,750,000.

A proportionate share of the cost of this building will be borne by the District of Columbia under the provisions of Public Law 472, 82d Congress. This share, estimated at \$4,995,000, will be collected over a period of not to exceed 40 years, beginning with the fiscal year following completion of construction. The funds thus collected will be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1958 appropriation-----	\$138, 690, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	133, 300, 000
House allowance-----	133, 300, 000
Committee recommendation-----	133, 300, 000

This allowance, while \$5,390,000 below the 1958 appropriation, is for the full budget estimate, which contemplates a decline in the Bureau's workload in 1959, and certain nonrecurring costs. The amount approved will therefore provide \$3,572,583 for mandatory items in 1959, and \$2,341,756 for additional program functions.

Testimony developed during the course of the Senate hearings indicated that the checkwriting function which has been performed by the Birmingham, Ala., area office since July 1956 under a delegation from the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement, was resulting in substantial savings to the OASI trust fund and improved services to beneficiaries. Nevertheless, it now develops that the Treasury Department is desirous of having this function returned to the Division of Disbursement. The committee is of the opinion that it should be continued in the Birmingham office on a pilot basis for at least another year, and language to this effect has been included in the bill.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 770, 600, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 806, 400, 000
House allowance.....	1, 806, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 806, 400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

Under the formula prescribed by the Social Security Act, Federal financial participation is governed by the amounts expended by the States. The trend in numbers of recipients and average payments has been upward since 1953, except in the case of old-age assistance where the number of recipients has declined while the average payment has risen. The decline in the number of old-age assistance recipients in the face of an increasing population is attributed in large part to the continuing growth in the number receiving OASI insurance benefits. The major factor underlying the increasing number of beneficiaries in the other programs is the increasing population, while the rising cost of living and medical care accounts for increased average payments for all four of the assistance programs.

The Federal share of the cost of State and local administration, one-half the total, is estimated at \$125,000,000 for 1959, \$8,000,000 more than in 1958. The increase is due to anticipated increases in salaries of State and local public assistance employees, and growth in number of staff.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 900, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 040, 000
House allowance.....	1, 980, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 980, 000

The committee approved the House allowance, a reduction of \$60,000 below the budget estimate, which amount was initially requested for civil defense activities.

The increase of \$80,000 over the 1958 appropriation for 1959 will provide \$4,000 for annualization of retirement contribution costs, and will allow minor program expansion of 13 positions and \$76,000, approximately one-half of which the Bureau indicated would be devoted to the review of State plans and grants and the evaluation of the efficiency and cost of the States' administration of the public assistance program.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 000, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	2, 013, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House action in reducing the budget estimate by \$13,000 to cover the cost of 2 positions already budgeted for under the item for the White House conference. After deducting some \$35,000 in nonrecurring expenses contained in the 1958 appropriation, the allowance here recommended will permit the Bureau to cover the cost of annualizing the 11 additional positions allowed in 1958 and to pay the additional cost of retirement contributions in 1959.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1958 appropriation.....	None
1959 budget estimate.....	\$150, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

This allowance will provide the necessary funds for a staff of 18 to prepare for a White House conference to be held in 1960. It is estimated by the Bureau that approximately \$275,000 will be derived from private sources to finance the conference.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1958 appropriation.....	\$41, 500, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	41, 500, 000
House allowance.....	42, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	42, 500, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, an increase over the budget estimate.

The allowance recommended will provide for the full amounts authorized for maternal and child health services, and services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively; and \$11,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 authorized for child welfare services. Title V of the Social Security Act, which authorizes these grants, prescribes a matching formula for the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, but merely requires financial participation by the States in the child welfare program.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$300, 000
OASI transfer.....	240, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	314, 000
OASI transfer.....	246, 000
House allowance.....	314, 000
OASI transfer.....	246, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate. This allowance will provide for continuation of the Office of the Commissioner at the same level as authorized for 1958, including \$919 for the additional cost of retirement contributions and \$73,681 for annualization of the 18 new positions authorized in 1958.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1958 appropriation.....	\$1, 800, 000
OASI transfer.....	260, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	1, 819, 000
OASI transfer.....	263, 000
House allowance.....	1, 809, 000
OASI transfer.....	263, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 809, 000
OASI transfer.....	263, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the House allowance, which is \$10,000 below the budget estimate, the amount sought for civil defense activities.

The allowance will provide for mandatory increases for full year costs of retirement contributions and annualization of 10 additional positions authorized in 1958 in the amounts of \$3,755 and \$19,845, respectively.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1958 appropriation-----	\$2, 300, 000
OASI transfer-----	700, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	2, 418, 000
OASI transfer-----	702, 000
House allowance-----	2, 358, 000
OASI transfer-----	702, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 358, 000
OASI transfer-----	702, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate less the \$60,000 initially requested for civil-defense activities. This allowance will provide \$62,755 for mandatory increases and \$12,205 for two additional grant-in-aid auditors. The additional staff provided for grant-in-aid audit work will bring the total to 152 positions authorized, and \$1,198,000 in total funds, including \$25,140 for reclassification of 37 auditors in charge from grade GS-11 to GS-12.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1958 appropriation-----	\$500, 000
Transfers-----	474, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	505, 000
Transfers-----	475, 000
House allowance-----	505, 000
Transfers-----	475, 000
Committee recommendation-----	505, 000
Transfers-----	475, 000

The committee approves the full amount of the budget estimate, which is \$6,000 above the appropriation for 1958. The allowance is, however, \$24,800 above the total funds utilized in 1958, \$18,800 having been reserved for savings. This amount over that utilized in 1958 will provide for the increase in retirement contributions in 1959 and for the annualization of the salary costs of the 13 additional positions authorized in 1958.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1958 appropriation-----	\$502, 000
1959 budget estimate-----	632, 000
House allowance-----	632, 000
Committee recommendation-----	632, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, allowed by the House.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, assigned to the Department three major responsibilities in the field of surplus property: (1) Determination whether surplus personal property is usable and necessary for educational and public health purposes, including research, and the allocation of that property to State agencies for distribution to educational and public health institutions; (2) disposal of surplus real property for educational and public health purposes, including research, subject to the 30-day right of disapproval of the Administrator of the General Services Administration; and (3) administering the interests and rights reserved to the United States under the terms and conditions of transfers made for educational and public health purposes, including the coordination of recapture of property for use during national emergencies.

The function of allocating property for civil defense purposes has been delegated to the Department by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and funds are included for this purpose.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

INDIRECT COSTS OF RESEARCH

The bill includes this year as it did last a provision:

SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

The committee heard a number of eminent witnesses representing universities and research institutions regarding the adverse effects of this limitation on fiscal structure of such universities and research institutions conducting research with funds granted by the Department. Testimony before the committee indicated that schools and other institutions often are forced to absorb costs somewhat in excess of the proposed 15 percent and that these costs are increasing.

The committee again, as it did last year, recommends striking out this provision. It is the sense of the committee that indirect costs are as much a part of the total cost of research as are direct costs.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS

The committee recommends inclusion of the following section:

SEC. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957, authorized payments to certain commissioned officers or former officers of the uniformed services, including widows and legal representatives of such officers where deceased, certain increases in pay to be determined in each case by the Comptroller General and which increases in pay were in 1932 to 1934 earned by certain officers of the commissioned services but were denied to such officers at that time by reason of what is considered to have been an improper interpretation of section 201 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 403), and section 4 (a), title II, of the act of March 20, 1938 (48 Stat. 13).

It has been determined that there are 60 potential claimants involving Public Health Service appropriations and that potential claims amount to \$55,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1958 appropriation.....	\$9,384,800
1959 budget estimate.....	9,985,000
House allowance.....	9,384,800
Committee recommendation.....	13,100,000

The committee recommends an increase of \$3,715,200 or \$3,115,000 above the budget estimate.

At the end of May the Board had some 6,300 cases pending, consisting of 4,600 complaint-type cases and 1,700 representation cases. It would require, the committee was informed by the General Counsel of the Board, in excess of 2 years to dispose of this backlog of cases

if no new cases were filed. The backlog has increased by approximately 1,000 cases in the past 3 months.

The committee allowance will provide \$11,600,000, the sum sought by the Board from the Budget Bureau for the handling of cases under its present rules and regulations, and an additional \$1,500,000 to extend its jurisdiction into the so-called no man's land.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$500, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	520, 000
House allowance.....	520, 000
Committee recommendation.....	520, 000

Funds are here provided for the administration of the Railway Labor Act. The primary duty of the Board is that of mediating disputes between labor and management in the rail and air transport industries concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

1958 appropriation.....	\$250, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

This item provides a contingency fund for arbitration and emergency boards. The Railway Labor Act provides that whenever a controversy shall arise between the carrier and its employees which is not settled in conference between representatives of the parties or by the appropriate adjustment board or through mediation, such controversy may by agreement be submitted to the arbitration of a board of 3 or 6 persons.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

1958 appropriation.....	\$545, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	525, 000
House allowance.....	525, 000
Committee recommendation.....	525, 000

These funds provide the administrative expenses for the National Railroad Adjustment Board consisting of 36 members, 18 of which represent labor and 18 represent management. The salaries of the members of the Board are paid by the railroads and by the unions whose representatives sit on that Board. The Board hears disputes arising out of the interpretation of agreements reached under the Railway Labor Act.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1958 appropriation.....	\$8, 150, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	8, 450, 000
House allowance.....	8, 450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 450, 000

The funds to pay the administrative expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board are derived by transfer from the railroad retirement account.

The Board administers the railroad retirement system financed by employer and employee taxes. This system provides annuities for

age and disability and benefits for survivors. It is estimated that during fiscal year 1959 there will be approximately 8½ million beneficiaries on the rolls.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 550, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	3, 695, 000
House allowance.....	3, 650, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 695, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$45,000 to allow the full budget estimate for the administrative expenses of the Service which assists labor and management in mediation and prevention of disputes affecting industries engaged in interstate commerce and defense production other than air and rail transportation.

In 1955 there were 225 mediators in the Service. The estimate for fiscal year 1959 contemplated a staff of 209 mediators which would have been reduced by 5 if the House cut were sustained.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

1958 appropriation.....	\$5, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	5, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$5,000 which is a contribution to the commission toward administrative expenses. The commission is a joint agency representing the States in the Potomac River Basin, organized to encourage cooperative efforts among the States on pollution problems in the basin.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

1958 appropriation.....	\$4, 750, 000
1959 budget estimate.....	5, 178, 000
House allowance.....	5, 256, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 299, 500

The committee recommends an increase of \$43,500 over the House allowance to provide ration funds for the additional membership contemplated by the House increase permitting the opening of the Sheridan Building.

These funds, derived from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund which consists of contributions from regular members of the Army and Air Force, court-martial pay stoppages or fines, and all forfeitures on account of desertion, are for the maintenance and operation of the Home.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Section 902 has previously been carried as separate general provisions in titles I and II of the bill applicable to the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This year it has been deleted from the individual titles and in writing the section as a general provision applicable to all titles, the clause making

funds available for the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which an appropriation is made was inadvertently omitted.

The committee recommends the addition of the clause at the conclusion of the section.

LIMITATION ON ADVANCES TO STATES IN FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL
YEAR 1959

Section 903 is new in the bill, inserted without a budget estimate, reading "Advances to States for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs in the previous year."

Such a limitation, the committee was advised, would adversely affect the Bureau of Public Assistance grant programs and the advances by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to States for disability examinations as provided in the Social Security Act. It is evident that due to the economic recession more benefit funds will be required in the first quarter of the succeeding fiscal year than were required in the preceding year.

The committee accordingly recommends striking out the section. Assurance was given the committee that there would be no repetition of fictitious entries on estimated obligations and expenditures in future budgets.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, . 1958	Estimates, 1959	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total-----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$62,400	\$62,400	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.....	209,600	209,600	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	39,875	4,149	-\$35,726
Total, Department of Labor.....	316,875	281,149	-35,726
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Freedmen's Hospital, conditional gift fund.....	1,527		-1,527
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals.....	20,000	20,000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund.....	30,000	19,700	-10,300
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund.....	86,000	6,300	-79,700
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	500	500	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund.....	9,159		-9,159
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	147,186	46,500	-100,686
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	716,150,000	755,450,000	+39,300,000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	8,116,931	8,155,673	+38,742
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	724,266,931	763,605,673	+39,338,742
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	724,730,992	763,933,322	+39,202,330

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, ESTIMATES FOR 1959, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1959**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,480,000	\$1,556,000	\$1,478,000	\$1,478,000	—\$2,000	—\$78,000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,121,000	2,121,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	+200,000	+200,000	-----
Transfer from highway trust fund.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	-----	-----	[—200,000]	[—200,000]	-----
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	2,121,000	2,121,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	+200,000	+200,000	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS							
Salaries and expenses.....	985,000	1,004,000	995,000	1,004,000	+19,000	-----	+\$9,000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	542,000	542,000	542,000	542,000	-----	-----	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,600,000	3,900,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	+100,000	—200,000	+100,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses:							
Direct appropriation.....	125,600	125,600	6,219,000	6,219,000	+6,093,400	+6,093,400	-----
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....	[5,832,400]	[6,174,400]	-----	-----	[—5,832,400]	[—6,174,400]	-----
Grants to States.....	1 282,814,000	329,300,000	305,000,000	305,000,000	+12,186,000	—24,300,000	-----
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	76,800,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	—57,800,000	-----	-----

¹ Includes \$33,000,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—continued							
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	\$54,400,000	\$27,800,000	\$27,800,000	\$27,800,000	–\$26,600,000	-----	-----
Mexican farm labor program:							
Direct appropriation.....	2,250,000	1,339,400	2 480,600	1,339,400	–910,600	-----	+ \$558,800
Transfer from revolving fund.....	[-----]	[910,600]	-----	[910,600]	[+910,600]	-----	[+910,600]
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	426,389,600	377,565,000	358,499,600	359,358,400	–67,031,200	–\$18,206,600	+858,800
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION							
Salaries and expenses:							
Direct appropriation.....	2,838,000	2,810,600	2,810,600	2,810,600	–27,400	-----	-----
Transfer.....	[47,400]	[47,400]	[47,400]	[47,400]	-----	-----	-----
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite).....	[57,600,000]	[57,000,000]	[57,000,000]	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	2,838,000	2,810,600	2,810,600	2,810,600	–27,400	-----	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	7,200,000	7,572,000	7,332,000	7,517,000	+317,000	–55,000	+185,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses.....	462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000	-----	-----	-----
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
Salaries and expenses.....	10,600,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	–100,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor.....	456,217,600	408,032,600	388,540,200	389,693,000	–66,524,600	–18,339,000	+1,152,800

² For compliance activities.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND									
Education of the blind.....		\$328,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	+\$72,000			
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses.....		9,300,000	9,410,000	9,300,000	9,800,000	+\$500,000	+\$390,000		+\$500,000
Certification and inspection.....		[1,254,500]	[1,254,500]	[1,254,500]	[1,254,500]				
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....		9,300,000	9,410,000	9,300,000	9,800,000	+\$500,000	+\$390,000		+\$500,000
FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL									
Salaries and expenses.....		3,000,000	2,975,000	2,975,000	2,975,000	—25,000			
GALLAUDET COLLEGE									
Salaries and expenses.....		730,000	785,000	785,000	815,000	+\$85,000	+\$30,000		+\$30,000
Construction.....		1,690,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	—1,567,000			
Total, Gallaudet College.....		2,420,000	908,000	908,000	938,000	—1,482,000	+\$30,000		+\$30,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY									
Salaries and expenses.....		3,800,000	4,000,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	+\$200,000			+\$100,000
Plans and specifications.....		150,000	171,000	123,000	123,000	—27,000	—48,000		
Construction of buildings.....		262,000				—262,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.....			163,000	163,000	163,000	+\$163,000			
Total, Howard University.....		4,212,000	4,334,000	4,186,000	4,286,000	+\$74,000	—48,000		+\$100,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION									
Vocational education.....		33,750,081	33,750,081	33,750,081	33,750,081				
Grants for library services.....		5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	+\$1,000,000	+\$3,000,000		+\$1,000,000
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....		2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500				
Payments to school districts.....		127,000,000				—127,000,000			
School construction.....		\$ 98,650,000	850,000	750,000	850,000	—97,800,000			—100,000

* Includes \$56,950,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—continued							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$7,000,000	\$7,950,000	\$7,800,000	\$7,850,000	\$850,000	–\$100,000	+\$50,000
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.....	50,000				–50,000		
Total, Office of Education.....	273,951,581	48,051,581	49,801,581	50,951,581	–223,000,000	+2,900,000	+1,150,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Grants to States and other agencies.....	446,500,000	50,600,000	50,600,000	51,600,000	+5,100,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Training and traineeships.....	4,400,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	+400,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	1,330,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	+70,000		
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	52,230,000	56,800,000	56,800,000	57,800,000	+5,570,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Assistance to States, general.....	22,592,000	22,889,000	22,000,000	25,574,000	+2,982,000	+2,685,000	+3,574,000
Grants and special studies, Alaska.....	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000			
Construction of mental health facilities, Alaska.....		6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	+6,500,000		
Control of venereal diseases.....	4,415,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,800,000	+1,385,000	+1,400,000	+1,400,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	7,000,000	5,386,000	5,386,000	6,886,000	–114,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Control of communicable diseases.....	7,050,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	7,150,000	+100,000	+950,000	+950,000
Equipment, Communicable Disease Center.....		1,700,000	N. C.	1,700,000	+1,700,000		+1,700,000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	12,640,000	12,815,000	12,725,000	13,315,000	+675,000	+500,000	+590,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000			

Grants for hospital construction.....	121,200,000	6 121,200,000	211,200,000	+90,000,000	+90,000,000	+90,000,000	+90,000,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,450,000	1,320,000	1,300,000	1,650,000	+200,000	+330,000	+350,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	44,399,000	44,309,000	44,730,000	43,730,000	+4,331,000	+4,421,000	+4,000,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	3,876,000	3,983,000	3,983,000	4,233,000	+357,000	+250,000	+250,000
Indian health activities.....	40,100,000	40,225,000	40,225,000	45,000,000	+4,900,000	+4,775,000	+4,775,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	3,130,000	2,374,000	3,124,000	5,000,000	+1,870,000	+2,626,000	+1,876,000
National Institutes of Health:							
General research and services.....	14,026,000	17,742,000	17,742,000	32,552,000	+18,526,000	+14,810,000	+14,810,000
National Cancer Institute.....	56,402,000	55,923,000	57,423,000	81,129,000	+24,727,000	+25,206,000	+23,706,000
Mental health activities.....	39,217,000	37,697,000	40,397,000	55,896,000	+16,679,000	+18,199,000	+15,499,000
National Heart Institute.....	35,936,000	34,712,000	36,212,000	49,529,000	+13,593,000	+14,817,000	+13,317,000
Dental health activities.....	6,430,000	6,293,000	6,543,000	7,923,000	+1,493,000	+1,620,000	+1,380,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	20,385,000	20,592,000	21,092,000	34,798,000	+14,413,000	+14,206,000	+13,706,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	17,400,000	17,497,000	17,997,000	26,500,000	+9,100,000	+9,003,000	+8,503,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	21,387,000	20,727,000	21,977,000	32,250,000	+10,863,000	+11,523,000	+10,273,000
Construction, dental research building.....			3,700,000	3,700,000	+3,700,000	+3,700,000	-----
Construction, general office building.....				9,625,000	+9,625,000	+9,625,000	+9,625,000
Grants, construction of research facilities.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000			-----
Subtotal, NIH.....	241,183,000	241,183,000	253,083,000	363,902,000	+122,719,000	+122,719,000	+110,819,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	1,450,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	--35,000	-----	-----
Construction, National Library of Medicine facilities.....				6,950,000	+6,950,000	+6,950,000	+6,950,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation).....	[1,500,000]	[1,600,000]	[1,600,000]	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite
Salaries and expenses.....	5,100,000	5,325,000	5,260,000	5,260,000	+160,000	--65,000	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	562,750,000	568,389,000	578,696,000	807,430,000	+244,680,000	+239,041,000	+228,734,000

⁴ Includes \$1,400,000 contained in H. R. 10831.⁵ S. Doc. 92.⁶ Includes \$46,200,000 contained in House Document No. 354.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
ST. ELIZARETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,085,800	\$3,154,000	\$3,154,000	\$3,154,000	+\$68,200		
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	55,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	+32,000		
Construction, continued treatment building.....		125,000	125,000	125,000	+125,000		
Construction, treatment and cafeteria building.....	180,000				–180,000		
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,320,800	3,366,000	3,366,000	3,366,000	+45,200		
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of OASI.....	7 [138,690,000]	[133,300,000]	[133,300,000]	[133,300,000]	[+5,390,000]		[.....]
Construction, Bureau of OASI.....	[5,710,000]	[.....]	[.....]	[.....]	[–5,710,000]		[.....]
Grants to States for public assistance.....	8 1,770,600,000	1,806,400,000	1,806,400,000	1,806,400,000	+35,800,000		
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	1,900,000	2,040,000	1,980,000	1,980,000	+80,000	–\$80,000	
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2,000,000	2,013,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		–13,000	
Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	41,500,000	41,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.....		150,000	150,000	150,000	+150,000		
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:							
Appropriation.....	300,000	314,000	314,000	314,000	+14,000		
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[240,000]	[246,000]	[246,000]	[246,000]	[+6,000]		[.....]
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,816,300,000	1,852,417,000	1,853,344,000	1,853,344,000	+37,044,000	+927,000	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriation.....	1,800,000	1,810,000	1,809,000	1,809,000	+9,000	-10,000			
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[260,000]	[263,000]	[263,000]	[263,000]	[+3,000]	[.....]			
Office of Field Administration:									
Appropriation.....	2,300,000	2,418,000	2,358,000	2,358,000	+58,000	-60,000			
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[700,000]	[702,000]	[702,000]	[702,000]	[+2,000]	[+2,000]			
Office of the General Counsel:									
Appropriation.....	500,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	+5,000				
Transfers.....	[474,000]	[475,000]	[475,000]	[475,000]	[+1,000]	[.....]			
Surplus property utilization.....	502,000	632,000	632,000	632,000	+130,000				
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	5,102,000	5,374,000	5,304,000	5,304,000	+202,000	-70,000			
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,732,914,381	2,552,424,581	2,565,080,581	2,796,594,581	+63,680,200	+244,170,000			
									+ \$231,514,000

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$9,384,800	\$9,985,000	\$9,384,800	\$13,100,000	+ \$3,715,200	+ \$3,115,000			+ \$3,715,200
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$520,000					
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000					
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000					
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1,295,000	1,295,000	1,295,000	1,295,000					

⁷ Includes \$8,690,000 contained in H. R. 10881.
⁸ Includes \$170,600,000 contained in H. R. 10881.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, estimates for 1959, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Con

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
Salaries and expenses (trust-fund limitation)-----	[\$8, 150, 000]	[\$8, 450, 000]	[\$8, 450, 000]	[\$8, 450, 000]	[+\$300, 000]	-----	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 550, 000	\$3, 695, 000	\$3, 650, 000	\$3, 695, 000	+\$145, 000	-----	+\$45, 000
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TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----	-----	-----
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TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Maintenance and operation-----	[\$4, 750, 000]	[\$5, 178, 000]	[\$5, 256, 000]	[\$5, 299, 500]	[+\$549, 500]	[+\$121, 500]	[+\$43, 500]
Grand total, all titles of the bill-----	3, 203, 366, 781	2, 975, 437, 181	2, 967, 955, 581	3, 204, 382, 581	+1, 015, 800	+228, 945, 400	+236, 427, 000

○

Calendar No. 1753

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11645

[Report No. 1719]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 16), 1958

Reported by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
10 purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
11 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
12 2131) ; \$1,478,000, of which not more than \$213,000 shall
13 be for international labor affairs.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
17 \$2,321,000.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
21 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
22 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
23 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
24 pensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; per-
25 formance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I

1 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.
 2 159 (f) and (g)) ; and not less than ~~\$192,575~~ \$201,575 for
 3 the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the
 4 Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of
 5 July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) : *Provided*, That no part of
 6 the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be
 7 subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or
 8 agency under the provisions of any existing law ; including
 9 purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits
 10 and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
 11 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the
 12 Bureau of Labor Standards ; ~~\$995,000~~ \$1,004,000.

13 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
 16 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
 17 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
 18 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension
 19 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 351), the Army
 20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 21 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
 22 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App.
 23 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
 24 \$542,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
4 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as
5 authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U. S. C. 611),
6 and August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$3,600,000
7 \$3,700,000.

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expense necessary for the general administration of
11 the employment service and unemployment compensation
12 programs, including temporary employment of persons,
13 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
14 ment migratory labor program; \$6,219,000, of which
15 \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions
16 of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
17 justment Act of 1944.

18 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

19 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

20 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
21 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n),
22 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
23 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
24 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the

1 request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
2 the payment of rental for space made available to such
3 State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary ex-
4 penses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning
5 equipment in connection with the operation of employment
6 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, *and*
7 *for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements*
8 *as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and*
9 *facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of*
10 *Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, subject to the*
11 *same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for*
12 *such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of build-*
13 *ings for other State employment security agencies, and*
14 *for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carry-*
15 *ing out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance*
16 *Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Se-*
17 *curity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$305,000,000*
18 *of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent*
19 *necessary to meet increased costs of administration re-*
20 *sulting from changes in a State law or increases in the*
21 *numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary*
22 *costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation*
23 *plans embracing employees of the State generally over*
24 *those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation*
25 *for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased*

1 costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal
2 budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
3 provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
5 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for
6 payment to each State found to be in compliance with the
7 requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in
8 the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with
9 the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as
10 amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary
11 for the proper and efficient administration of its unemploy-
12 ment compensation law and of its public employment offices:
13 *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon
14 by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department
15 shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties
16 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of
17 official mail matter in connection with the administration
18 of unemployment compensation systems and employment
19 services by States receiving grants herefrom.

20 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
21 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
22 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
23 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
24 apply.

25 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the

1 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
2 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of
3 said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
4 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
5 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
6 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
7 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
8 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
9 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
10 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
11 of pay of said officers or employees.

12 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
13 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
14 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
15 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
16 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
17 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
18 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
19 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
20 therefor for that fiscal year.

21 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

22 For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by
23 title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of
24 1952, \$19,000,000.

25 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-

1 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
2 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
3 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
4 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first
5 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obliga-
6 tions and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
7 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

8 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
9 EMPLOYEES

10 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
11 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
12 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
13 \$27,800,000.

14 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
15 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
16 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
17 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
18 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
19 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-
20 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
21 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
22 that fiscal year.

23 ~~COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM~~

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
25 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-

1 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
 2 \$480,600.

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR*

4 *PROGRAM*

5 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*
 6 *carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under*
 7 *the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended,*
 8 *including temporary employment of persons without regard*
 9 *to the civil-service laws, \$2,250,000, of which \$910,600 shall*
 10 *be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving*
 11 *fund: Provided, That reimbursement to the United States*
 12 *under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section*
 13 *502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C.*
 14 *1462), shall include all expenses of maintaining and oper-*
 15 *ating migration and reception centers, including salaries and*
 16 *expenses of regular and other employees engaged therein.*

17 *BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION*

18 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

19 *For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed*
 20 *\$99,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,*
 21 *\$2,810,600, together with not to exceed \$47,400 to be*
 22 *derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-*
 23 *shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as*
 24 *amended (33 U. S. C. 906).*

1 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

2 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
3 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
4 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
5 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
6 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
7 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
8 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
9 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
10 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of
11 costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases;
12 the furnishing of medical and hospital services and sup-
13 plies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, in-
14 cluding transportation and other expenses incidental to
15 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees
16 of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by
17 the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
18 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
19 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian
20 employees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
21 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5
22 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
23 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
24 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948

1 (50 U. S. C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required
2 during the current fiscal year.

3 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of
6 Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to
7 State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
8 services rendered, ~~\$7,332,000~~ \$7,517,000.

9 WOMEN'S BUREAU

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
12 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
13 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
14 for informational exhibits, \$462,000.

15 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
18 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
19 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
20 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
21 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45),
22 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
23 and their employees for inspection services rendered, and
24 not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooper-

1 ating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with
2 the work of the Division, \$10,500,000.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
4 Appropriation Act, 1959".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
6 TION, AND WELFARE

7 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

8 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

9 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
10 (20 U. S. C. 101-105), \$400,000.

11 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
14 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
15 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
16 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
17 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scien-
18 tific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and
19 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per
20 diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
21 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; ~~\$9,300,000~~
22 \$9,800,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
2 AND OTHER SERVICES

3 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
4 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of
5 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
6 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
9 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
10 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
11 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of toler-
12 ances, to remain available until expended. The total amount
13 herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of
14 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of
15 advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
16 for which no service has been rendered.

17 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
20 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
21 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
22 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
23 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of

1 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
2 payments to the appropriation of Howard University for
3 actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
4 university; \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resi-
5 dent physician receiving compensation from this appropria-
6 tion on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the
7 form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in
8 this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia
9 shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Sur-
10 geon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each
11 quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will
12 be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of
13 the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District
14 of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the
15 basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or cer-
16 tification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of
17 amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of
18 such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter:
19 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate
20 the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing
21 proviso.

22 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
25 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs

1 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
 2 1954 (Public Law 420), ~~\$785,000~~ \$815,000: *Provided*,
 3 That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of
 4 Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the
 5 rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and
 6 receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
 7 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code
 8 1008).

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
 11 struction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the
 12 grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of
 13 June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision
 14 of the General Services Administration, \$123,000, to remain
 15 available until June 30, 1960, as follows: For an auditorium;
 16 a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School; green-
 17 houses; athletic fields and stands; maintenance building;
 18 maintenance personnel apartments; and alterations, installa-
 19 tions, equipment, roads, walks, and grading.

20 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For the partial support of Howard University, including
 23 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
 24 buildings and grounds, ~~\$3,900,000~~ \$4,000,000.

1

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

2

3

4

5

6

For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a physical education building, \$123,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

7

CONSTRUCTION OF MEN'S DORMITORY (LIQUIDATION OF

8

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

9

10

11

For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$163,000.

12

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

14

EDUCATION

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For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 2; 70 Stat. 1126), and section 202 of said Act (70 Stat. 925), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, and \$228,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,750,081: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3
 2 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Educa-
 3 tion Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to
 4 exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided*
 5 *further*, That the amount of allotment which States and
 6 Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned
 7 among other States and Territories applying therefor for
 8 use in the programs for which the funds were originally
 9 apportioned.

10 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
 11 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

12 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the
 13 Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
 14 \$2,501,500.

15 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

16 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
 17 19, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 293-296, 911), ~~\$5,000-~~
 18 ~~000~~ \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's
 19 allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies
 20 will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallocated
 21 by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor
 22 in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
 23 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be
 24 so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made

1 to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum author-
 2 ized under such Act.

3 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

4 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
 5 technical services rendered by other agencies in connection
 6 with titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950,
 7 as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~\$750,000~~ \$850,000, to
 8 remain available only until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That
 9 no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or
 10 other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Educa-
 11 tion, and Welfare.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
 14 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports re-
 15 garding libraries; coordination of library service on the
 16 national level with other forms of adult education; develop-
 17 ment of library service throughout the country; purchase,
 18 distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-
 19 picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research,
 20 surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by
 21 the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332);
 22 ~~\$7,800,000~~ \$7,850,000, of which not less than \$550,000
 23 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education
 24 as authorized.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, ~~\$50,600,000~~ \$51,600,000, of which \$45,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and ~~\$3,600,000~~ \$4,600,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$56,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

1 TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

2 For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of
3 the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for
4 carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7
5 of said Act, \$4,800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of
9 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A),
10 as amended, \$1,400,000.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents

1 between such schools and their places of residence when the
 2 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
 3 means of transportation; and for the payment of compensa-
 4 tion to consultants or individual scientists appointed for
 5 limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or sec-
 6 tion 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon
 7 General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

8 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

9 To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically pro-
 10 vided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consulta-
 11 tive services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to
 12 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to
 13 section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and com-
 14 piling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; to provide
 15 traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; and not to
 16 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
 17 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General;
 18 ~~\$22,000,000~~ \$25,574,000.

19 GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

20 To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Serv-
 21 ice, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska
 22 in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation,
 23 prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the estab-
 24 lishment and maintenance of health and sanitation service

1 pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301,
2 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections
3 (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in sub-
4 section (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 371 of the Act,
5 including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
6 and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable
7 buildings, \$2,165,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY
9 OF ALASKA

10 For payments for construction of hospital and other
11 facilities pursuant to section 372 of the Public Health Service
12 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 274), including expenses
13 incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska
14 incident to planning such facilities, \$6,500,000, to remain
15 available until June 30, 1960.

16 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

17 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (a) and 363
18 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
19 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
20 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of
21 the respective State health authorities, to counties, health
22 districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
23 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
24 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
25 determine; ~~\$4,400,000~~ \$5,800,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, ~~\$5,386,000~~ \$6,886,000, of which not less than ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~\$6,200,000~~ \$7,150,000.

EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

For purchase and installation of equipment, not otherwise provided, for the Communicable Disease Center Building, Atlanta, Georgia, \$1,700,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42 U. S. C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U. S. C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~\$12,725,000~~ \$13,315,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1959.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, ~~\$121,200,000~~ \$211,200,000, of which ~~\$99,000,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be

1 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and
 2 ~~\$21,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities
 3 pursuant to part G, as follows: ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
 4 diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
 5 hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000
 6 \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and ~~\$4,000,000~~
 7 ~~\$10,000,000~~ for nursing homes: ~~Provided, That~~ allotments
 8 under such parts C and G to the several States for the current
 9 fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the
 10 limitations specified herein.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

12 SERVICES

13 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 14 VI of the Act, as amended, ~~\$1,300,000~~ \$1,650,000.

15 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

16 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
 17 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150),
 18 including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for
 19 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
 20 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., chap. 7), and
 21 under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341,
 22 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service
 23 Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as
 24 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
 25 including purchase and exchange of farm products and

1 livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
 2 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
 3 to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 4 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; ~~\$44,~~
 5 ~~730,000~~ \$48,730,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be avail-
 6 able only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care
 7 and treatment of person afflicted with leprosy and \$330,000
 8 shall be available for construction of buildings at Carville,
 9 Louisiana: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service
 10 establishes or operates a health service program for any
 11 department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall
 12 be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appro-
 13 priation.

14 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

15 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
 16 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
 17 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
 18 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
 19 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
 20 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospi-
 21 tals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not
 22 available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in
 23 foreign countries when required by law of such countries,
 24 ~~\$3,983,000~~ \$4,233,000: *Provided*, That appropriations
 25 under this head for fiscal year 1958 are hereby made avail-

1 able for payment of overtime for the period July 1, 1957
2 to May 2, 1958 computed in accordance with administrative
3 instructions issued November 4, 1957 by the Public Health
4 Service, Division of Foreign Quarantine.

5 Section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as
6 amended, is amended to read as follows:

7 “(c) The Surgeon General shall fix a reasonable rate
8 of extra compensation for overtime services of employees
9 of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign
10 Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including
11 the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection
12 or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and
13 crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or
14 air in the United States or any place subject to the juris-
15 diction thereof, hereinafter referred to as ‘employees of the
16 Public Health Service’, when required to be on duty
17 between the hours of 6 o’clock postmeridian and 6 o’clock
18 antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o’clock postme-
19 ridian and 7 o’clock antemeridian at stations which have
20 a declared workday of from 7 o’clock antemeridian to 7
21 o’clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, such
22 rate, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of
23 law, to be fixed at two times the basic hourly rate for each
24 hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o’clock (or 7
25 o’clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and two times the

1 *basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sun-*
 2 *days or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term*
 3 *'basic hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of*
 4 *pay which is applicable to such employees for work per-*
 5 *formed within their regular scheduled tour of duty.'*

6 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
 8 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 9 U. S. C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
 10 temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem
 11 for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ;
 12 purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor
 13 vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
 14 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for
 15 telephone service in private residences in the field, when
 16 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and
 17 the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324 and
 18 509 of the Public Health Service Act; ~~\$40,225,000~~
 19 ~~\$45,000,000~~.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

21 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 22 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
 23 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
 24 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
 25 portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; ~~\$3,124,000~~
 26 ~~\$5,000,000~~, of which ~~\$750,000~~ ~~\$1,750,000~~ shall be available

1 for the purposes of Public Law 151, 85th Congress, to re-
2 main available until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That such
3 expenditures may be made through the Department of the
4 Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of
5 Health, Education, and Welfare.

6 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

7 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

8 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
9 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
10 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
11 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
12 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
13 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
14 strations and research; ~~\$17,742,000~~ \$32,552,000: *Provided*,
15 That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health man-
16 agement fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be
17 available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor
18 vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only;
19 not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists
20 when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and
21 erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all
22 funds herein or hereafter appropriated which are expended
23 under any provision of the Act in connection with any re-
24 search or training project may be expended pursuant to
25 contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and
26 services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of

1 *the Revised Statutes, including indemnification of contrac-*
 2 *tors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in*
 3 *title 10, United States Code, section 2534, except that ap-*
 4 *proval and certification required thereby shall be by the*
 5 *Surgeon General.*

6 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

7 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
 8 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
 9 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
 10 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
 11 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
 12 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
 13 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract
 14 on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotia-
 15 tion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 16 in connection with the chemotherapy program, including in-
 17 demnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the
 18 limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section
 19 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby
 20 shall be by the Surgeon General; and to otherwise carry
 21 out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
 22 ~~\$57,423,000~~ \$81,129,000.

23 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 25 sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
 26 with respect to mental diseases, ~~\$40,397,000~~ \$55,896,000.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, ~~\$36,212,000~~ \$49,529,000.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, ~~\$6,543,000~~ \$7,923,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, ~~\$21,092,000~~ \$34,798,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, ~~\$17,997,000~~ \$26,500,000, of which \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory and \$150,000 shall be available for construction of an animal housing facility at Hamilton, Montana, including preparation of plans, supervision, and fixed equipment.

1 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
3 Act relating to neurology and blindness, ~~\$21,977,000~~
4 \$32,250,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

6 For construction and equipment of a dental research
7 building as authorized by Public Law 755, Eightieth Con-
8 gress, as amended, \$3,700,000, to remain available until
9 June 30, 1960.

10 GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

11 *For construction of a general office building at the*
12 *National Institutes of Health, including related parking*
13 *facilities, \$9,625,000, which shall be consolidated with funds*
14 *appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental*
15 *Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed*
16 *and accounted for as one fund: Provided, That the Surgeon*
17 *General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the*
18 *appropriate body corporate of the State of Maryland upon*
19 *such terms and conditions as he may prescribe such portion*
20 *of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes*
21 *of Health as may be necessary to permit improvement of the*
22 *street currently designated as Cedar Lane for the distance*
23 *that such street runs contiguous to such site: Provided fur-*
24 *ther, That such terms and conditions may include an agree-*

1 *ment by the Surgeon General to pay on behalf of the United*
 2 *States fifty per centum of the cost of the improvement, but*
 3 *not to exceed \$100,000.*

4 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH
 5 FACILITIES

6 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
 7 Act of 1956, \$30,000,000.

8 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 10 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42
 11 U. S. C. 275), \$1,415,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

13 *For construction and equipment of the National Library*
 14 *of Medicine, including furniture, architectural and engineer-*
 15 *ing services, and moving, \$6,950,000, which shall be con-*
 16 *solidated with funds appropriated under this head in the*
 17 *Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat.*
 18 *769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: Pro-*
 19 *vided, That these funds shall be available only if a contract*
 20 *for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959.*

21 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

22 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
 23 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
 24 tingency Option Act of 1953, *and payments for medical care*

1 *of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'*
2 *Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., ch. 7),* such amount as may
3 be required during the current fiscal year.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
6 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
7 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
8 information, articles, and publications related to public
9 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
10 health methods, \$5,260,000.

11 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
14 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
15 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
16 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
17 nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness,
18 \$3,154,000.

19 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND

20 GROUNDS

21 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
22 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepa-
23 ration of plans and specifications, advertising, and super-
24 vision of construction, \$87,000, to remain available until
25 June 30, 1960.

1 CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

2 For expenses necessary for the preparation of prelimi-
3 nary plans for a continued treatment building at Saint
4 Elizabeths Hospital, \$125,000, to remain available until
5 June 30, 1960.

6 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

7 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

8 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

9 For necessary expenses, not more than \$133,300,000
10 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
11 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
12 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
13 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities
14 of individuals who file applications for disability determina-
15 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
16 *Provided further*, That the function of disbursing old-age,
17 survivors, and disability insurance benefit checks and salary
18 checks for employees of the Birmingham Area Office shall
19 continue during the fiscal year 1959 to be performed on
20 a pilot basis by the Birmingham, Alabama, Area Office of
21 the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

22 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
23 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
24 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
25 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal

1 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
2 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
3 survivors insurance trust fund.

4 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

5 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
6 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the per-
7 manently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV,
8 X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
9 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,806,400,-
10 000 of which such amount as may be necessary shall be
11 available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year
12 subsequent to March 31 of that year.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

14 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
15 ance, \$1,980,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
18 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V
19 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
20 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the
21 publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for dis-
22 tribution, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
23 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promul-
24 gate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relat-
25 ing to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between

1 persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
 3 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
 4 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
 5 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
 6 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
 7 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 8 of the State shall be approved.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON

10 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

11 For necessary expenses of preparation for a 1960
 12 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$150,000:
 13 *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by
 14 the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the
 15 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to
 16 exceed \$15,000 per annum.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

18 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
 19 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
 20 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
 21 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 22 \$42,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for
 23 services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 for maternal and
 24 child-health services, and \$11,000,000 for child-welfare
 25 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant

1 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be
2 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
3 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
4 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
5 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
6 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
7 projects for mentally retarded children.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

9 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
10 sioner of Social Security, \$314,000, together with not to
11 exceed \$246,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
12 and survivors insurance trust fund.

13 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
14 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
15 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
16 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
17 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
18 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations in-
19 curred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments
20 under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation
21 therefor for that fiscal year.

22 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
23 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
24 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
25 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending

1 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
2 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
3 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
4 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
5 plan was submitted for approval.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
9 \$1,809,000, together with not to exceed \$263,000 to be
10 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
11 trust fund.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

13 ADMINISTRATION

14 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
15 tration, \$2,358,000, together with not to exceed \$702,000
16 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
17 insurance trust fund.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

19 COUNSEL

20 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
21 Counsel, \$505,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000
22 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
23 penses, certification and inspection services", and not to
24 exceed \$450,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
25 and survivors insurance trust fund.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

2 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
3 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
4 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
5 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
6 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
7 and protection of public health, \$632,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
11 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
12 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
13 members at a price lower than to the general public.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activities for which such appropriations are made.

19 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
21 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
22 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

23 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title

1 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
2 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
3 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and ex-
4 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
5 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
6 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
7 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
8 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
9 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
10 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
11 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
12 employees.

13 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
14 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
15 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
16 out the operations of the Department.

17 SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be
18 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
19 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
20 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
21 costs.

22 SEC. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay
23 and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public

1 *Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims*
2 *as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat.*
3 *575).*

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959".

6 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

7 BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations
10 Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
11 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141–167),
12 and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings
13 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically
14 authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and
15 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
16 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131);
17 ~~\$9,384,800~~ \$13,100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organ-
19 izing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
20 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining
21 units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in
22 section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C.
23 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
24 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act

1 of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in
2 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance
3 and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways
4 when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis
5 and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
6 thereby is used for farming purposes.

7 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the National Mediation
10 Board, \$520,000.

11 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

12 For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established
13 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45
14 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the
15 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C.
16 160), \$250,000.

17 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Ad-
20 justment Board, \$525,000, of which not less than \$172,000
21 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess
22 of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pur-
23 suant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
4 Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
5 cerned with the work of the Board, when specifically author-
6 ized by the Board; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
8 1114) ; \$8,450,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
9 ment account.

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-
11 CILIATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
14 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
15 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182) , including expenses
16 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
17 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
18 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
19 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
20 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; Gov-
21 ernment-listed telephones in private residences and private
22 apartments for official use in cities where mediators are offi-
23 cially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation

1 Service office is maintained; expenses of attendance at
2 meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations;
3 ~~\$3,650,000~~ \$3,695,000.

4 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
5 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

6 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
7 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

8 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
9 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
10 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
11 Commission during the current fiscal year in the adminis-
12 tration of its business in the conservancy district established
13 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
14 \$5,000.

15 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
16 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
17 CAPITAL OUTLAY

18 For maintenance and operation of the United States
19 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
20 nent fund, ~~\$5,256,000~~ \$5,299,500, of which \$434,630 shall
21 remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction of
22 buildings and facilities, including plans and specifications:
23 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for

1 the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in
2 United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those pre-
3 scribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommen-
4 dation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the
5 Surgeon General of the Army.

6 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
9 authorized by the Congress.

10 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
11 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
12 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a) *and for expenses of attendance at meetings*
14 *concerned with the function or activity for which any such*
15 *appropriation is made.*

16 ~~SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the~~
17 ~~next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall~~
18 ~~not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs~~
19 ~~in the previous year.~~

20 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor,
21 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
22 1959.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 1719]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 17 (legislative day, JUNE 16), 1958

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1958
For actions of June 20, 1958
85th-2d, No. 102

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	11		
Appropriations.....	1		
Building space.....	5		
Economic conditions...	8, 13		
Electrification.....	7		
Expenditures.....	16		
Experiment stations.....	18		
Extension work.....	18	Mexican farm labor.....	1
Farm prices.....	8, 12	Milk.....	12
Foreign policy.....	9	Minerals.....	3, 15
Forestry.....	17	Natural resources.....	3
Lands.....	3	Pay raise.....	18
Legislative program.....	10	Public Law 480.....	12
		Research.....	6
		Statehood.....	14
		Supergrades.....	18
		Surplus property.....	4
		Taxation.....	2
		Transportation.....	2

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959. The bill includes \$2,250,000 for the Mexican farm labor program. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 10728-741
2. TAXATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 12695, to extend for 1 year the corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates, and to repeal the taxes on transportation of persons and property. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 10708-727
3. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selection in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made (S. Rept. 1735). p. 10683
Passed as reported H. R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath nontidal navigable waters in Alaska. (pp. 10694-696)
At the request of Sen. Anderson this bill was placed back on the calendar for later consideration. (p. 10742)
S. 3817, to encourage exploration for minerals with Federal aid, was made the unfinished business. p. 10744

4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2224, to amend the procedures on advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10689
5. BUILDING SPACE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 10 years. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10689
6. RESEARCH. Received from the National Science Foundation a proposed bill to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research; to Government Operations Committee. p. 10682
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission two new publications, "Electric Power Requirements and Supply of the United States, by Regions, Present and Future to 1958," and "Hydroelectric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1953-56." p. 10682
8. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Sen. Thye inserted a memorandum of the results of a conference conducted by American and European business men discussing world economic conditions, including agricultural commodity prices, and expressing opposition to the control of commodity prices by individual nations. pp. 10699-701
9. FOREIGN POLICY. Sens. Fulbright and Mansfield criticized the Administration leadership in foreign affairs, and Sen. Saltonstall defended the leadership. pp. 10702-708
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., June 23. p. 10682
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 23. p. 10744

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PRICES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley stating that "at the minimum, the dairymen urge immediate extension beyond the June 30 deadline of special milk programs and immediate allocation of more funds under Public Law 480 so as to bolster dairy exports," and inserting an article on farm prices. p. A5677
13. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Javits inserted a news release, "United States Consumer Seen As Still King," and a summary report, "Conference on the Role of the Consumer in the United States Economy." pp. A5682-3
14. STATEHOOD. Sen. Proxmire inserted 2 newspaper articles favoring statehood for Alaska. p. A5670
Extension of remarks of Sen. Holland urging statehood for Alaska and inserting 2 editorials on this subject. pp. A5675-6
Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Alaska Just Waiting," urging statehood. pp. A5676-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. MINERALS. S. 4036, by Sen. Murray (for himself and others), to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11645

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public; and
10 purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
11 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
12 2131) ; \$1,478,000, of which not more than \$213,000 shall
13 be for international labor affairs.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
17 \$2,321,000.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
21 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
22 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
23 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
24 pensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; per-
25 formance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I

1 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.
 2 159 (f) and (g)) ; and not less than ~~(1)\$192,575~~ \$201,575
 3 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ
 4 the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act
 5 of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat 409) : *Provided*, That no part of
 6 the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be
 7 subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or
 8 agency under the provisions of any existing law; including
 9 purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits
 10 and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
 11 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the
 12 Bureau of Labor Standards; ~~(2)\$995,000~~ \$1,004,000.

13 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
 16 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
 17 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
 18 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the Service Extension
 19 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 351), the Army
 20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 21 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
 22 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App.
 23 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
 24 \$542,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U. S. C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), ~~(3)\$3,600,000~~ \$3,700,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expense necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; \$6,219,000, of which \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as

1 amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the
2 request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and
3 the payment of rental for space made available to such
4 State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary ex-
5 penses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning
6 equipment in connection with the operation of employment
7 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia,
8 **(4)** *and for the acquisition of a building through such*
9 *arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for*
10 *such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and*
11 *for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation*
12 *Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the*
13 *use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to*
14 *the procurement of buildings for other State employment*
15 *security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided*
16 *for, necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans'*
17 *Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and*
18 *title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat.*
19 *1130), \$305,000,000 of which \$10,000,000 shall be avail-*
20 *able only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of*
21 *administration resulting from changes in a State law or*
22 *increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or*
23 *increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary*
24 *compensation plans embracing employees of the State gen-*

1 erally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
2 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
3 increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by
4 normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding
5 any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the
6 Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall
7 from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for
8 payment to each State found to be in compliance with the
9 requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in
10 the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with
11 the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as
12 amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary
13 for the proper and efficient administration of its unemploy-
14 ment compensation law and of its public employment offices:
15 *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon
16 by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department
17 shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties
18 may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of
19 official mail matter in connection with the administration
20 of unemployment compensation systems and employment
21 services by States receiving grants herefrom.

22 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
23 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
24 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and

1 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
2 apply.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
4 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
5 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of
6 said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
7 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
8 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
9 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
10 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
11 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
12 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
13 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
14 of pay of said officers or employees.

15 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
16 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
17 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
18 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
19 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
20 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
21 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
22 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
23 therefor for that fiscal year.

5 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
6 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
7 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of
8 the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
9 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first
10 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obliga-
11 tions and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
12 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

15 For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
16 directly or through payments to States, as authorized by
17 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended,
18 \$27,800,000.

19 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,
20 next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of
21 the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by
22 title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such
23 amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed
24 Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeed-

1 ing fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures there-
 2 under shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for
 3 that fiscal year.

4 **(5) COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR**
 5 **PROGRAM**

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
 7 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-
 8 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
 9 \$480,600.

10 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR**
 11 **PROGRAM**

12 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*
 13 *carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under*
 14 *the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended,*
 15 *including temporary employment of persons without regard*
 16 *to the civil-service laws, \$2,250,000, of which \$910,600 shall*
 17 *be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving*
 18 *fund: Provided, That reimbursement to the United States*
 19 *under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section*
 20 *502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C.*
 21 *1462), shall include all expenses of maintaining and oper-*
 22 *ating migration and reception centers, including salaries and*
 23 *expenses of regular and other employees engaged therein.*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$99,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,810,600, together with not to exceed \$47,400 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906).

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services

1 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
 2 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian
 3 employees of the United States, and the limitations and au-
 4 thority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5
 5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
 6 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
 7 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
 8 (50 U. S. C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required
 9 during the current fiscal year.

10 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of
 13 Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to
 14 State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for
 15 services rendered, ~~(6)\$7,332,000~~ \$7,517,000.

16 WOMEN'S BUREAU

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
 19 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
 20 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
 21 for informational exhibits, \$462,000.

22 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
 25 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,

1 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
2 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
3 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45),
4 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
5 and their employees for inspection services rendered, and
6 not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooper-
7 ating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with
8 the work of the Division, \$10,500,000.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1959".

11 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
12 TION, AND WELFARE

13 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

14 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

15 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
16 (20 U. S. C. 101-105), \$400,000.

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
20 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
21 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
22 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
23 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scien-
24 tific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and
25 analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per

1 diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
 2 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; ~~(7)\$9,300,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$9,800,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
 5 AND OTHER SERVICES

6 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
 7 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of
 8 tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406,
 9 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
 10 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
 11 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggre-
 12 gate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year
 13 to cover payments of fees for services in connection with
 14 such certifications, inspections, or establishment of toler-
 15 ances, to remain available until expended. The total amount
 16 herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of
 17 chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of
 18 advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
 19 for which no service has been rendered.

20 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
 23 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
 24 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
 25 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation

1 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
2 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
3 payments to the appropriation of Howard University for
4 actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such
5 university; \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resi-
6 dent physician receiving compensation from this appropria-
7 tion on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the
8 form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in
9 this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia
10 shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Sur-
11 geon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each
12 quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will
13 be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of
14 the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District
15 of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the
16 basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or cer-
17 tification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of
18 amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of
19 such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter:
20 *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate
21 the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing
22 proviso.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), ~~(8)\$785,000~~ \$815,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, \$123,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960, as follows: For an auditorium; a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School; greenhouses; athletic fields and stands; maintenance building; maintenance personnel apartments; and alterations, installations, equipment, roads, walks, and grading.

1 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For the partial support of Howard University, including
4 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
5 buildings and grounds, ~~(9)\$3,900,000~~ \$4,000,000.

6 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

7 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
8 struction, under the supervision of the General Services Ad-
9 ministration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a
10 physical education building, \$123,000, to remain available
11 until June 30, 1960.

12 CONSTRUCTION OF MEN'S DORMITORY (LIQUIDATION OF
13 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

14 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
15 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
16 tion of the men's dormitory, \$163,000.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
19 EDUCATION

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
21 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20
22 U. S. C., ch. 2; 70 Stat. 1126), and section 202 of said
23 Act (70 Stat. 925), section 4 of the Act of March 10,
24 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3,
25 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20

1 U. S. C. 31), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956
 2 (70 Stat. 909), including \$4,000,000 for extension and
 3 improvement of practical nurse training, and \$228,000 for
 4 vocational education in the fishery trades and industry in-
 5 cluding distributive occupations therein, \$33,750,081: *Pro-*
 6 *vided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3
 7 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Educa-
 8 tion Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to
 9 exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided*
 10 *further*, That the amount of allotment which States and
 11 Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned
 12 among other States and Territories applying therefor for
 13 use in the programs for which the funds were originally
 14 apportioned.

15 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
 16 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

17 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the
 18 Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329),
 19 \$2,501,500.

20 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

21 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
 22 19, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 293-296, 911), ~~(10)~~\$5,000,-
 23 ~~000~~ \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's
 24 allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies

1 will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallocated
 2 by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor
 3 in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
 4 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be
 5 so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made
 6 to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum author-
 7 ized under such Act.

8 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
 10 technical services rendered by other agencies in connection
 11 with titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950,
 12 as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~(11)\$750,000~~ \$850,000,
 13 to remain available only until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That
 14 no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or
 15 other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Educa-
 16 tion, and Welfare.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
 19 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports re-
 20 garding libraries; coordination of library service on the
 21 national level with other forms of adult education; develop-
 22 ment of library service throughout the country; purchase,
 23 distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-
 24 picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research,
 25 surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by

1 the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332) ;
 2 ~~(12)\$7,800,000~~ \$7,850,000, of which not less than \$550,-
 3 000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Educa-
 4 tion as authorized.

5 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

6 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

7 For grants to States and other agencies in accordance
 8 with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
 9 ~~(13)\$50,600,000~~ \$51,600,000, of which \$45,500,000 is for
 10 vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act;
 11 \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under
 12 section 3 of said Act; and ~~(14)\$3,600,000~~ \$4,600,000 is for
 13 special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided, That*
 14 allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the
 15 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$56,000,000,
 16 and this amount shall be considered the sum available for
 17 allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

18 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
 19 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States
 20 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
 21 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeed-
 22 ing fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obliga-
 23 tions incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be
 24 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year:
 25 *Provided, That* the payments made pursuant to this para-

1 graph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for
2 the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

3 TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

4 For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of
5 the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for
6 carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7
7 of said Act, \$4,800,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
10 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of
11 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A),
12 as amended, \$1,400,000.

13 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

14 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
15 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A)
16 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, includ-
17 ing expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
18 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
19 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as other-
20 wise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20
21 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary
22 schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel
23 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
24 average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the
25 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality

1 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
 2 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
 3 between such schools and their places of residence when the
 4 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
 5 means of transportation; and for the payment of compensa-
 6 tion to consultants or individual scientists appointed for
 7 limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or sec-
 8 tion 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon
 9 General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

10 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

11 To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically pro-
 12 vided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consulta-
 13 tive services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to
 14 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to
 15 section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and com-
 16 piling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; to provide
 17 traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; and not to
 18 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
 19 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General;
 20 (15) ~~\$22,000,000~~ \$25,574,000.

21 GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Serv-
 23 ice, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska
 24 in the conduct of activities necessary in the investigation,
 25 prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the estab-

1 lishment and maintenance of health and sanitation service
2 pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301,
3 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections
4 (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in sub-
5 section (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 371 of the Act,
6 including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft,
7 and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable
8 buildings, \$2,165,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY
10 OF ALASKA

11 For payments for construction of hospital and other
12 facilities pursuant to section 372 of the Public Health Service
13 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 274), including expenses
14 incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska
15 incident to planning such facilities, \$6,500,000, to remain
16 available until June 30, 1960.

17 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

18 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (a) and 363
19 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
20 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
21 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of
22 the respective State health authorities, to counties, health
23 districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
24 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon

1 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
 2 determine; ~~(16)\$4,400,000~~ \$5,800,000.

3 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the
 4 Act, ~~(17)\$5,386,000~~ \$6,886,000, of which not less than
 5 ~~(18)\$3,000,000~~ \$4,500,000 shall be available only for
 6 grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State
 7 and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct
 8 expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including
 9 salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in
 10 prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and
 11 supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding opera-
 12 tions, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and
 13 sanatoria.

14 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

15 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
 16 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
 17 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
 18 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
 19 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
 20 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed nine pas-
 21 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, main-
 22 tenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~(19)\$6,200,000~~
 23 \$7,150,000.

1 **(20)**EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

2 *For purchase and installation of equipment, not other-*
 3 *wise provided, for the Communicable Disease Center Build-*
 4 *ing, Atlanta, Georgia, \$1,700,000, to remain available until*
 5 *June 30, 1960.*

6 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry
 8 out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361
 9 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
 10 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quaran-
 11 tine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carry-
 12 ing out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42
 13 U. S. C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U. S. C. 466-
 14 466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States
 15 and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of
 16 not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 17 only; and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
 18 **(21)**~~\$12,725,000~~ \$13,315,000, to remain available only
 19 until June 30, 1959.

20 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

21 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
 22 Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
 23 to remain available only until June 30, 1960: *Provided, That*
 24 allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year
 25 shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, ~~(22)\$121,200,000~~ \$211,200,000, of which ~~(23)\$99,000,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and ~~(24)\$21,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows:

~~(25)\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~(26)\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~(27)\$4,000,000~~ \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and ~~(28)\$4,000,000~~ \$10,000,000 for nursing homes ~~(29)~~ *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SERVICES

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, ~~(30)\$1,300,000~~ \$1,650,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), ~~(31)including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for~~ medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the

1 Dependents' Medical Care Act (~~37 U. S. C., chap. 7~~), and
 2 under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341,
 3 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service
 4 Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as
 5 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
 6 including purchase and exchange of farm products and
 7 livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
 8 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
 9 to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 10 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; ~~(32)\$44,-~~
 11 ~~730,000~~ \$48,730,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be avail-
 12 able only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care
 13 and treatment of person afflicted with leprosy and \$330,000
 14 shall be available for construction of buildings at Carville,
 15 Louisiana: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service
 16 establishes or operates a health service program for any
 17 department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall
 18 be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appro-
 19 priation.

20 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

21 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
 22 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
 23 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
 24 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
 25 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to

1 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospi-
 2 tals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not
 3 available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in
 4 foreign countries when required by law of such countries,
 5 **(33)**~~\$3,983,000~~ \$4,233,000**(34)**: *Provided, That appro-*
 6 *priations under this head for fiscal year 1958 are hereby*
 7 *made available for payment of overtime for the period July*
 8 *1, 1957 to May 2, 1958 computed in accordance with*
 9 *administrative instructions issued November 4, 1957 by the*
 10 *Public Health Service, Division of Foreign Quarantine.*

11 **(35)**Section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as
 12 amended, is amended to read as follows:

13 “(c) The Surgeon General shall fix a reasonable rate
 14 of extra compensation for overtime services of employees
 15 of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign
 16 Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including
 17 the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection
 18 or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and
 19 crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or
 20 air in the United States or any place subject to the juris-
 21 diction thereof, hereinafter referred to as ‘employees of the
 22 Public Health Service’, when required to be on duty
 23 between the hours of 6 o’clock postmeridian and 6 o’clock
 24 antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o’clock postme-
 25 ridian and 7 o’clock antemeridian at stations which have

1 a declared workday of from 7 o'clock antemeridian to 7
 2 o'clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, such
 3 rate, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of
 4 law, to be fixed at two times the basic hourly rate for each
 5 hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7
 6 o'clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and two times the
 7 basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sun-
 8 days or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term 'basic
 9 hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which
 10 is applicable to such employees for work performed within
 11 their regular scheduled tour of duty."

12 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
 14 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 15 U. S. C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for
 16 temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem
 17 for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General);
 18 purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor
 19 vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor
 20 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for
 21 telephone service in private residences in the field, when
 22 authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and
 23 the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324 and
 24 509 of the Public Health Service Act; ~~(36)\$40,225,000~~
 25 \$45,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; ~~(37)\$3,124,000~~ \$5,000,000, of which ~~(38)\$750,000~~ \$1,750,000 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 151, 85th Congress, to remain available until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; ~~(39)\$17,742,000~~ \$32,552,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for

1 replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of
 2 visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon
 3 General; and erection of temporary structures(40): *Pro-*
 4 *vided further, That all funds herein or hereafter appropri-*
 5 *ated which are expended under any provision of the Act in*
 6 *connection with any research or training project may be*
 7 *expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis*
 8 *for supplies and services by negotiations, without regard to*
 9 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including indemnifica-*
 10 *tion of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations*
 11 *provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except*
 12 *that approval and certification required thereby shall be by*
 13 *the Surgeon General.*

14 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

15 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
 16 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
 17 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
 18 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
 19 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
 20 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
 21 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract
 22 on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotia-
 23 tion, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 24 in connection with the chemotherapy program, including in-
 25 demnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the

1 limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section
 2 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby
 3 shall be by the Surgeon General; and to otherwise carry
 4 out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
 5 **(41)**~~\$57,423,000~~ \$81,129,000.

6 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 8 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the
 9 Act with respect to mental diseases, **(42)**~~\$40,397,000~~ \$55,-
 10 896,000.

11 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 13 National Heart Act, **(43)**~~\$36,212,000~~ \$49,529,000.

14 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

15 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
 16 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
 17 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
 18 **(44)**~~\$6,543,000~~ \$7,923,000.

19 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 21 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
 22 **(45)**~~\$21,092,000~~ \$34,798,000.

23 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 25 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and

1 infectious diseases, ~~(46)\$17,997,000~~ \$26,500,000, of which
 2 \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas
 3 Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the
 4 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory ~~(47)~~and \$150,000 shall be
 5 available for construction of an animal housing facility at
 6 Hamilton, Montana, including preparation of plans, super-
 7 vision, and fixed equipment.

8 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 10 Act relating to neurology and blindness, ~~(48)\$21,977,000~~
 11 \$32,250,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

13 For construction and equipment of a dental research
 14 building as authorized by Public Law 755, Eightieth Con-
 15 gress, as amended, \$3,700,000, to remain available until
 16 June 30, 1960.

17 ~~(49)~~GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

18 For construction of a general office building at the
 19 National Institutes of Health, including related parking
 20 facilities, \$9,625,000, which shall be consolidated with funds
 21 appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental
 22 Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed
 23 and accounted for as one fund: Provided, That the Surgeon
 24 General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the

1 *appropriate body corporate of the State of Maryland upon*
 2 *such terms and conditions as he may prescribe such portion*
 3 *of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes*
 4 *of Health as may be necessary to permit improvement of the*
 5 *street currently designated as Cedar Lane for the distance*
 6 *that such street runs contiguous to such site: Provided fur-*
 7 *ther, That such terms and conditions may include an agree-*
 8 *ment by the Surgeon General to pay on behalf of the United*
 9 *States fifty per centum of the cost of the improvement, but*
 10 *not to exceed \$100,000.*

11 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH
 12 FACILITIES

13 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
 14 Act of 1956, \$30,000,000.

15 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 17 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42
 18 U. S. C. 275), \$1,415,000.

19 (50) CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

20 *For construction and equipment of the National Library*
 21 *of Medicine, including furniture, architectural and engineer-*
 22 *ing services, and moving, \$6,950,000, which shall be con-*
 23 *solidated with funds appropriated under this head in the*
 24 *Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat.*

1 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: Pro-
 2 vided, That these funds shall be available only if a contract
 3 for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959.

4 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

5 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
 6 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
 7 tingency Option Act of 1953, (51) and payments for medical
 8 care of dependents and retired personnel under the Depend-
 9 ents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., ch. 7), such amount
 10 as may be required during the current fiscal year.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
 13 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
 14 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
 15 information, articles, and publications related to public
 16 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
 17 health methods, \$5,260,000.

18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
 21 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
 22 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
 23 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
 24 nature, causes, prevention and treatment of mental illness,
 25 \$3,154,000.

1 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
2 GROUNDS

3 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
4 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepa-
5 ration of plans and specifications, advertising, and super-
6 vision of construction, \$87,000, to remain available until
7 June 30, 1960.

8 CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

9 For expenses necessary for the preparation of prelimi-
10 nary plans for a continued treatment building at Saint
11 Elizabeths Hospital, \$125,000, to remain available until
12 June 30, 1960.

13 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

14 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
15 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

16 For necessary expenses, not more than \$133,300,000
17 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
18 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
19 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
20 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities
21 of individuals who file applications for disability determina-
22 tions under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

23 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
24 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
25 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,

1 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 2 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
 3 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
 4 survivors insurance trust fund.

5 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

6 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
 7 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the per-
 8 manently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV,
 9 X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
 10 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,806,400,-
 11 000 of which such amount as may be necessary shall be
 12 available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year
 13 subsequent to March 31 of that year.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

15 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
 16 ance, \$1,980,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

18 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
 19 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V
 20 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
 21 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the
 22 publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for dis-
 23 tribution, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
 24 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promul-
 25 gate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relat-

ing to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

For necessary expenses of preparation for a 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$150,000: *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$15,000 per annum.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), ~~(52)\$42,500,000~~ \$43,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 for maternal and child-health services, and ~~(53)\$11,000,000~~

1 \$12,000,000 for child-welfare services: *Provided*, That any
2 allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b)
3 of such Act shall not be included in computing for the pur-
4 poses of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of
5 such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended
6 by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the
7 amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be
8 used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
11 sioner of Social Security, \$314,000, together with not to
12 exceed \$246,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
13 and survivors insurance trust fund.

14 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
15 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
16 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
17 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
18 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
19 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations in-
20 curred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments
21 under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation
22 therefor for that fiscal year.

23 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
24 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-

1 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
2 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
3 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
4 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
5 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
6 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
7 plan was submitted for approval.

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
11 \$1,809,000, together with not to exceed \$263,000 to be
12 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
13 trust fund.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
17 tration, \$2,358,000, together with not to exceed \$702,000
18 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
19 insurance trust fund.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

21 COUNSEL

22 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
23 Counsel, \$505,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000
24 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-

1 penses, certification and inspection services'', and not to
2 exceed \$450,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
3 and survivors insurance trust fund.

4 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
6 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
7 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
8 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
9 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
10 and protection of public health, \$632,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
14 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
15 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
16 members at a price lower than to the general public.

17 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
19 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
20 the functions or activities for which such appropriations are
21 made.

22 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
2 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
3 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

4 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
6 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
7 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and ex-
8 penses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
9 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
10 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
11 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
12 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
13 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their
14 personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies
15 of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or
16 employees.

17 SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such
18 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
19 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
20 out the operations of the Department.

21 (54)SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall
22 be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a

1 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
 2 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
 3 costs.

4 (55)SEC. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay
 5 and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health
 6 Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as author-
 7 ized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
 9 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959".

10 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

11 BOARD

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations
 14 Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
 15 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167),
 16 and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings
 17 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically
 18 authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and
 19 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
 20 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131);
 21 (56)\$9,384,800 \$13,100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 22 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organ-
 23 izing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investi-
 24 gations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining

1 units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in
2 section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C.
3 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
4 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act
5 of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in
6 said definition employees engaged in the maintenance
7 and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways
8 when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis
9 and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
10 thereby is used for farming purposes.

11 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the National Mediation
14 Board, \$520,000.

15 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

16 For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established
17 under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45
18 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the
19 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C.
20 160), \$250,000.

21 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Ad-
24 justment Board, \$525,000, of which not less than \$172,000

1 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess
2 of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pur-
3 suant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

4 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

5 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
7 Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings con-
8 cerned with the work of the Board, when specifically author-
9 ized by the Board; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
10 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
11 1114); \$8,450,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
12 ment account.

13 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON- 14 CILIATION SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
17 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
18 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
19 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
20 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
21 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
22 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
23 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; Gov-

ernment-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; (57) ~~\$3,650,000~~ \$3,695,000.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund (58) ~~\$5,256,000~~ \$5,299,500, of which \$434,630

1 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction of
 2 buildings and facilities, including plans and specifications:
 3 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
 4 the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in
 5 United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those pre-
 6 scribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommen-
 7 dation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the
 8 Surgeon General of the Army.

9 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 11 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
 12 authorized by the Congress.

13 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
 14 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
 15 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 16 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ~~(59)~~ *and for expenses of attendance at*
 17 *meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any*
 18 *such appropriation is made.*

19 ~~(60)SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the~~
 20 ~~next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this Act, shall~~
 21 ~~not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs~~
 22 ~~in the previous year.~~

1 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor,
2 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
3 1959.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1958.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 20, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of illness in the family.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] is absent because of a death in the family.

On this vote, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay."

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay," and the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business because of duty with the Air Force.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea" and the Senator from California would vote "nay."

The Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea" and the Senator from Ohio would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—32

Barrett	Hruska	Murray
Bible	Humphrey	Pastore
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Potter
Carroll	Kennedy	Proxmire
Church	Kuchel	Revercomb
Cotton	Langer	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Magnuson	Sparkman
Fullbright	Malone	Talmadge
Hennings	Mansfield	Thye
Hill	McNamara	Watkins
Hoblitell	Morse	

NAYS—43

Aiken	Dworshak	Monroney
Allott	Eastland	Morton
Anderson	Eliender	Mundt
Beall	Ervin	Neuberger
Bennett	Flanders	Robertson
Bridges	Frear	Saltonstall
Bush	Green	Schoeppel
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Holland	Stennis
Case, N. J.	Ives	Thurmond
Case, S. Dak.	Javits	Wiley
Chavez	Jordan	Williams
Cooper	Kerr	Young
Curtis	Lausche	
Dirksen	Long	

NOT VOTING—21

Bricker	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Payne
Clark	Kefauver	Purtell
Goidwater	Knowland	Russell
Gore	Martin, Iowa	Smathers
Hayden	Martin, Pa.	Symington
Jackson	McClellan	Yarborough

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 12695) was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates, and to repeal the taxes on transportation of persons and property."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed with the Senate amendment and numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. CHURCH in the chair) appointed Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERR, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WILLIAMS conferees on the part of the Senate.

UNITED STATES EXHIBIT AT BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I see by the June 18 issue of the New York Times that President Eisenhower is irked by the United States exhibit at the Brussels Fair, and his irritation at reports on it is such that he has dispatched George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, to make a first-hand check on our exhibit.

According to the New York Times article:

The President acted at the instance of Republican Senate leaders. They told him at their weekly White House conference this morning of complaints from constituents who had visited the fair.

This is all especially interesting to me, for on the Senate floor on March 27, 1958, I cited some of the shortcomings of the

United States exhibit at the Brussels Fair, and asked that a check be made of it.

In my statement at that time I referred to an editorial in the March 18 issue of the Anderson (S. C.) Independent entitled "Who's Crazy Now?—Big United States Exhibit at Brussels Plays Up Problems." That editorial claimed the exhibit in question featured the worst aspects of American life, literally gave our Nation a black eye and was a mighty poor piece of propaganda. The editorial also stated:

You can safely wager that Russia won't have pictures and displays of its crowded slums, its long lines waiting to buy food, its prison slave camps, its executions, and its women digging sewers.

In my remarks on March 27 I asked the following pertinent questions:

Did the State Department planners hatch out this one?

Did the Voice of America strategists have their hand in the pie?

How about the International Office of the Department of Commerce? Did they concur?

Perhaps the CIA was solicited for its opinion.

And how about the White House adviser on psychological strategy—or was he even consulted in this miscarriage of how to win friends and influence people?

On March 27, I also said:

In enlightened self interest, in the name of American achievements since the foundation of the Republic, in consideration of the harassed American taxpayer, I feel we have the duty to inquire further into this propaganda fiasco before we in the Senate become a final part of this sabotage of our information program.

Mr. President, for the life of me I cannot understand why such an important medium as the Brussels Fair, with its opportunity to impress the world with the real America, was treated in such a slipshod way by the Eisenhower administration. From all accounts, we could not have done worse with our exhibit if we had let the Russians plan it for us.

President Eisenhower's dispatching Mr. Allen to make a hurried inspection of our Brussels exhibit at this late date is a classic example of locking the barn after the horse has fled.

What is needed more than an inspection trip is a thorough-going probe by Congress to determine how such a fiasco was allowed to come about in the first place and who is responsible for it. It is high time we put our finger on those people, acting in the name of the Government and people of the United States, who are forever putting us in a bad light before the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the New York Times article of June 18 on this subject, and also the March 18 editorial of the Anderson (S. C.) Independent.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of June 18, 1958]
BRUSSELS EXHIBIT IRKS EISENHOWER—VERY IRRITATED, HE SENDS AN AID TO SIFT COMPLAINTS

(By John D. Morris)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A very irritated President Eisenhower undertook today to find

out whether the United States exhibit at the Brussels Fair is as bad as some critics say.

He ordered George V. Allen, Director of the United States Information Agency, to make a flying inspection trip to the fair and give him a personal report. Mr. Allen will leave tomorrow.

The President acted at the instance of Republican Senate leaders. They told him at their weekly White House conference this morning of complaints from constituents who had visited the fair.

What specifically made the President very irritated, according to Senator STYLES BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, was one businessman's detailed description of the exhibit.

The Senator read to the President a 3½-page letter he had received from the man, whom he declined to identify. President Eisenhower immediately directed Mr. Allen to make an on-the-spot investigation, Mr. BRIDGES reported.

The letterwriter said he saw the fair last month in a party of 23 tourists from Ohio and Illinois.

"To every American I met, including everyone in our tour party, the exhibit was bewildering and completely unlike the America we know," he wrote.

For example, he reported, "as you enter the main doorway, there is a thick plate-glass baffle about 4 feet high * * * on which is etched in black a picture of a man on a beach talking to a woman bare to the waist with what seems to be an Indian hairdress."

In the background, he added, "her tribesmen are roasting the lower half of a human body on a spit."

Immediately behind this was a chair used in a school in the 1700's, and the card beneath it "conveys the idea in three languages that children today use the same chair," he said.

"A group I saw read the card and burst into laughter," he added.

FLOATING ORANGE PEELS

"In the center of the main hall there is a pond and on this and hanging over it are several odd-shaped mobiles," the letter continued. "On the water also was a scum coating with floating orange peels and other refuse.

"Proceeding ahead along the right side of the main hall * * * we have a plaster statue of Washington in very poor condition, a carved eagle, and a wooden Indian. This is all the statuary I could find.

"Then we have a series of oil paintings of the Grandma Moses era * * * the cave-men made better pictures on the walls of their caves.

"I presume the intention was to show the great strides we have made in art because the next exhibit of about 40 to 50 feet long and 10 feet high is a portable partition on which are sketched such beauties as the girl with 2 eyes on 1 side of her head, the tipsy modern sipping her highball, etc."

A television display on the other side of the pond showed programs that "were in part so unreal as to cause an observer to dismiss the entire exhibit as false propaganda," the writer said.

"For example, we see a woman coming from the supermarket with a bag of groceries, getting into her private plane and returning by air to her suburban home," he reported.

As for what he called the exhibit's piece de resistance, a fashion show, the businessman said the part he had seen "did not compare favorably with what I have seen put on by a department store in Park Forest, Ill."

ACHIEVEMENTS HELD ABSENT

"Nowhere is there an exhibit of our industrial achievements," he complained. "Nowhere can the visitors see how America lives. No exhibit shows how we tax ourselves to help the other people of the world."

The only automobile on display is the first model Ford, he observed. Also shown,

he said, is an electronic computing machine "of the type that was discontinued because it served no practical use."

The writer said the Soviet Union's exhibit, by contrast, presented "all of those things I expected to see in the American exhibit"—tremendous murals "showing happy people playing and working together and industrial displays including airplanes, modern automobiles, and a model of the Soviet sputnik."

"I left the exhibit with a full understanding of what they were trying to sell," he added. "When I had left the American exhibit, I was completely bewildered as to its purpose. * * *

"I found no favorable comment in all of Brussels. All 24 of our party, including a Swiss guide, were disgusted and indignant."

[From the Anderson (S. C.) Independent of March 18, 1958]

WHO'S CRAZY NOW?—BIG UNITED STATES EXHIBIT AT BRUSSELS PLAYS UP PROBLEMS

The costly exhibit of the United States at the world's fair in Brussels, Belgium, this spring and summer will reflect against the South as effectively as if Russia instead of the United States taxpayers were paying for it. A so-called side attraction to the big building in the United States area arouses our ire.

We hereby quote from a news story in the New York Times which describes 3 architecturally symbolic buildings at the fair which will house a report on 3 of this Nation's big problems—segregation, the city, and nature.

Here is the paragraph that describes the first of the three pavilions which is 20 feet long, 12 feet high, and 12 feet wide:

"In the first pavilion, a jumbled crystal shape, visitors will see a maze of enlarged newspaper clippings telling about southern school difficulties, bus boycotts and discrimination in housing, and about slums and urban sprawl, floods and erosions."

The second and third fancy buildings, presumably as curiously concocted as the jumbled crystal shape of the first, will have less chaotic walls, according to the Times. There will be photos and charts documenting moves toward the improvement of the Negro's status and so on. One picture in the third building will show white, Negro, and oriental children playing together.

Now is this the sort of exhibit we are going to spend millions on to try to impress the world with the United States? If this is the way to do it, somebody is crazy as a loon.

The Senate approved tentatively a total of \$14,300,000 for United States participation at the fair, to which 51 countries have been invited.

The appropriation is supposed to match that of Russia, which has been putting out all kinds of propaganda and rumors that it would spend a vast fortune on its exhibits.

It seems at the moment the United States is merely trying to beat Russia's spending instead of doing an intelligent job of telling the world about our country.

Is bragging about the Little Rock school mess and the illegal enforcement of a Supreme Court decision by Federal troops, displaying the worst side of the bus problem and all the sore spots in our growing country the proper way to spend money to show the rest of the world the greatness and goodness of America?

What is the purpose of the United States exhibit anyhow?

Is it to give the United States a black eye or to show some of the many good qualities?

Does the United States have any obligation to the rest of the world to dramatize slums, social disputes, our unemployment, our highway deaths, and our mental institutions? We have plenty of evils, and every other country has them.

You can safely wager that Russia won't have pictures and displays of its crowded

slums, its long lines waiting to buy food, its prison slave camps, its executions and its women digging sewers.

There'll be plenty of pictures of the Bolshoi Ballet, the Russian art museums, plenty of other modern machines, including of course, old and new model sputniks with perhaps a slice of the moon.

A conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year advised the State Department to play down the self-righteousness of this country and play up the evils and sore spots—for what reason we would not know. Dr. Walt W. Rostow, an M. I. T. economist, suggested that the exhibition be in the nature of unfinished business.

The American taxpayers would be suckers to throw away their money on such poisonous propaganda. It is not too late to call a halt.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 11645, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the acting majority leader, and also of the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], whether they contemplate requesting any yea-and-nay votes in connection with this bill.

Mr. HILL. So far as I am concerned, I do not contemplate requesting any yea-and-nay votes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, among Senators on this side of the aisle there has been no indication that a yea-and-nay vote will be requested.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I make that inquiry because I know that quite a number of Senators will leave on afternoon planes; and I wish to be assured about this matter.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. As the senior Republican member of the subcommittee, I can state to the distinguished acting minority leader that in the committee there was no controversy about the bill, and no major questions were involved. There is only one question, and I believe it will be explained to the satisfaction of all. Therefore, I cannot foresee the necessity of a yea and-nay vote in connection with the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the Senators for that assurance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments, as follows:

On page 3, line 2, after the word "than", to strike out "\$192,575" and insert "\$201,575", and in line 12, after the word "Standards", to strike out "\$995,000" and insert "\$1,004,000."

On page 4, line 6, after "(29 U. S. C. 50)", to strike out "\$3,600,000" and insert "\$3,700,000."

On page 5, line 6, after the name "Columbia", to insert "and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies."

On page 8, after line 22, to strike out:
COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$480,600.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$2,250,000, of which \$910,600 shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1462), shall include all expenses of maintaining and operating migration and reception centers, including salaries and expenses of regular and other employees engaged therein.

On page 11, line 8, after the word "rendered", to strike out "\$7,332,000" and insert "\$7,517,000."

On page 12, line 21, after the word "operations", to strike out "\$9,300,000" and insert "\$9,800,000."

On page 15, line 2, after "(Public Law 420)", to strike out "\$785,000" and insert "\$315,000."

On page 15, line 24, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

On page 17, line 17, after "(70 Stat. 293-296, 911)", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

On page 18, line 7, after "(20 U. S. C. ch. 14)", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$850,000."

On page 18, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$7,800,000" and insert "\$7,850,000."

On page 19, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$50,600,000" and insert "\$51,600,000", and in line 8, after the word "and", to strike out "\$3,600,000" and insert "\$4,600,000."

On page 21, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$22,000,000" and insert "\$25,574,000."

On page 22, line 25, after the word "determine", to strike out "\$4,400,000" and insert "\$5,800,000."

On page 23, line 3, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$5,386,000" and insert "\$6,886,000", and in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,500,000."

On page 23, line 20, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$6,200,000" and insert "\$7,150,000."

On page 23, after line 20, to insert:

EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

For purchase and installation of equipment, not otherwise provided, for the Communicable Disease Center Building, Atlanta, Ga., \$1,700,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

On page 24, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$12,725,000" and insert "\$13,315,000."

On page 24, line 23, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$121,200,000" and insert "\$211,200,000", in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$99,000,000" and insert "\$150,000,000"; on page 25, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000"; in line 3, after the word "follows", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; in line 4, after the word "centers", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; in line 5, after the word "impaired", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; in line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; and in line 7, after the word "homes", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein."

On page 25, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$1,650,000."

On page 25, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., ch. 7)", and on page 26, line 4, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$44,730,000" and insert "\$48,730,000."

On page 26, at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$3,983,000" and insert "\$4,233,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head for fiscal year 1958 are hereby made available for payment of overtime for the period July 1, 1957, to May 2, 1958, computed in accordance with administrative instructions issued November 4, 1957, by the Public Health Service, Division of Foreign Quarantine."

On page 27, after line 4, to insert:

Section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The Surgeon General shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or air in the United States or any place

subject to the jurisdiction thereof, hereinafter referred to as 'employees of the Public Health Service', when required to be on duty between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. (or between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m. at stations which have a declared workday of from 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m.), or on Sundays or holidays, such rate, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of law, to be fixed at two times the basic hourly rate for each hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7 o'clock as the case may be) p. m., and two times the basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sundays or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term 'basic hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which is applicable to such employees for work performed within their regular scheduled tour of duty."

On page 28, line 18, after the word "act", to strike out "\$40,225,000" and insert \$45 million."

On page 28, line 25, after the word "trailers", to strike out "\$3,124,000" and insert "\$5,000,000", and in line 26, after the word "which", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,750,000."

On page 29, line 14, after the word "research", to strike out "\$17,742,000" and insert "\$32,552,000", and in line 21, after the word "structures", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That all funds herein or hereafter appropriated which are expended under any provision of the act in connection with any research or training project may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including identification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2534, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General."

On page 30, line 22, to strike out "\$57,423,000" and insert "\$81,129,000."

On page 30, line 26, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$40,397,000" and insert "\$55,896,000."

On page 31, line 3, after the word "act", to strike out "\$36,212,000" and insert "\$49,529,000."

On page 31, line 8, to strike out "\$6,543,000" and insert "\$7,923,000."

On page 31, line 12, to strike out "\$21,092,000" and insert "\$34,798,000."

On page 31, line 16, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$17,997,000" and insert "\$26,500,000", and in line 19, after the words "Gorgas Memorial Laboratory", to insert "and \$150,000 shall be available for construction of an animal housing facility at Hamilton, Mont., including preparation of plans, supervision, and fixed equipment."

On page 32, line 3, after the word "blindness", to strike out "\$21,977,000" and insert "\$32,250,000."

On page 32, after line 9, to insert:

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

For construction of a general office building at the National Institutes of Health, including related parking facilities, \$9,625,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to con-

vey by quitclaim deed to the appropriate body corporate of the State of Maryland upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe such portion of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes of Health as may be necessary to permit improvement of the street currently designated as Cedar Lane for the distance that such street runs contiguous to such site: *Provided further*, That such terms and conditions may include an agreement by the Surgeon General to pay on behalf of the United States 50 percent of the cost of the improvement, but not to exceed \$100,000.

On page 33, after line 11, to insert:

CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

For construction and equipment of the National Library of Medicine, including furniture, architectural and engineering services, and moving, \$6,950,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as 1 fund: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available only if a contract for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959.

On page 33, line 24, after the numerals "1953", to insert "and payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., ch. 7)."

On page 35, line 15, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That the function of disbursing old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit checks and salary checks for employees of the Birmingham Area Office shall continue during the fiscal year 1959 to be performed on a pilot basis by the Birmingham, Ala., Area Office of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

On page 41, after line 16, to strike out:

SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 percent of the direct costs.

On page 41, after line 21, to insert:

SEC. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

On page 42, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$9,384,800" and insert "\$13,100,000."

On page 45, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$3,650,000" and insert "\$3,695,000."

On page 45, line 20, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$5,256,000" and insert \$5,299,500."

On page 46, line 13, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made."

On page 46, after line 15, to strike out:

SEC. 903. Advances to States for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, as authorized in this act, shall not exceed the sum so advanced for the respective programs in the previous year.

Mr. HILL obtained the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. President, unfortunately, I have other obligations which will require me to leave the Chamber in a few minutes.

The pending bill involves one matter which I hope the Senator from Alabama will cover in the statement he will make. I have received many inquiries about the \$12 million item for the child-welfare services. I hope the Senator from Alabama will tell us why the full amount, rather than a reduced amount, should be allowed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Michigan proposed an amendment to provide for the full \$12 million. I have conferred with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] the ranking minority member of the committee, and the former chairman of the committee. So far as we are concerned, we shall accept the amendment, and shall take it to conference.

Mr. JAVITS. Let me express my pleasure, and also my appreciation, on behalf of the many, many people in the country, including many in New York, who will be thankful for the magnificent initiative the Senator from Alabama has taken in this respect; and I also thank the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, House bill 11645, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is for a total of \$3,204,382,581—an increase of \$236,427,000 over the House allowance; an increase of \$228,945,400 over the budget estimates for 1959; and an increase of \$1,015,800 over the appropriations for 1958.

The committee recommends for the Department of Labor increases totaling \$1,152,800. The total recommendations are \$18,339,600 under the 1959 budget estimates for the Labor Department.

The major portion of the total increases recommended for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is confined to two areas—namely, grants for hospital construction, and grants for medical research under the National Institutes of Health. The committee recommends for grants for hospital construction, the full amount authorized by the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended—namely, \$211,200,000, an increase of \$90 million over the House allowance. As pointed out in the committee report, there is every justification for the allowance of the full authorization, for there is a current need for 1,211,141 additional hospital and nursing beds; and in addition, our annual population increase alone requires approximately 36,000 additional hospital and nursing-home beds; and, furthermore, approximately 22,000 hospital beds become obsolete each year and require replacement; so an additional 58,000 beds are required each year, merely to hold the line, without reducing the backlog of requirements.

The appropriation of \$210 million for construction of new hospital beds will provide about 31,800 beds, and it is estimated that not more than 20,000 additional beds will be constructed with funds outside the Hill-Burton program, for a total of 51,400 or 6,600 under the number required to hold the line, thus adding to the backlog of requirements.

I have before me a summary of anticipated construction of hospitals and other medical facilities under this program if there were no limitation on Federal assistance. I ask unanimous consent that this table be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of anticipated construction of hospitals and other medical facilities (under title VI of the Public Health Service Act) if there were no limitation on Federal assistance, United States and Territories—For fiscal years 1959 and 1960

State and program year	Number of projects			Beds or units added, by type of project									Estimated cost (thousands)					
				Part C					Part G				Total program		Part C		Part G	
	Total	Part C	Part G	General hospital	Mental hospital	Chronic hospital	T. B. hospital	Health center (units)	Diagnosis or treatment (units)	Chronic hospital	Rehabilitation facilities (units)	Nursing homes	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share
Total.....	2, 219	1, 524	695	73, 747	14, 941	1, 794	562	229	142	5, 153	92	17, 026	\$2, 330, 101	\$943, 954	\$1, 970, 111	\$794, 327	\$359, 990	\$149, 627
1959.....	1, 285	889	396	42, 611	12, 287	1, 409	462	115	93	2, 546	55	9, 014	1, 346, 342	500, 606	1, 152, 134	423, 464	194, 208	77, 142
1960.....	934	635	299	31, 136	2, 654	385	100	114	49	2, 607	37	8, 012	983, 759	443, 348	817, 977	370, 863	165, 782	72, 485
Alabama.....	57	40	17	1, 397	400		200	7	3	133	1	261	34, 536	23, 024	29, 106	19, 404	5, 430	3, 620
1959.....	30	22	8	509			100	4	1	108	1	65	11, 661	7, 774	9, 954	6, 636	1, 707	1, 138
1960.....	27	18	9	888	400		100	3	2	25		196	22, 875	15, 250	19, 152	12, 768	3, 723	2, 482
Arizona.....	13	8	5	419				2	3			52	9, 954	2, 351	6, 304	2, 146	3, 650	205
1959.....	5	5		318				1					4, 874	793	4, 874	793		
1960.....	8	3	5	101				1	3			52	5, 080	1, 558	1, 430	1, 353	3, 650	205
Arkansas.....	35	20	15	830	500			2			1	40	25, 198	14, 800	19, 698	11, 134	5, 500	3, 666
1959.....	17	10	7	600				1			1	230	13, 199	6, 799	10, 299	4, 866	2, 900	1, 933
1960.....	18	10	8	230	500			1				260	11, 999	8, 001	9, 399	6, 268	2, 600	1, 733
California.....	167	110	57	5, 721	637		50	22	16	900	15	767	139, 419	44, 357	110, 472	34, 868	28, 947	9, 489
1959.....	82	55	27	3, 213	353		50	6	10	235	6	259	74, 199	23, 381	61, 987	19, 512	12, 212	3, 869
1960.....	85	55	30	2, 508	284			16	6	665	9	508	65, 220	20, 976	48, 485	15, 356	16, 735	5, 620
Colorado.....	46	30	16	327	2, 500			3	4		3	302	78, 175	35, 583	68, 275	30, 720	9, 900	4, 863
1959.....	18	10	8	327	2, 500			2	4		3	62	35, 555	16, 245	30, 565	13, 750	4, 900	2, 594
1960.....	28	20	8					1			1	240	42, 620	19, 338	37, 710	16, 970	4, 910	2, 368
Connecticut.....	24	14	10	778	32		15		3	50	3	150	26, 743	8, 915	21, 323	7, 108	5, 420	1, 807
1959.....	15	11	4	636	32		15		2		2		16, 893	5, 631	14, 823	4, 941	2, 070	690
1960.....	9	3	6	142					1	50	1	150	9, 850	3, 284	6, 500	2, 167	3, 350	1, 117
Delaware.....	8	5	3	165				1	1				\$7, 050	\$1, 450	\$6, 350	\$1, 100	\$700	\$350
1959.....	4	2	2	100				1					5, 450	800	5, 050	600	400	200
1960.....	4	3	1	65					1				1, 600	650	1, 300	500	300	150
D. C.....	7	4	3	1, 086				1		100	1	80	26, 300	7, 100	21, 000	5, 200	5, 300	1, 900
1959.....	1	1		336									8, 000	1, 000	8, 000	1, 000		
1960.....	6	3	3	750				1		100	1	80	18, 300	6, 100	13, 000	4, 200	5, 300	1, 900
Florida.....	80	57	23	3, 441	1, 029			8	10	330	4	250	78, 948	31, 409	71, 208	27, 539	7, 740	3, 870
1959.....	53	38	15	2, 636	1, 000			5	6	270	3	150	65, 883	25, 733	60, 083	22, 833	5, 800	2, 900
1960.....	27	19	8	805	29			3	4	60	1	100	13, 063	5, 676	11, 125	4, 706	1, 940	970
Georgia.....	56	42	14	1, 278	60				2	50	2	582	29, 492	11, 094	22, 080	7, 455	7, 412	3, 639
1959.....	31	25	6	913	60				2	20	1	300	18, 970	6, 852	15, 770	5, 252	3, 200	1, 600
1960.....	25	17	8	365						30	1	282	10, 522	4, 242	6, 310	2, 203	4, 212	2, 039
Idaho.....	25	17	8	374				2	2			575	15, 475	5, 865	9, 625	3, 090	5, 850	2, 775
1959.....	15	11	4	239				2				375	8, 915	2, 885	5, 665	1, 410	3, 250	1, 475
1960.....	10	6	4	135					2			200	6, 560	2, 980	3, 960	1, 680	2, 600	1, 300
Illinois.....	71	42	29	5, 080					6	760	2	525	148, 855	49, 614	117, 960	39, 318	30, 895	10, 296
1959.....	35	20	15	2, 020					3	340	1	230	59, 140	19, 710	46, 240	15, 412	12, 900	4, 298
1960.....	36	22	14	3, 060					3	420	1	295	89, 715	29, 904	71, 720	23, 906	17, 995	5, 998
Indiana.....	47	31	16					1	2		4		44, 272	14, 757	32, 830	10, 943	11, 442	3, 814
1959.....	21	13	8						1		2		21, 856	7, 285	16, 135	5, 378	5, 721	1, 907
1960.....	26	18	8					1	1		2		22, 416	7, 472	16, 695	5, 565	5, 721	1, 907
Iowa.....	62	30	32	1, 039	490	250			3		5	1, 487	45, 270	15, 090	28, 590	9, 530	16, 680	5, 560
1959.....	28	15	13	554		250			1		1	838	22, 665	7, 555	14, 325	4, 775	8, 340	2, 780
1960.....	34	15	19	485	490				2		4	649	22, 605	7, 535	14, 265	4, 755	8, 340	2, 780
Kansas.....	22	13	9	1, 025	125				1		2	210	24, 745	9, 424	21, 070	8, 179	3, 675	1, 245
1959.....	14	6	8	125	100				1		2	135	8, 445	2, 904	5, 570	1, 979	2, 875	925
1960.....	8	7	1	900	25							75	16, 300	6, 520	15, 500	6, 200	800	320
Kentucky.....	80	69	11	2, 309				36	3		3	400	61, 430	30, 715	50, 330	25, 165	11, 100	5, 550
1959.....	38	34	4	1, 319				18	1		1	100	25, 830	12, 915	22, 680	11, 340	3, 150	1, 575
1960.....	42	35	7	990				18	2		2	300	35, 600	17, 800	27, 650	13, 825	7, 950	3, 975
Louisiana.....	30	23	7	1, 103		100		8	1	105	2	80	19, 135	9, 453	17, 015	8, 348	2, 120	1, 105
1959.....	16	13	3	597				4		65	1	30	9, 833	4, 741	8, 823	4, 236	1, 010	505
1960.....	14	10	4	506		100		4	1	40	1	50	9, 302	4, 712	8, 192	4, 112	1, 110	600
Maine.....	14	11	3	634					2			25	10, 780	5, 390	10, 500	5, 250	280	140
1959.....	9	6	3	305					2			25	5, 580	2, 790	5, 300	2, 650	280	140
1960.....	5	5		329									5, 200	2, 600	5, 200	2, 600		

Summary of anticipated construction of hospitals and other medical facilities (under title VI of the Public Health Service Act) if there were no limitation on Federal assistance, United States and Territories—For fiscal years 1959 and 1960—Continued

State and program year	Number of projects			Beds or units added, by type of project									Estimated cost (thousands)					
				Part C					Part G				Total program		Part C		Part G	
	Total	Part C	Part G	General hospital	Mental hospital	Chronic hospital	T. B. hospital	Health center (units)	Diag- nosis or treat- ment (units)	Chronic hospital	Rehabil- itation facilities (units)	Nursing homes	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share
Maryland	38	30	8	4,323	785			2		66	2	115	\$100,365	\$33,557	\$99,275	\$33,074	\$1,090	\$483
1959	33	26	7	3,998	385			1		66	2	90	92,035	15,407	91,065	14,989	970	418
1960	5	4	1	325	400			1				25	8,330	18,150	8,210	18,085	120	65
Massachusetts	38	24	14	1,071					2	290		840	27,750	11,365	17,230	6,892	10,520	4,473
1959	15	13	2	706								440	14,150	5,660	10,555	4,222	3,595	1,438
1960	23	11	12	365					2	290		400	13,600	5,705	6,675	2,670	6,925	3,035
Michigan	87	66	21	5,383		200			2	276	1	950	125,435	46,423	113,240	40,630	12,195	5,793
1959	45	35	10	2,633		200			2	76		220	67,575	24,348	64,260	22,695	3,315	1,653
1960	42	31	11	2,750						200	1	730	57,860	22,075	48,980	17,935	8,880	4,140
Minnesota	131	52	79	2,384	98			2	2	100	3	3,797	73,531	32,706	50,006	22,096	23,525	10,609
1959	101	45	56	2,084	98			1	2	100	3	2,687	60,674	26,777	42,649	19,198	18,025	7,579
1960	30	7	23	300				1				1,110	12,857	5,928	7,357	2,898	5,500	3,030
Mississippi	34	24	10	1,130						60			21,610	14,406	18,850	12,565	2,760	1,841
1959	18	14	4	500									10,095	6,730	8,850	5,899	1,245	831
1960	16	10	6	630						60			11,515	7,676	10,000	6,666	1,515	1,010
Missouri	41	26	15	1,319	124	450		3	5	25	1	375	43,772	21,886	38,170	19,085	5,602	2,801
1959	28	17	11	907		296		1	5			240	28,302	14,151	23,720	11,860	4,582	2,291
1960	13	9	4	412	124	154		2		25	1	135	15,470	7,735	14,450	7,225	1,020	510
Montana	20	9	11	93	120			1		15	1	76	6,601	2,640	4,663	1,865	1,938	775
1959	9	4	5	18	120			1			1	16	3,051	1,220	2,413	965	638	255
1960	11	5	6	75						15		60	3,550	1,420	2,250	900	1,300	520
Nebraska	16	11	5											5,710		4,900		810
1959	16	11	5											5,710		4,900		810
1960																		
Nevada	15	7	8	160					1			165	5,805	2,503	3,766	1,483	2,039	1,020
1959	9	4	5	100					1			85	3,455	1,508	2,316	938	1,139	570
1960	6	3	3	60								80	2,350	995	1,450	545	900	450
N. Hamp.	16	10	6	200					5			20	5,315	1,690	4,725	1,440	590	250
1959	12	6	6	105					5			20	2,960	905	2,370	655	590	250
1960	4	4		95									2,355	785	2,355	785		
New Jersey	32	26	6	2,549				3	3		2		57,713	18,498	50,622	16,506	7,091	1,992
1959	16	14	2	1,416					1		1		24,536	6,886	20,536	5,976	4,000	910
1960	16	12	4	1,133				3	2		1		33,177	11,612	30,086	10,530	3,091	1,082
N. Mex.	44	29	15	170	80		32	10	5		1	25	12,158	6,116	9,302	4,688	2,856	1,428
1959	19	11	8	65	80		32	1	5		1	25	6,028	3,051	5,172	2,623	856	428
1960	25	18	7	105				9					6,130	3,065	4,130	2,065	2,000	1,000
New York	93	81	12	5,992	155	262					5	1,420	202,612	67,537	189,687	63,229	12,925	4,308
1959	47	41	6	2,996	78	131					3	710	102,550	34,183	96,087	32,029	6,463	2,154
1960	46	40	6	2,996	77	131					2	710	100,062	33,354	93,600	31,200	6,462	2,154
N. C.	62	41	21	1,950				10	7	290	3	290	44,634	22,318	34,109	17,055	10,525	5,263
1959	25	15	10	760				3	3	185	1	115	20,312	10,157	15,087	7,544	5,225	2,613
1960	37	26	11	1,190				7	4	105	2	145	24,322	12,161	19,022	9,511	5,300	2,650
N. Dak.	17	6	11	292							2	349	9,171	3,208	5,797	1,433	3,374	1,775
1959	9	4	5	18							1	159	5,188	1,177	3,625	794	1,563	383
1960	8	2	6	106							1	190	3,983	2,031	2,172	639	1,811	1,392
Ohio	99	77	22					4	9		4		119,305	39,648	106,365	35,455	12,940	4,193
1959	74	53	21					4	9		3		71,905	23,968	60,765	20,255	11,140	3,713
1960	25	24	1								1		47,400	15,680	45,600	15,200	1,800	480
Oklahoma	25	20	5	726				1	2			120	13,652	7,208	12,542	6,652	1,110	556
1959	19	14	5	481					2			120	8,022	4,393	6,912	3,837	1,110	556
1960	6	6		245				1					5,630	2,815	5,630	2,815		
Oregon	15	8	7	320	1,500			1			1	240	15,480	5,497	13,670	4,567	1,810	930
1959	12	7	5	290	1,500			1			1	130	14,180	4,931	13,170	4,401	1,010	530
1960	3	1	2	30								110	1,300	566		166	800	400
Pa.	33	24	9	2,357		494				157	2	222	66,042	22,030	54,362	18,126	11,680	3,904
1959	19	15	4	927		494					2	222	33,915	11,318	27,935	9,315	5,980	2,003
1960	14	9	5	1,430						157			32,127	10,712	26,427	8,811	5,700	1,901

Summary of anticipated construction of hospitals and other medical facilities (under title VI of the Public Health Service Act) if there were no limitation on Federal assistance, United States and Territories—For fiscal years 1959 and 1960—Continued

State and program year	Number of projects			Beds or units added, by type of project									Estimated cost (thousands)					
				Part C					Part G				Total program		Part C		Part G	
	Total	Part C	Part G	General hospital	Mental hospital	Chronic hospital	T. B. hospital	Health center (units)	Diagnosis or treatment (units)	Chronic hospital	Rehabilitation facilities (units)	Nursing homes	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share	Total cost	Federal share
R. I.	14	9	5	743					2		1	40	\$17,125	\$6,286	\$11,196	\$4,191	\$5,929	\$2,095
1959	8	4	4	248					2		1	40	8,000	2,686	3,845	1,291	4,155	1,395
1960	6	5	1	495									9,125	3,600	7,351	2,900	1,774	700
S. C.	45	35	10	2,265	300		250	8	4	200		200	56,075	28,038	48,775	24,338	7,300	3,650
1959	19	14	5	915	100		250	4	3	100		100	28,600	14,300	24,800	12,400	3,800	1,909
1960	26	21	5	1,350	200			4	1	100		100	27,475	13,738	23,975	11,988	3,500	1,750
S. Dak.	30	17	13						1		1		11,321	4,353	6,867	2,470	4,454	1,883
1959	22	13	9								1		8,311	2,838	5,147	1,610	3,164	1,228
1960	8	4	4						1				3,010	1,515	1,720	860	1,290	655
Tennessee	46	34	12	1,288	843			6	4	177	3	40	35,208	13,191	31,149	11,778	4,059	1,413
1959	34	25	9	869	818			4	3	137	2	40	28,011	9,414	24,655	8,401	3,356	1,013
1960	12	9	3	417	25			2	1	40	1		7,197	3,777	6,494	3,377	703	400
Texas	30	28	2	2,211	150			3			2		54,090	21,795	52,990	21,245	1,100	550
1959	17	16	1	785	150			3			1		16,060	8,030	15,160	7,580	900	450
1960	13	12	1	1,426							1		38,030	13,765	37,830	13,665	200	100
Utah	29	23	6	680				3	2	320			38,881	17,655	30,933	13,831	7,948	3,824
1959	21	16	5	680				2	2	200			23,831	10,782	17,883	7,958	5,948	2,824
1960	8	7	1					1		120			15,050	6,873	13,050	5,873	2,000	1,000
Vermont	12	8	4	350					2		1	75	10,549	2,595	8,904	2,076	1,645	519
1959	7	4	3	293					1		1	75	7,349	1,605	5,804	1,136	1,545	469
1960	5	4	1	57					1				3,200	990	3,100	940	100	50
Virginia	70	57	13	1,869	3,735			15	3	354	4	150	85,770	45,299	77,757	41,701	8,013	3,598
1959	70	57	13	1,869	3,735			15	3	354	4	150	85,770	23,038	77,757	21,237	8,013	1,801
1960													22,261	20,464			1,797	
Wash.	16	15	1	1,394						30			35,916	13,317	35,498	13,150	418	167
1959	13	12	1	894						30			25,916	9,317	25,498	9,150	418	167
1960	3	3		500									10,000	4,000	10,000	4,000		
W. Va.	30	25	5	481	77	38		9	4	20			24,089	15,045	23,459	13,730	630	1,315
1959	11	8	3	276	77	38			2	20			9,959	6,480	9,509	5,755	450	725
1960	19	17	2	205				9	2				14,130	8,565	13,950	7,975	180	590
Wisconsin	91	48	43	2,139	1,051			2	10	315	2	835	95,360	38,144	71,810	28,724	23,550	9,420
1959	47	27	20	1,318	1,051			2	5	240	2	195	66,050	25,720	52,400	20,960	13,650	4,760
1960	44	21	23	821					5	75		640	29,310	12,424	19,410	7,764	9,900	4,660
Wyoming	10	6	4	32								160	3,476	1,360	2,146	695	1,330	665
1959	6	4	2	32								160	2,276	677	1,146	362	1,130	315
1960	4	2	2										1,200	683	1,000	333	200	350
Alaska	9	7	2	243			15	1			1	25	9,650	4,684	8,150	4,084	1,500	600
1959	9	7	2	243			15	1			1	25	9,650	2,340	8,150	2,040	1,500	300
1960													2,344	2,044			300	
Guam	12	12						12					720	360	720	360		
1959	12	12						12					720	180	720	180		
1960													180	180				
Hawaii	22	14	8	304	150			5	5		1	140	13,848	6,206	9,170	3,926	4,678	2,280
1959	9	4	5	189	50					3	1	40	6,748	3,306	3,270	1,626	3,478	1,680
1960	13	10	3	115	100			5	2			100	7,100	2,900	5,900	2,300	1,200	600
P. R.	53	49	4	2,325				35		30		151	61,295	40,290	60,470	39,740	825	550
1959	22	20	2	1,081				15				111	33,210	21,620	32,760	21,320	450	300
1960	31	29	2	1,244				20		30		40	28,085	18,670	27,710	18,420	375	250
V. I.																		
1959	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1960	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 No information.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, for the other major area of increase—namely, medical research through the National Institutes of Health—the committee recommends an increase of \$101,194,000 over the House allowance. The increase is distributed as follows: \$14,810,000 for basic medical research; \$23,706,000 for cancer; \$15,499,000 for mental health activities; \$13,317,000 for heart; \$1,380,000 for dental health activities; \$13,706,000 for arthritis and metabolic disease activities; \$8,503,000 for allergy and infectious disease activities; and \$10,273,000 for neurology and blindness activities.

To conserve time, I shall mention only a few of the particular increases in which there was great interest: \$1.5 million for the development of a fast and accurate diagnostic test for cancer; \$1 million for work on cystic fibrosis; \$1.5 million for additional work on gastroenteritis; \$500,000 for the testing of oral diabetic drugs; \$1 million for additional work on the staphylococcal infections, resistant to antibiotics, and a major concern of hospitals; and \$500,000 additional for the collaborative perinatal project.

There were numerous other increases, all explained in the committee report; but I shall make general reference to some of them.

For the Food and Drug Administration, \$500,000 to permit the full staffing of the new district office at Detroit, and the preparatory equipping of a new office at Dallas; \$100,000 for Howard University, to add 7 teachers in the medical school and to take care of accumulated plant deterioration; \$1 million additional for grants for library services; \$1 million additional for vocational rehabilitation grants; \$3,574,000 for assistance to States, including restoration of a half-million for the general health grant, and \$2,800,000 additional for the training of public health personnel; \$1,400,000 for the control of venereal disease, of which \$1.3 million is earmarked for special project grants in the States; \$1.5 million additional for tuberculosis control grants to States, to allow the same for 1959 as has been available over the past 4 years; \$30,000 for salaries at Gallaudet College for the Deaf; \$950,000 additional for communicable-disease activities; \$250,000 for foreign quarantine activities, to give more adequate quarantine inspection at points of entry; \$300,000 additional for the water quality conservation study in the Arkansas-Red River Basin; \$4 million to allow a total of \$7 million for nurse-training grants; \$6,651,000 for the Indian-health program, including \$1 million additional for the joint construction of community hospitals, \$9,625,000 for a general office building at the National Institutes of Health; and \$6,950,000 for the construction of a badly needed Library of Medicine Building; and \$3,715,200 additional for the National Labor Relations Board, to give it sufficient funds to handle its cases under its current jurisdiction, with no more than a normal backlog, and to enlarge its caseload by 20 percent by extending its jurisdiction into the so-called no man's land.

The committee also recommends—as it did last year—striking out section 207, which would have imposed a limitation of 15 percent for the indirect research costs.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The distinguished Senator from Alabama knows that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and I are very much interested in the item for diabetic camps. Will the Senator state what provision is made in the bill for the treatment of diabetes?

Mr. HILL. The activities in connection with diabetes fall within the category of arthritis and metabolic disease activities. The Appropriations Committee has recommended an increase of \$13,706,000 in the appropriation for these activities. One of the most important of them is the activity to carry on the work and the research in connection with diabetes.

We received very encouraging testimony in regard to finding an oral treatment for diabetes. As the Senator from North Dakota knows, at the present time diabetes is treated by taking insulin which must be administered hypodermically. The testimony we received is very encouraging. We have recommended additional funds, so that this work may be carried on, and so that other work in connection with diabetes may be carried on.

Mr. LANGER. Does the bill as reported include an appropriation for camps for those who suffer from diabetes?

Mr. HILL. That item would come under the program for the treatment of those who suffer from diabetes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was very glad to see section 207 eliminated from the bill by the Senate committee. That section, which was included in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, set a 15-percent limit on the administrative expenses to be allowed to hospitals which receive these grants. This matter is of great concern to hospitals, particularly those in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., where much research work is done.

The armed services use the so-called Mills formula in regard to indirect expenses incurred by educational institutions in connection with the performance of research. They allow approximately 25 percent.

In addition, Lybrand, Ross, and Montgomery, a very careful and thorough accounting firm, as the Senator from Alabama knows, made an elaborate cost study at the Harvard Medical School, and determined that the average overhead cost for research projects is between 30 percent and 40 percent.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to allow approximately \$400 million for the National Institutes of Health. I am told that, in addition, almost as much again is subscribed by

private groups. So almost \$600 million is made available for research efforts.

I should like to ask about the overhead for administrative costs. I am very happy to see that the Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to eliminate the restriction which was voted by the House of Representatives. I hope that in the conference, the chairman of the subcommittee will endeavor to have this allowance increased, because it will mean very much to such hospitals.

Furthermore, I am told that the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, last year had a deficit of approximately \$46,000. Part of the research work is done there.

So it will mean a great deal to the hospitals to have a larger amount allowed, particularly in the case of the hospitals in the Boston, Mass., area.

Mr. HILL. In the last conference, the conferees on the part of the Senate took the position that 15 percent was too little, and we fought to have the percentage increased. The conferees on the part of the House said a study was to be made, and said that until it was completed they would not feel justified in voting for a larger percentage.

This is a most important matter, and we must increase the 15 percent allowance if the research which we realize is so greatly needed is to be done.

In that connection we received some excellent testimony from Dr. John B. Youmans, the dean of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, and the immediate past president of the Association of American Medical Colleges. He submitted some very interesting and revealing facts which show how much the research work is costing the medical schools and hospitals, and how they are forced to use for research purposes the funds which they desperately need for other purposes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. On this point, Dr. Youmans cited 4 medical schools which had to contribute out of their own funds approximately \$374,970 to the cost of research work sponsored by the National Institutes of Health. Certainly it is not proper for those medical schools and hospitals to have to pay these costs.

As the Senator from Massachusetts has pointed out, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission pay the full cost. Furthermore, the testimony received by our committee shows that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the American Cancer Society are paying the cost.

I assure the Senator from Massachusetts that we who will represent the Senate in the conference with the House conferees will do everything within our power to have the 15-percent allowance increased, and certainly to obtain the 25 percent which has been recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Furthermore, there is a basis for the increase, because, as I understand, the larger allowance is used for the armed services research under the Mills formula.

Mr. HILL. That is correct; it is used by the Government agencies, and is strongly recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and also was strongly recommended to the committee by Dr. Youmans, who was speaking for the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under the provision contained in the bill as now drafted, the determination of the amount will be left to the Surgeon General; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me say that I sincerely hope the conferees will have the allowance raised as near to 30 percent as possible.

Mr. HILL. I can assure the Senator I shall certainly wage the battle to get this increase.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. One more question. The subcommittee has provided \$320 million for the Health Institutes in their research effort; has it not?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There will be private contributions amounting to approximately the same amount. That does not mean that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Folsom, must spend every cent; does it?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Massachusetts will recall that under the law today each Institute has a Director and each Institute has a council. For instance, the Institute on Cancer has a council for that Institute.

The procedure that is followed is that applications come to the Director of the Institute. He goes over them, studies them, analyzes them, reaches certain conclusions, and finally makes recommendations. He cannot make any grants at all. He has to have the approval of the council, which is composed of distinguished scientists, doctors, and lay people, and also of the overall Director. Each Institute has its own Director. Then there is an overall Director of all the Institutes. So there is a Director of a particular Institute, the overall Director, and the councils, which are composed of respected citizens, doctors, scientists, and outstanding lay people, all of whom have to approve any grants or expenditures.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Alabama, who is chairman of the subcommittee, has done excellent work in presenting this bill. The only point about the bill that troubles me is that a substantial increase is provided. I realize that the increase in most instances is for a very worthy purpose, and is designed to reach very desirable goals. If it were for anything less than that, the Senator from Alabama, knowing me as he does, could expect me to oppose him; but considering the worthiness of the objective, I shall not do so.

I express the hope that we have reached about the top limit of appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, because we must consider the fiscal condition of the

Government and the expenditures that must be made in the defense effort, the foreign-aid effort, and other efforts.

I join the Senator in supporting the bill, but I cannot help uttering this precautionary word about the future.

Mr. HILL. I appreciate what the Senator from New Hampshire has said. I may point out that the program of Government medical research began some 10 years ago. It began in a very, very modest way, and with a very, very small amount of money. Through the years the program has had no better or stancher friend or supporter than the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. He has made many fine contributions to the cause of medical research.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to commend my friend from Alabama for the excellent work he has done in connection with this appropriation bill, but in particular in connection with the grants for Hill-Burton construction, which is a matter in which my Commonwealth is deeply interested. As the Senator knows, the appropriation for Hill-Burton construction has been raised by approximately \$90 million over and above the 1958 appropriation, and, I am happy to say, by in excess of \$135 million over the original request of the President.

It is a matter of great importance to my State, not only because of the critical need for additional hospital beds and the inability of many of our finest communities which have been suffering from critical unemployment of long standing to provide those beds themselves, but also because of the effect of the recession in my Commonwealth and consequent unemployment, and the opportunity which this construction will give to provide jobs for those who do not now have them.

As the Senator knows, many of the plans for these projects are completed, and they are ready to go as soon as funds are available.

I thank my friend for the consideration given to our problem, which I am sure is true of other States.

I wonder if he would object to my asking unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the relatively brief testimony I gave on this measure before his committee about a month ago?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Pennsylvania has been very kind in what he has said about the Senator from Alabama. I wish to emphasize strongly that the bill comes from the committee as a result of teamwork. The bill is the product of the work of our good friends on the other side of the aisle, as well as the work of our colleagues on this side. The whole subcommittee worked devotedly, conscientiously, and indefatigably on this bill. It comes to the Senate as the product of the whole subcommittee, and is supported by the whole Committee on Appropriations.

The Senator from Pennsylvania made

a very timely and excellent and challenging statement in behalf of the hospital construction funds. I am delighted to yield to him at this time so that he may have his statement printed in the RECORD. It is a very fine statement. I am delighted he is asking to have it placed in the RECORD.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLARK BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF AN INCREASE IN HILL-BURTON HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FROM \$120 MILLION TO \$210 MILLION

Mr. Chairman, if there is a consensus on any of the many proposals made to deal with the current recession, it is that this is the time to speed up the construction of needed, and worthy public works of all kinds. Certainly among the most worthy of public projects is the construction of hospital facilities under the Hill-Burton Act.

I have not endeavored to ascertain the need for Hill-Burton funds in other States, but I can assert that we, in Pennsylvania, are prepared to use our full share of the \$210 million authorized, if the Congress appropriates it. We are not only prepared to use it but we have longstanding needs for the hospital beds which would thus be made available.

We also have the highest level of unemployment in our Commonwealth since the depression which began in the 1930's. Now is the time to utilize idle manpower to meet a pressing public need. If we raise the appropriation for the Hill-Burton program to \$210 million at the present time, the difference will be partly made up by reduced expenditures for public assistance and unemployment compensation, which are now at record heights.

In order to determine whether we could use our share of the full \$210 million, I have obtained from the department of welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a list of projects which are ready to proceed during the coming fiscal year if funds are made available. The list includes 35 projects, with a total cost of \$62 million. Of these, 15 projects are in the plan for the coming fiscal year, assuming the appropriation remains at the present \$120 million, which would allow our Commonwealth \$6,386,409. They are as follows:

	Total cost	Federal share
Lewistown Hospital, Lewistown	\$120,000	\$40,000
Conemaugh Valley Memorial, Johnstown	1,400,000	1,370,000
Lee Hospital, Johnstown	1,630,000	1,380,000
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	2,500,000	750,000
Wilkes-Barre General, Wilkes-Barre	3,000,000	750,000
Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown	500,000	167,000
Quakertown Hospital, Quakertown	532,000	178,000
Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven	2,503,000	835,000
Armstrong County Memorial Hospital, Kittanning	1,569,000	523,000
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	1,500,000	500,000
Nason Hospital, Roaring Springs	1,250,000	417,000
Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville	1,137,000	379,000
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	1,820,000	400,000
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	333,000
Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia	1,953,000	264,367
Total	22,414,000	6,284,367

¹ Project now underway, estimated Federal share at time of pickup.

The remaining 20 projects could, for the most part, be put under construction before the end of this calendar year if the communities could be given the go-ahead sign. Total cost of these projects is nearly \$40 million. The Federal share of these projects would amount to \$13,259,235. It is thus clear that Pennsylvania could absorb additional funds equivalent to a program 3 times the present one. These 20 projects are as follows:

	Total cost	Federal share
Geo. F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville	\$1,757,000	\$585,800
Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg	855,800	285,267
Carlisle Hospital, Carlisle	3,500,000	1,166,667
Easton Hospital, Easton	98,000	32,667
Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg	600,000	200,000
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster	2,000,000	666,667
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	1,000,000	333,333
Aliquippa Hospital, Aliquippa	495,000	165,000
Holy Spirit Hospital Harrisburg	6,000,000	2,000,000
Eric Osteopathic Hospital, Erie	700,000	233,333
Muhlenburg Medical Center, Allentown	5,000,000	1,666,667
Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia	875,000	291,667
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	5,000,000	1,666,667
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia	400,000	133,333
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	1,500,000	500,000
Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia	6,000,000	2,000,000
Pennsylvania Hospital (rehabilitation), Philadelphia	250,000	83,333
St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh	1,500,000	500,000
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,000,000	666,667
St. Margaret Memorial Hospital (rehabilitation), Pittsburgh	246,500	82,167
Total	39,777,300	13,259,235

Under these circumstances, we regard an increase from the present level to the full authorization of \$210 million as reasonable, practicable, and highly desirable. It would enable us to build some of these projects now, when the need for jobs is greatest.

We had 509,000 persons unemployed in our Commonwealth as of April 15. Every major labor market in the State, except Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Allentown-Bethlehem, is now listed as a labor-surplus area. The entire Philadelphia and Pittsburgh metropolitan areas are so classified. We have perceived only a few signs that the recession is going to come to an end quickly.

This is the kind of program which can, however, help to bring it to an end.

I think an increase in this appropriation is consistent with the spirit of the resolution which the Congress adopted in March calling for an acceleration of public works for which funds have been made available. I think it is also consistent with the letter from the President to the minority leaders of both Houses on March 12 in which he said that "acceleration of planned or needed public improvements can be helpful in promoting increased growth of the economy." I, therefore, urge your subcommittee to recommend an increase in the Hill-Burton appropriation from \$120 million to the full authorization of \$210 million.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. There was one item in this appropriation bill that was questioned and discussed at some length in the committee. That was the item for

the construction of a general office building for the National Institutes of Health. After having made a study of the question, I believe it is economically wise that the full sum of \$9,625,000 be appropriated. If the building were to be constructed one section at a time, it might cost \$1 million more. For that reason, I believe it to be economical to appropriate the full sum.

Mr. President, in order that I may have the opportunity of having in the RECORD a lengthier statement and one in greater detail than I care to take the time of the Senate to make, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a brief statement, which gives a more thorough explanation of this matter.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

As the Senate considers the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare, it is important for the Members to know that these programs received the most thorough and impartial scrutiny by the committee headed by the esteemed and capable senior Senator from Alabama. The record of those hearings is a document in which each one of us can take pride. It reflects great credit on the responsible legislative processes of which it is a part.

The programs of these two Departments are second to none in the executive branch in terms of their impact on matters immediately affecting the lives of the American people.

Among the areas receiving special attention during the hearings on these appropriations were the medical-research activities of the Public Health Service encompassed by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. A tremendous amount of public and congressional interest is centered in these programs which have done so much to improve our Nation's health. Their rapid growth and evolution in the last few years is in itself a measure of the aspirations of the people for better health, and of the confidence of the Congress that these programs are responsibly led and effectively administered in the public interest.

I do not need to speak here to the demonstrated benefits that have been derived from medical research, or to the advances that seem most promising for the future. This subject is covered most eloquently in the testimony of both public and private witnesses as recorded in the hearings, as well as in the very thoughtful report of the committee associated with the appropriation bill that is now before us for action.

The increases for medical research that are incorporated in the bill are largely for the support of research projects and the training of promising young scientists for careers in medical research and related fields. The merit of providing further funds for such purposes is immediately apparent.

Less apparent, perhaps, but certainly of comparable importance, is the appropriation provided for the construction of new office facilities at the National Institutes of Health to permit the cohesive and effective review and administration of these programs by skilled professional and technical people. Here we are dealing not directly with the conduct of research in clinical and laboratory facilities, but rather with the question of efficient management which lends itself to practical, realistic appraisal.

I made it a point to inquire personally into the specific needs of the National Institutes of Health for this facility.

I found that even at the present time the grants programs are severely hampered, with many key personnel geographically dispersed in rental quarters in the business districts of Bethesda and Silver Spring.

I found that most of the grants staffs still located on the NIH grounds are overcrowded in a temporary World War II structure which should be demolished.

I found that space intended for research needs has had to be temporarily converted to office use, and that buildings planned for the production of experimental animals have also been so converted.

I found that appropriation levels for medical research, and particularly for the support of research through grants and training awards, have increased at a rate which places a tremendous burden of responsibility on those who review and administer these programs, and imposes strains almost to the breaking point because of inadequate and dispersed office facilities.

I found that lack of office space is a major factor affecting recruitment of professional and technical staff to carry out and assure the continued excellence of these programs.

On the basis of these and other facts, I gave active support to the inclusion in the bill of an item of \$9,625,000 for the construction of new office facilities on the NIH grounds in Bethesda, Md. I look at it like this. These are expanding programs. They represent the Nation's primary investment in medical research. Nearly half of all the medical research in our medical schools and universities is supported through these funds. The grants and training awards and construction funds are awarded under a splendid system which assures the freedom of the individual investigator and his institution, provides for the active participation of non-Federal scientists and leaders in public affairs in the decisionmaking processes, and still permits program administration that is both responsible in itself and responsive to the wishes of Congress.

I would not want, nor would any of you want, to jeopardize any part of this review process.

A key to the success of these programs, particularly in a period of rapid growth both in size and in diversity, is in the number and caliber of the professional people engaged in technical review and program administration. As a simple, practical matter, these people must be adequately housed if they are to be fully effective in years to come. The proposed building is a necessity. Funds for its construction should be appropriated now so that it may be completed by 1961.

When it is completed, it will have several important effects. It will bring together the various elements of a complex program of review and analysis of grant and award programs in medical research, now scattered and handicapped in essential communication. It will free space designed for laboratories, supplies, experimental animals, and so on, thus strengthening the direct research operations. It will aid materially in acquiring and keeping personnel of the high caliber needed for these professional and technical activities. And it will facilitate the execution of the total program, which calls for sensitive coordination between laboratory, clinical, supportive, and administrative functions.

I commend to you this provision of the bill before us and urge its endorsement and support.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota is absolutely correct about this matter. The Senator has been one of the strongest and best friends of the National Institutes of

Health and medical research in the Congress.

Representatives of the staff of the committee met with representatives of the National Institutes of Health and with the architects in the drawing of plans for the building, and also with representatives of the General Services Administration which, as we know, has general jurisdiction over the construction of buildings for the Federal Government. In the conference after analyzing the facts and going into the matter fully, the representatives came to the conclusion, as the distinguished Senator from Minnesota stated, that to divide the building up and construct it piecemeal—perhaps building a part of it next year and another part the following year—would cost the American taxpayers an additional \$1 million.

Mr. THYE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. All the dictates of sound business and of sound economy require that we go ahead with the full amount at this time. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. First I wish to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], for their understanding efforts on behalf of the bill. I think there is no other piece of proposed legislation to come before the Congress which has the humane qualities the bill now being considered possesses. If it were not for the leadership of these two outstanding public servants, I am sure the progress which has been made in medical research so far would not have been made.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], is one of the men who is usually at the committee table when the hearing commences, and he is about the last man to leave, other than the distinguished chairman. No one has had a greater interest in the appropriation bill than the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THYE. I wish to say further that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. HILL], is one of the men in the Senate who is outstanding as a pioneer. Some of the past legislation carries his name, such as the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. The Senator from Alabama has always been in the forefront of all research activities. I commend him for his work.

Research, whether it be in the field of medicine, the field of health, the field of industrial progress, or any other field, is the frontier of tomorrow. It is as broad and as opportune as we make it in the authorization we make possible in the legislative chamber.

I thank the distinguished Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. President, at this time I wish to call up my amendment which is at the desk. I have consulted with the distinguished chairman and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee. This matter would have been corrected in the subcommittee, I am sure, but it was really an oversight more than anything else.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan will permit me, I join with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] in all the things he said about the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER]. The Senator from Michigan has been one of the most faithful members of the subcommittee, as stated by the Senator from Minnesota. He has been present day after day. What is most important, the Senator has been at the meetings when the decisions had to be made, and he has always voted with his heart as well as with his head. He has made many fine contributions. I am sure the distinguished Senator from Michigan and the outstanding Senator from Minnesota, who is the former chairman of the subcommittee, will agree with what I said a little while ago—that we had a wonderful team working on the bill.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. We have with us today another former distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who has always been out in the front waging the battle for health and welfare funds.

We have, in addition, been strongly supported by our brilliant and devoted colleague, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE].

Mr. President, I ask that the clerk read the amendment of the Senator from Michigan as it has been proposed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$12,000,000", and on line 22 it is proposed to strike out "\$42,500,000" and to insert "\$43,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the amendment is not in order, according to the precedents, at this time, inasmuch as the committee amendments have not yet been acted upon.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, we will have the other amendments acted upon. I wanted to have the amendment of the Senator from Michigan stated, so that we would know exactly what it was.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] in paying tribute to the leader of the subcommittee, who brought

out the bill. There is not an item in the entire bill which is not a human and humane item.

There are two things especially which I like about the appropriation bill. First are the items which affect research in general, and research being done by the National Institutes of Health.

Second, I wish to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the attention which was given to the item affecting the Indian health activities. The Indians have been neglected for years and years and years. I sincerely hope the conferees, after the amendment as to the Indian health activities is adopted, will insist that the House allow this for the Indians, because it is little enough.

Mr. HILL. I may say to my distinguished friend from New Mexico that we had some very fine testimony on this matter of the Indian health activities, and some of our best testimony came from the Indians themselves.

The distinguished Senator from New Mexico will be a member of the conference, and I am sure he will find that the other Senate conferees will be at his side fighting to hold these funds for our Indian health activities.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee to which reference has been made. Up to this time I have not been able to give as much attention to the work of the subcommittee as I would have desired. However, I was in no way responsible for the reason which prevented me from doing so.

I have noted the great amount of work done by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee. As one who is greatly interested in all this work, which I think is about as important as any work the Congress has, let me say that we are greatly indebted to the able chairman of the subcommittee for the great task which has been accomplished under his direction.

The Senator from Alabama has a very unusual grasp of the entire problem. I think we are to be congratulated on having him as chairman of the subcommittee. The work he has done speaks for itself. The entire country is indebted to him.

The same is true of the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee [Mr. THYE]. He has a profound understanding of the problem. Because I could not be present at many of the meetings of the subcommittee, I left my proxy with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], because I was convinced that between the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Alabama the program would be very well taken care of, and would be in good hands.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New York is a member of the McClellan investigating committee. He is also a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public

Welfare and, most important at this time, he is a member of the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. He was a coauthor with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] of the labor-reform legislation on which the Senate completed action a day or two ago. The bill upon which the Senate acted was known as the Kennedy-Ives bill.

The distinguished Senator from New York is also a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is one of the most important business committees. He has had many duties and responsibilities. Even though he has not been able to attend as many meetings of our subcommittee as have other Senators, we have known all the time that he was with us in spirit, and we have known that we had his support and his hearty cooperation in trying to do this job. As chairman of the subcommittee, I feel a great debt of gratitude to the Senator from New York for the support and help he has given and the inspiration he has furnished.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the chairman of the subcommittee will yield, I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from New York that whenever he gave me his proxy he knew exactly the legislative question or the item in the appropriation bill which was coming up. He was very well informed, notwithstanding the many other duties he was compelled to assume because of the important committees on which he was serving, most especially the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, on which he and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were serving in drafting the labor-reform bill. So the distinguished Senator from New York knew what was in the appropriation bill. He was very well informed. He has been very able in assisting us in the enactment of health measures and appropriations for health purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I stated earlier that the bill was the product of a team consisting of the members of the subcommittee. The distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are both members of the team. We had no teammates who did more to carry the ball to the goal or who fought harder or made finer contributions to the work of the subcommittee than did the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Washington.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. The Senator will remember that I came before his subcommittee to inquire about an appropriation for library services. I know that the committee has increased the amount of the appropriation which was approved by the House.

Mr. HILL. We increased the appropriation to \$6 million. I know of the Senator's great interest in library services. He presented a very able and fine statement to the subcommittee in behalf of an increase, and we have recommended an increase.

Mr. COOPER. I have been very much interested in that item, because that service is a means of reaching people who live in rural sections and who have not had the opportunity to participate in library services.

While I am on my feet, I should like to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and his colleagues on the subcommittee, including the Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER], and the ranking minority member, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], that I believe all of us in the Nation at large can be grateful to the chairman of the subcommittee for the vision he has shown in recommending an increase in the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health.

I note that the increase in appropriations over the House figures amounts to about \$110 million. There have been increases in the appropriations for general research, cancer research, mental health research, heart research, dental health research, arthritis research, research in metabolic diseases, allergies and infectious diseases, and in neurology and blindness research. The Senator has shown vision in providing funds in the endeavor to learn ways and means by which these terrible diseases can be finally conquered. I think the Nation should be grateful to him.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Kentucky, not once, but on a number of occasions, expressed to the committee his deep interest in these activities, and in the matter of providing adequate funds to carry on the programs to the best possible advantage. We of the subcommittee wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. Does the increase for hospital construction services take into account funds authorized in the bill which, the Senator will remember, was passed in 1954? There was an authorization of funds for research in chronic diseases, diagnostic centers, and other items.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. It includes the entire program—general hospitals, rehabilitation centers, diagnostic and treatment centers, chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, and so forth.

Mr. COOPER. Let me ask one further question. I note the presence of the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives]. Last week we were debating the labor reform bill, and the question of the need of funds for the National Labor Relations Board to service cases, and in particular to reach what is termed "no man's land," was under consideration. The distinguished Senator from New York stated that he had been before the subcommittee to ask for additional funds for that purpose.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator made the motion that we increase the funds. He made a very fine statement in support of his motion. The motion was agreed to by the subcommittee, and the additional funds are in the bill.

Mr. COOPER. More than \$3,000,000.

Mr. HILL. That is correct; for the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to my friend from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. First, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a very brief statement which I have prepared commending the Appropriations Committee and the Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee in particular, for the adequate and generous grants they have made with respect to so worthy a cause as nurses' training.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

I wish to commend my colleagues in the Senate Appropriations Committee and their able chairman, the senior Senator from Alabama, for their recognition of the crisis confronting our schools of nursing. Because of their understanding of this problem they have recommended increases of \$2,800,000 for training public health workers and of \$4 million for graduate nurse training over the House figures, for a total of \$7 million for nurses' training. This action, Mr. President, at last brings the appropriation recommendation for public health worker and graduate nurse training to \$5 million and \$7 million, respectively, which is the amount long sought by the American Nurses Association and qualified students of the Nation's health problems.

The evidence on behalf of the committee's recommendations is completely persuasive. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 faculty members in our 1,140 schools of nursing instructing 108,000 students. To even maintain the present inadequate supply of teachers, 400 new teachers are needed each year. However, to make up for current deficiencies and to prepare for the increased enrollment, we should graduate 1,300 new teachers annually. Thus, the need for the expansion of the graduate nurse traineeship program is clear. There is ample proof that graduate programs can accommodate more students, and that there are more candidates for traineeships than the \$3 million approved by the House will provide.

Ample evidence also exists to justify the Senate Appropriation Committee's increase of \$2,800,000 over the House allowance for the training of public health workers. For this program, also, there have been more qualified applicants than traineeships available. To date, 460 nurses and nursing students have received grants for study preparing them for staff positions in public health nursing. Although this has helped ease the need for qualified public health nurses, the demand has not been satisfied and is still growing.

Those who are responsible for America's health are vitally concerned with this legislation. Only last week I spoke with Mrs. Carl Peters, a professional nurse from Stanfield in my State of Oregon, who told me of some of the many financial obstacles to an education in nursing. I have had the benefit of similar counsel from other Oregon leaders in nursing. If the American people are to benefit from the wonderful advances in medical science, these must be removed. I urge my colleagues to support the recommendations submitted by the senior Senator from Alabama in Senate Report No. 1719.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee a question, if I may. I feel

that one of the most useful aspects of the programs under the National Institutes of Health has been the program which provides grants for construction of health research facilities throughout the Nation. I believe originally this was a 3-year program, and it is now in its third year.

It is also my understanding that the funds have been very heavily oversubscribed by clinics and medical schools and hospitals and other organizations all over the United States. That is a healthy situation, because it indicates the great interest in medical research which the program has stimulated.

In addition, it assures us that research will not be concentrated at the site of the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., but that the wisdom and experience of the staff and panels of the National Institutes of Health will be used to encourage research all over the United States. This will tap the talent and skill of medical schools and private physicians and scientists and researchers in all of the 48 States.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee if the full \$30 million grant, which many of us have persistently sought, has been provided for the 3-year program?

Mr. HILL. The full \$30 million sum is provided in the bill for the research facilities. The full amount is authorized.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is heartening to us in our State. As the Senator knows, we have a very great medical research center at the Medical School of the University of Oregon in Portland.

It has been our hope that we might qualify for a \$1,250,000 grant for a vital medical research building, with the State of Oregon, of course, providing an equal matching sum. I believe it is typical of similar requests from everywhere in our great Nation.

In conclusion, I should like to say that I know it is difficult to parcel out praise, sometimes, without making it seem overdone. Yet I believe that the programs of the National Institutes of Health in particular, and medical research in general, which have been encouraged by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and his associates on the subcommittee are among the most important undertakings of our entire Government.

Recently I read a very interesting cable, which seemed to be one of the most dramatic indications of that fact that has been called to my attention. A wealthy family in California, a member of which was suffering from cancer, had read in the press of the findings in cancer research in the Soviet Union. The family sent a cable to the head of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, asking if it would be possible to send that member of the family suffering from cancer to the Soviet Union, so that he might undergo treatment there.

Of course all of us know how the Soviet Union constantly exaggerates its attainments in every field of endeavor. For example, it has claimed that its people had formerly invented the telephone and the automobile, and so forth.

Back came a cable from the head of a Soviet Academy of Medicine pointing out that Soviet research in the field of chemotherapy in general and in cancer in particular is no further advanced than in the United States at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

They advised the family to consult the National Institutes of Health. This indicates the truly great advances which have been made as a result of the programs sponsored by the head of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. Even Russia must concede these advances. Although I come from a State which is 3,000 miles from the State of Alabama, I assure the Senate that the name of the senior Senator from Alabama is legendary and heralded in our State by the many people who are interested in medical research and in the protection of human health.

Mr. HILL. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon. As we all know, no other Member of the Senate has a greater insight into the matter of health and medical research and the construction of hospitals and other facilities than the distinguished Senator from Oregon. Again and again he has addressed himself to these questions on the floor. He came before our subcommittee, not once but several times, to lend what support he could to us in trying to carry forward these great health programs. We deeply appreciate his help.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not wish to let the opportunity pass without expressing my gratitude to the subcommittee and to the full committee for the splendid report of the Senator from Alabama, and to tell the Senate of my sincere personal admiration for his work. Not long ago it was my privilege to speak to the national convention of the American Nurses Association, and to convey to them the fact that funds were being made available for nurses' training, and, of course, to tell a little about the health program and hospital construction and the general health facilities. The message was received with enthusiasm, of course, and general commendation for the chairman of the subcommittee.

I do not wish to take any more time of the Senate, except to say that I surely support these efforts. I have attempted to convey my feelings on many of the matters contained in the report by letter and other communications to the chairman of the subcommittee. I appreciate very much the attention he has given to them.

It is obvious from the report that our subcommittee has carefully studied the needs of the people of the United States in these crucial areas of public services, and have acted to meet them in an imaginative and statesmanlike manner.

This is a welcome contrast to the recommendations of the administration. Under the guise of defense needs, the administration recommended cutting back expenditures in the fields of health, education, and welfare. Somehow, the

administration does not seem to recognize the equally vital role in our overall defense of this Nation of the health and education and general well-being of our people.

Our Senate committee has acted to redress this failure of the administration, and I cannot commend them too highly for their action. I trust that the Senate will support them in voting for their recommendations. Specifically, the administration requested a cut in health, education, and welfare alone, of some \$182 million, below the present fiscal year. The Senate Appropriations Committee has refused to go along, and instead, recommends an increase in these vital programs of more than \$63½ million over last year. I believe this represents the kind of progress we should insist upon in this vital area of governmental activity.

I have reason for particular pleasure over the committee's action because, Mr. President, on May 19, 1958, I addressed a letter to the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, setting forth some of my own ideas on the inadequacies of the President's recommendations, or the appropriations as passed by the other body.

In this letter, which I also inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on pages 8009 and 8010, I mentioned specifically 13 items where my studies and reports from my constituents indicated a vital deficiency in the funds proposed from those activities. In almost every instance the committee has acted to redress these deficiencies.

Now, Mr. President, I express my pleasure, not my surprise, that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, who have studied the programs under their jurisdiction far more thoroughly than I have been able to, have reached substantially the same conclusions about the need for better support.

First. Briefly, I hope for a continued increase for the Food and Drug Administration to continue the improvement program begun in 1957 in response to a private study of their activities. The Senate committee recommends one-half million dollars over the House appropriation.

Second. I urged an improvement in the shocking condition of some of our Public Health Service Hospitals. The committee recommends more than \$4 million more than the administration hoped to get by on.

Third. I urged increasing the funds available for control of venereal disease in the light of a great health problem in this area. The committee also saw this great need and proposes \$1.4 million more.

Fourth. In my letter, I expressed the hope that we would not cut back funds for the control of tuberculosis, just when victory over this dread disease is in sight. The committee is of the same mind.

Fifth. For our fine rural library services program, I urged that adequate funds be provided to take advantage of

the great support evidenced in the States. The committee did just that.

Sixth. On Hill-Burton hospital construction funds, I again hoped that we could put more of the projects that are ready to go, into the construction stage. The committee agrees, and suggests \$90 million more for this purpose than recommended by the administration.

Seventh. I wrote that I could see no reason to delay further the construction of the Dental Research Building at the National Institutes of Health. The committee agrees, and it looks as though we will soon have this needed facility, since the House of Representatives voted also to build it, despite lagging by the administration.

Eighth. As a long-time supporter of efforts to stop pollution of water, I urged an increase in our sanitary-engineering activities. The committee amendments provide for such an increase.

Ninth. Every evidence I have received from my own State of Minnesota indicates the need for greater assistance to the States in the way of Public Health Service grants. Our committee recommends some \$3.5 million more for this purpose than proposed by the other body.

Tenth. Vocational rehabilitation is another program where our stated goals have not been reached because of administration budget policy. The committee recognizes our responsibilities in this field in a realistic way.

Mr. President, these are some of the specific programs in the fields of labor and health, education, and welfare which I noted as being neglected in shortsighted requests by the administration.

There are many other worthy programs which will be able to continue at their present levels, or even expand, if we accept our committee's recommendations. I, for one, say a hearty "Well done" to the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations for their action.

Mr. HILL. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. In the course of the hearings we have had a number of statements and communications from the distinguished Senator, all of them expressing most eloquently and most forcibly his great interest in the matters before the subcommittee, particularly in connection with the great programs for the advancement of the cause of the health of the American people. I do not know of any Member of the Senate who through the years has been more indefatigable in pressing the cause of the health of the American people than has the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in commending the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who has done a magnificent job—not only this year, but down through the years—in the interests of better health for the people of this country. He has taken a broad, general viewpoint; but at the same time he has recognized that in specific in-

stances in certain areas there are important problems which require attention.

So I desire to join my colleagues in saying how happy I am that such a man is at the head of the subcommittee which works on these appropriations.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Of all my duties and opportunities to serve during a session of the Senate, the one I look forward to the most and enjoy the most and benefit from the most is my attendance at the hearings of the subcommittee of which the Senator from Alabama is chairman.

Those benefits are twofold. First is the refreshing way in which the chairman operates, not only at the hearings of the subcommittee, but also at the sessions of the full committee, whenever these programs come up for discussion. The second is the very fine substance of the testimony of the witnesses who appear before the subcommittee, particularly with reference to hospitals and health programs and research programs.

I wish to mention the health-research program very briefly. I have been interested in the very fine work which has been going on in this connection in various places in the Nation, from which all of us have already benefited. I am particularly pleased to note that the work has been coordinated and given a sense of direction. It has been brought to its fullest possibilities, and is rapidly bearing the very finest kind of fruit.

Already great tangible results can be seen, which have flowed out in daily channels to the 170-odd million people.

I believe that in about 10 more years the research program will be looked upon as one of the truly great and outstanding achievements of the Federal Government in the history of our Nation. I commend the Senator from Alabama, not only for his good work in that respect, but also for the fine hospital program which has been given attention in the pending bill, with the relatively small sum of money which has been added, after very careful consideration, and which I trust will be accepted by Congress as a whole, in order that the program may move forward, so that additional millions of people may get the benefit, as so many people have already received benefits, from the program.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I spoke a little earlier of the fine work the distinguished Senator from Mississippi has done on our subcommittee and on the full committee. Certainly no Member of Congress could have been more faithful or more devoted or more tireless in his effort to promote these great programs than the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

I believe he would join with me in paying tribute today to the men and women who are carrying on the magnificent research. I speak not only of the wonderful service of the people at the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, but also of the fine, devoted, and dedicated men and women who, in the research institutes throughout the coun-

try, are giving of themselves and giving of the very best within them in trying to find the answer to the diseases which through the ages have baffled and plagued mankind.

I know of no group of men and women in all the world who are more selfless, who are more dedicated, or who give more of themselves to a noble cause than do these men and women.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, together with other Senators, I express my deep appreciation for the tremendous services being performed for the American people and the people of all the world through the very effective and resourceful leadership of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and the other members of his subcommittee, as well.

To me, the Hill-Burton Hospital Act has done more to bring the services of modern day medicine to more people than has anything else Congress has ever done in the passage of health legislation.

In my State of Oklahoma, there were several countries where no practicing medical doctor was located. The people had to go into Texas from the southern part of Oklahoma in order to receive modern hospital or medical care. With the advent of the Hill-Burton Act, Oklahoma now has modern hospital facilities and laboratories and the tools necessary for young doctors to utilize the training they have received in our great medical schools. Because these facilities have been made possible in the smaller communities, medical service is now widespread, even in the smaller counties.

I also appreciate the outstanding service which is being rendered by the National Institutes of Health in the research for cures for cancer, heart disease, and the many other diseases which have beset mankind for so long.

I only wish that the great service which the distinguished Senator from Alabama has performed could receive the vast amount of publicity throughout the world as is given the research which is being done in activities connected with armaments. I wish that the work of the Senator from Alabama and the other members of his subcommittee and of Congress could be made known to the people of all nations, so that they would know more of our work in science for life, instead of science for death.

It seems to me that we should show more the kindly side of Uncle Sam's face, because we are trying to develop cures for disease and to promote better health for all mankind. That is the true picture of Uncle Sam.

I only wish we could emphasize a little more the things which mean something to the foreign people who are looking either to communism or to democracy as a way of life, so that we could demonstrate that the United States of America and its people are interested more in trying to help people to live than to see how many millions of them can be cremated in the first few hours of a hydrogen bomb world. I feel that this administration, through its State Department, is failing to tell the true story about the great work which is being done

for the improvement of the health not only of our own people, but also of all mankind.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, not only for his kind words about the members of the subcommittee, but also for his very timely and challenging words. I have often felt, as the Senator has expressed himself this afternoon, that more of our people should know what we are seeking to do for the health and the moral and spiritual welfare of the people, as the people know now what is being done in the development of weapons for destruction, which will cause heartache, sorrow, and suffering, and perhaps result in a horrible, catastrophic situation.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement of my views on House bill 11645, particularly on medical research activities.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY MRS. SMITH OF MAINE

The Members of the Senate will have good reason to be proud of an action which sustains the recommendations of its committee to increase support of medical research through appropriations to the National Institutes of Health.

I am sure there is no one among us who would knowingly hold back progress against the suffering and the terrible destructiveness and waste caused by cancer, heart disease, and the other diseases and afflictions which keep us from being the altogether happy and productive Nation we could be.

My personal position on this matter is simple and unequivocal. I believe that the trained people and the research facilities of our country should be fully and effectively utilized in the search for ways to prevent, diagnose, treat, and cure disease. I also believe that at the same time our country's resources for medical research in future years should be intelligently expanded. And I am convinced that the Federal Government has a major share in the responsibility for these activities, supplementing the splendid private efforts with which we are all familiar, and dedicated to the public interest.

I have no hesitation whatsoever in stating my wholehearted support of the actions of the committee that has been chaired with such vision and distinction by the senior Senator from Alabama.

I would like to comment on one particular aspect of these appropriations that are recommended for the support of medical research—the item of \$9,625,000 for the building of a new structure at the National Institutes of Health.

I wish that each one of my colleagues who has not been able to do so would find an opportunity to visit these modern clinical and laboratory facilities in the nearby Maryland countryside and see for himself the inspiring work that is done there.

There is one important part—probably the most important part—of the National Institutes of Health program that is not visible when one visits these research facilities in Bethesda. I refer to the role NIH plays in providing funds to support medical research, training for research careers, and the construction of research facilities in the Nation's medical schools, universities, and other research and teaching institutions. The appropriations that are now before us for action provide 40 percent of all funds available from whatever source in this country for medical and related biological research studies. These grants and awards total \$170

million in the present fiscal year. This figure will be increased by about half if the Senate accepts the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee and the House concurs with the action of the Senate.

The new building, for which funds are provided in this bill, is planned for the primary purpose of making it possible for those scientists, doctors, and others who administer these extensive programs of grants and awards, to perform their task in a manner that is effective, economical, and responsible to the public trust.

Two years ago the Congress provided \$300,000 for plans and specifications for this building, and the Bureau of the Budget has approved tentative plans for the first construction phase. In the meantime, these programs in support of medical research have been expanded rapidly. The situation that has now developed gives further emphasis to the immediate need for a structure to house those who review, analyze, and administer these programs. It has been necessary for large numbers of the staff to work in crowded and improvised quarters. Some have had to utilize animal quarters for offices. And some have had to be placed in rental space in Bethesda and Silver Spring, thus impairing both efficiency and morale through lack of contact with their colleagues.

I would emphasize that the National Institutes of Health has established a worldwide reputation for its system of impartial review and administration of the research grants, training, and research construction programs which are such a vital component of our national medical research effort. These activities, if the past decade can be used as a gauge, will continue to expand. If the new building were started tomorrow, it would not be completed until 1961. By that time, according to present projections, the full amount of space provided by the new building would be required for the effective technical review and administration of these programs. And we must never lose sight of the fact that responsible leadership of these programs stems from a dedicated and highly skilled staff whose efficiency can be handicapped by the conditions under which they work.

I recognize, as does every Member of the Senate, that some commonsense limitations on construction with Federal dollars have been found necessary. It is my conviction, however, that this structure represents a priority need which must be recognized by our action here today.

I therefore urge that we act affirmatively on the entire recommended amount of \$9,625,000 for the immediate construction of this new facility on the NIH grounds at Bethesda. With what we and our constituents expect of these staffs in the planning and execution of these programs of medical research support, and with their present and potential meaning to the American people, we cannot do less.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, with the exception of the amendment on line 16, page 35, and that the bill as thus amended be considered, for the purpose of amendment, as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. I excepted the amendment on page 35, beginning on line 16, because it was thought to be legislation in an appropriation bill and, under the rules of the Senate, not properly in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 35, beginning on line 16.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the Potter amendment may be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 37, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,000,000"; and on line 22, strike out "\$42,500,000" and insert "\$43,500,000."

Mr. HILL. I have consulted with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee. Both of us agree that this is a most worthy amendment. We would very much like to have the Senate adopt it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 11645) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. CHURCH in the chair) appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. THYE, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. IVES conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the distinguished President of the Philippines, the Honorable Carlos P. Garcia, is in Washington for a 3-day state visit. We had the honor to hear him day before yesterday at a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives. We are glad that he has come, and we look forward to a profitable exchange of views with him during his time here in our Nation's Capital.

It occurred to me that the occasion of Mr. Garcia's visit might be taken to remind the Senate of an important contribution which the Philippines made to world peace. It is a contribution which so far has not been commemorated properly, I believe, and I should like to take time today to mention it briefly.

In 1955, hundreds of thousands of refugees fled from northern Vietnam to escape Communist persecution. They

were carried to South Vietnam, where they were placed in makeshift camps, without sanitation, medical care, or other necessities. The world responded to their plight with great generosity in the form of funds, food, and clothing. However, the medical-care problem was nearly insurmountable.

South Vietnam was ravaged by guerilla warfare and did not have enough medical personnel to care for its own people, let alone 850,000 refugees. This problem was brought to the attention of the Filipino authorities, and a group of doctors, nurses, and medical technicians went immediately to South Vietnam to take care of the refugees and other Vietnamese in the war-ravaged areas. The performance of the Filipinos was magnificent. They established aid stations and clinics in parts of Vietnam where no doctor or nurse had ever set foot. Two of them were drowned while carrying out their mission. All of this heroism and help came from an underdeveloped country which is itself short of medical personnel.

Mr. President, the Nobel prize for peace was not awarded in 1955 and 1956, presumably because of the fighting in Hungary and Algeria. It is my understanding that a retroactive award is still possible. I announce my intention today of writing to the Committee on Selections for the Nobel Peace Prize with the suggestion that a retroactive award for 1955 or 1956 be made to the Filipinos of Operation Brotherhood. I am earnestly hopeful that this proposal may be seriously considered by the committee.

LEASING OF OIL AND GAS DEPOSITS, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which Calendar No. 1754, H. R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in the Territory of Alaska, was passed earlier today be reconsidered, and that the vote be vacated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed back on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be restored to the calendar.

Mr. ANDERSON subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago I asked that the vote by which Order No. 1754, H. R. 8054, was passed, be vacated and that the bill, with reference to the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in the Territory of Alaska, go back on the calendar.

I desire to have printed in the RECORD at this point the text of an amendment which I hope will be available on Monday for consideration by Members of the Senate, thereby giving those interested an opportunity to see what it applies to. It is an attempt to see to it

that by use of the unitization rule the 5-percent royalty does not apply to all the oil land of Alaska. The Territory of Alaska may become a State, and it has millions of acres of potential oil land. If that oil land pays a royalty of the customary one-eighth, which is in effect in the rest of the continental United States, then I think the financial future of Alaska is very well assured. Previous legislation grants to the Territory of Alaska, which may become a State, 90 percent of royalties on all oil revenues.

I am extremely anxious to make sure the royalty is normal rather than low in Alaska. For that reason, I think it best to consider the royalty amendment prior to the passage of the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the royalty amendment may appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 8, after line 16, insert the following: "The Secretary of the Interior shall neither prescribe nor approve any cooperative or unit plan of development or operation nor any operating, drilling or development contract establishing different royalty or rental rates for Alaska lands than for similar lands within the States of the United States."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to assure the Senator from New Mexico that at the earliest practicable time Monday, reconsideration of the bill will be had on the basis of the amendment which has just been incorporated into the RECORD.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator from Montana.

A WARNING SYSTEM FOR COMMUNITY PROTECTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, recently I received a letter from the Defense Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, Robert E. Lee, relating to the efforts to have adopted, on a widespread basis, the Conelrad emergency weather warning system.

It is my understanding that this system was developed with the electronics industry of the United States in order to provide a rapid alarm system of communication to homes, schools, hospitals, theaters, shopping centers, and other public gathering places.

Basically the concept is very simple: An emergency weather warning is transmitted by a basic key radio station through relay key radio stations and triggers Conelrad radio alert receivers at the local level. When the local receiver alarms go off, an important section of the communication chain between the weather bureau and the private citizen is completed.

By this system, which operates in my area through basic key radio station WCCO, Minneapolis, adequate warning can be given in the case of tornadoes and other heavy weather developments. Naturally, this system is of great importance in the civil defense warning system as well.

I understand that more than two thirds of the radio and television stations throughout the Nation have al-

ready made the necessary arrangements to join in the effort to disseminate authentic emergency warnings to the general public.

I bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues in the hope that they themselves will do what they can to encourage the installation of the Conelrad radio alert receivers, which are being manufactured by a large number of manufacturers at the present time.

THE PROSPECTIVE INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF STEEL—11 DAYS UNTIL JULY 1

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, every day since June 13, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has made a statement on steel prices, and has pointed out to this body the imminence of another increase in the price of steel, and has described the injurious consequences of such an action.

Owing to previous commitments, the Senator from Tennessee has found it necessary to be in his home State today. As a member of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, I join with the Senator from Tennessee in today's observations on the steel-price increase. The major points which I plan to make represent his views, as well as mine.

According to today's newspapers, the United States Steel Corp. issued on yesterday a statement, the full text of which I should like to put in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

As I interpret the statement, it means that the corporation is reviewing the expected price increase, is weighing the expected increase in labor costs on July 1 against the effects of a price increase on the demand for steel and the general economy, and has not yet decided upon what course of action it will take. But there may be more to the statement than meets the eye. According to the New York Times, the statement appeared to puzzle most close observers of the industry. According to the Wall Street Journal, the fact any statement was volunteered was unusual in the light of the company's traditional reluctance to discuss prices in advance of any formal action.

The Wall Street Journal reports speculation that the statement indicates that "United States Steel might be bidding for another ranking producer to take the lead in raising prices." It also reports speculation that the present depressed conditions in the steel industry might be causing United States Steel some concern as to whether a general price increase would be followed by all other producers. The New York Times reports that the corporation may be concerned with the effect of an increase in the price of steel on its competition with other materials, particularly aluminum. It also reports speculation that "The company wished to reply indirectly to Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Democrat of Tennessee, who has been an outspoken critic recently of upward spiraling prices."

In view of the uncertainty as to the meaning of the corporation's statement, one can only hope that it indicates an

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of June 25, 1958
85th-2d, No. 105

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	3, 24	
Area redevelopment.....	33	
Banking.....	32	
Building space.....	9	
CCC.....	32	
Civil defense.....	37	
Cooperatives.....	14	
Corn.....	35	
Electrification.....	34	
Employment.....	27	
Ethics.....	25	
Farm prices.....	28	
Farm program....	1, 13, 16, 29	
FHA.....	32	
Food stamps.....	2	
Food supply.....	37	
Foreign aid.....	30	
Foreign trade.....	20	
Forestry.....	17, 36	
Grain storage.....	31	
Humane slaughter.....	19	
Industrial uses.....	14	
Lands.....	10	
Legislative program..	13, 26	
Libraries.....	39	
Loans.....	32	
Marketing facilities....	13	
Milk.....	15, 41	
Natural resources.....	10	
Personnel.....	25, 42	
Property.....	6	
Public Law 480.....	20	
Public works.....	7	
Reclamation.....	3, 22	
Research.....	21	
Small business.....	5	
Statehood.....	18	
Transportation.....	4	
Vehicles.....	40	
Water resources.....	38	
Watersheds.....	23	
Wheat.....	11	
Wildlife.....	12, 38	

HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. To be debated today. Senate committee ordered reported bill for increased industrial uses of farm products. Senate committee reported measure to extend special milk program for 60 days. House committee ordered reported food stamp bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke against Senate Committee farm bill. Both Houses adopted conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Quie introduced and discussed measure to extend special milk program for 90 days.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 5 hours of debate and waiving points of order against H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill. Rep. McCormack announced that debate on the bill will begin today, June 26. pp. 11106, D594, 11088
 2. FOOD STAMPS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 13054, to direct the Secretary to establish a food stamp plan. p. D593
 3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. p. 11065
- Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 20. p. 11063

4. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 2 hours debate on H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. pp. 11105, D594
Rep. Rogers, Fla., urged adoption of a Senate amendment to H. R. 12695, the excise-tax rate extension bill, which would repeal the tax on transportation. p. 11064
5. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. p. D593
Rep. Derounian inserted a constituents's letter commending the work of the Small Business Administration. pp. 11100-01
6. **PROPERTY.** The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 12165, to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made on certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government agencies. p. D593
7. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors, and flood control authorization bill. The Senate had agreed to the report earlier. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11094-96, 11022-25
8. **RECLAMATION.** The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Considered and began reading for amendment H. R. 594, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Thereafter rejected by a vote of 15-5 a motion to recommit the bill to Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation. A point of order was then made and sustained of no quorum and meeting was adjourned." p. D593
9. **BUILDING SPACE.** Agreed to a concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 95, authorizing the correction of an error in the enrollment of S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 10 years. p. 11097
10. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath nontidal navigable waters in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11097-11100
11. **WHEAT.** Rep. Mumma inserted a newspaper article, "Wheatgrowers Favor Quotas for 1959 - Lebanon County Farmers, in Light Ballot, Vote No on Controls Issue." p. 11101
12. **WILDLIFE.** Both Houses received from Interior a proposed bill "to revise the Alaska game law and to provide for the protection of marine mammals on and off the coast of Alaska"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 10996, 11105.
13. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Rep. McCormack announced that after consideration of the farm bill, the omnibus transportation bill, H. R. 12832, will be considered under suspension of the rules. He also announced that H. R. 4504, to improve marketing facilities for perishable commodities, has been taken off the program and will not be considered this week. p. 11088

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Matthew 20: 27: *Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.*

Eternal God, our Father, we ask in all humility and sincerity to give us this day the wisdom and the courage to discharge faithfully our duties and responsibilities.

May we be glad and grateful for the many opportunities we daily have of serving Thee and our fellow men.

Help us to find our joy in giving our best to the high vocation of gaining for all mankind a better way of life.

Grant that in these days of great national and international problems we may have men and women of vision and devotion who serve for the common good and not for self.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord, who was the servant of all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 343. Concurrent resolution expressing indignation at the execution of certain leaders of the recent revolt in Hungary.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, DENTON, MARSHALL, CANNON, LAIRD, CEDERBERG, and TABER.

TO PROMOTE BOATING SAFETY ON NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to recommit the bill (H. R. 11078) to promote boating safety on the navigable waters of the United States and provide coordination and cooperation with the States in the interest of uniformity of boating laws, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question or two.

Is this to be a quickie operation to take this bill back to the committee and bring it right back to the House, or do you propose to take the bill back to the committee and then go to the Rules Committee for another rule?

Mr. BONNER. In response to the gentleman, it came to my attention this morning that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] would raise a point of order against this bill under the Ramseyer rule. That point of order would hold. I admit that in the report on the bill the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has failed to comply with the Ramseyer rule.

I will say to my friend from North Carolina that I am only trying to do something that must be done someday.

Mr. BARDEN. I do not want a lecture from the gentleman; I just want a ruling on the question.

Mr. BONNER. I do not intend to lecture the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. If this discussion is going to be carried on it will have to be postponed.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. BARDEN. May I appeal to the Chair?

The SPEAKER. For what?

Mr. BARDEN. For this: This bill came out. It came near passing on the Consent Calendar. It was only after the matter had been presented to the Rules Committee that anybody found out that this bill was in existence.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to be sure that when this bill is finally recommitted to the committee that it will come from the committee to the Rules Committee where a hearing is to take place; then, if the Rules Committee is inclined to grant a rule that the bill will come to the House.

I am tremendously interested in this, and I have no hesitancy whatever to say to the gentleman that the gentle-

man from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] and myself work together on the Ramseyer rule.

I will say further that that is just one of the mistakes in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule, if the gentleman is making a parliamentary inquiry. The Chair told the gentleman from North Carolina that he would have to go before the Committee on Rules for another rule if the bill is again reported to the House for consideration.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think the Chair must have told someone else; the Speaker did not give me that information, as I recall.

The SPEAKER. I did not give the gentleman that information, because the gentleman never did tell the Chair that he was going to make a point of order. He said he thought there would be a point of order made, when the Chair talked to him several days ago.

Mr. BARDEN. I said very likely it would be made.

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. I just want to be sure that this bill comes to the House for full consideration. And that the membership knows more about it than they did today.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to say to my friend from North Carolina that if the House has not had full knowledge so far about this bill I do not know how in my power to give them full knowledge.

Mr. BARDEN. It did have knowledge.

Mr. BONNER. Now, with respect to the bill being on the Consent Calendar, I have stated before that that was an error. I never intended the bill to be on the Consent Calendar. I always intended to apply for a rule.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman must admit that it was brought out on the floor and then the question was raised.

Mr. BONNER. I understand; that is perfectly all right. The committee in making the report on the bill made it out in the manner in which it would go on the Consent Calendar. I would never have asked that the bill be considered on the Consent Calendar.

This bill will go back to the committee. The committee will report out another bill, and the committee will ask the Rules Committee for another rule on the additional bill.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. Was the bill reported by the gentleman's committee unanimously?

Mr. BONNER. It was reported with 2 or 3 reservations, at a subsequent meeting. The bill was voted unanimous with the understanding that an amendment would be accepted exempting boats powered by 7½ horsepower and under.

Mr. WALTER. Is not that the way it got on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. BONNER. No. I never intended the bill to be on the Consent Calendar. I realize that this subject is controversial.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. If I have the floor.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation and yield back the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is going to declare the floor vacant pretty soon.

The gentleman from North Carolina may extend his remarks.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WAINWRIGHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON ASTRONAUTICS AND SPACE EXPLORATION

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 581) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings on astronautics and space exploration, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration 900 additional copies of the hearings on astronautics and space exploration held by the said select committee during the current session.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Would the gentleman care to say what this will cost?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The estimated cost is \$1,200 and if we can get this out today we will save considerable money.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That is what I had in mind.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCISE TAXES ON RAILROAD FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my earnest hope that the conferees on the part of the House for H. R. 12695 will recede with respect to the amendment on the part of the Senate repealing the transportation tax on railroads.

As we all know, this tax was an emergency measure levied to discourage the

use of railroads during time of war. It was an emergency measure and it was definitely understood that it would be ended at the close of the war.

The repeal of this tax is long overdue. It has increased the cost of rail transportation to the point that our Nation's railroads are now suffering from such great loss of business that their very operation in the future is in doubt.

Not only the railroads, but all of the country's industry also suffers. Transportation costs are part of the cost for every product bought and sold in the United States. These added "emergency" taxes now add up until the final effect upon selling costs and prices is all out of proportion to the levy made on the initial transaction. The consumer finds himself burdened with higher prices.

We in Florida have made great strides in the last few years toward industrialization. But as Florida products begin to reach larger market areas across the country, the transportation tax enters the picture, and holds back the gains that could be made without these added costs. Florida's tourist industry is also vitally affected by this tax. Last year over 8 million people visited in Florida, a large number traveling by rail.

While these matters deal with the problem in Florida, the same is true of every section of the country. This rail tax should have been repealed long ago, and I certainly hope that the conferees will agree with the other body, and grant to all our people the relief that repeal of this tax will mean.

EISENHOWER'S OBVIOUS DECISION

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Honorable Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, made a significant address in New Orleans before the annual convention of Civitan International, in which he invited public attention to the palpable lies being spread on the American scene by Russian Ambassador Menshikov. This official exposure and condemnation of the widespread propaganda campaign carried on by the Russian Ambassador since his arrival here is long overdue. Assistant Secretary Berding is to be commended for putting these facts before the American people and for setting the official record straight.

Members of Congress are aware of the several efforts I have made to expose the calculated campaign of Russian Propagandist Menshikov to do violence to the truth about United States intentions toward all the nations of the world and at the same time to paint a rosy camouflage over the black deeds of the Kremlin, which include genocide against entire nations, mass murder of all elements who oppose them in the many countries they now occupy, and planned starvation of whole populations. Menshikov has made use of all our mediums of mass communication in his calculated campaign to cause disunity and political dissension

on the American scene. The nationally televised program Meet the Press performed a great public service in unmasking the true character and purpose of Propagandist Menshikov. One can hope that the forthright and informed questions put to Menshikov on that program will be regarded as a model for any future appearances he may make before future American television or radio audiences.

The public exposure and official condemnation of the activities of Menshikov by Assistant Secretary of State Berding leads to only one conclusion: that conclusion is that Russian Ambassador Menshikov is persona non grata. It now remains for President Eisenhower to take this obvious decision.

CERTAIN CIVIL-DEFENSE FACILITIES

(Mr. RIEHLMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Eisenhower named Leo A. Hoegh, the now Civil Defense Administrator, to head the newly formed Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization which becomes effective on July 1 as a result of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 becoming law on that date. I commend the President for his fine selection.

Last month the House Military Operations Subcommittee had the privilege of interrogating Governor Hoegh regarding civil-defense policies and programs of the Federal Government. His sincerity of purpose was most impressive and I believe I can say on behalf of the subcommittee that the determination with which he has undertaken his task as Federal civil-defense-agency Administrator is encouraging to us all. This past week I heard him address the Council of National Defense of the American Medical Association in San Francisco. Here again his presentation on civil defense and a new plan for shelter protection was outstanding. I feel confident that, with the support of the President and the delegate agencies, civil defense will finally become an effective operating organization. To implement a new shelter program outlined by Administrator Hoegh before our committee last month I am today, with other members of our committee, introducing legislation to implement this program.

MOTHER'S DAY

(Mr. SILER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, we now have a law enacted by Congress designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

We do not have any law designating an official Memorial Day, but we do have several different Memorial Days that are recognized in several States, including those specifically for the Confederate soldiers in the South.

While we do not have any Federal law whatever designating a Memorial Day, yet we do have a law recognizing May 30

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 18, 1958
For actions of July 17, 1958
85th-2d, No. 120

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	27	
Appropriations.....	10,30	
Atomic energy.....	32	
Barter.....	16	
Budgeting.....	2,29	
Chemicals.....	18	
Common carriers.....	6	
Corn.....	4	
Defense production.....	33	
Economic situation.....	17	
Fair trade.....	20	
Farm income.....	12,21	
Farm labor.....	10	
Farm loans.....	5	
Farm program.....	11	
Federal-States relations.....	6	
Foreign affairs.....	14	
Foreign trade.....	16,22,34	
Forestry.....	5	
Fruits and vegetables.....	24	
Hogs.....	15	
Low-income farmers.....	3	
Minerals.....	26	
Onion futures.....	9	
Pay systems.....	25	
Personnel.....	7,25	
Pesticides.....	18	
Public Law 480.....	11,16,34	
REA.....	28	
Reorganization.....	28	
Small business.....	23	
Statehood.....	19	
Surplus commodities.....	16,34	
Trade agreements.....	1,31	
Water pollution.....	8	
Watersheds.....	13	
Wildlife.....	25	
Wool.....	11	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported bill to facilitate insured loans by USDA. Rep. Hill urged prompt enactment of farm legislation. Rep. Cooley criticized USDA position on barter program. Rep. Martin introduced and discussed Administration bill for study of Federal pay systems. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate debated trade agreements extension bill. Senate committee ordered reported accrued expenditures budgeting bill.

SENATE

- 1. TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Continued debate on H. R. 12591, the trade agreements extension bill (pp. 12822-39, 12842-54, 12855-69, 12871-12914). Adopted an amendment by Sen. Capehart to request the Tariff Commission to study the advisability of basing tariff rates upon the wage rates paid in the respective countries (p. 12903).
Rejected, 4 to 85, an amendment by Sen. Clark to make the Trade Agreements Act permanent (pp. 12864-9).
- 2. BUDGETING.** The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 8002, the accrued-expenditures budgeting bill. p. D691
- 3. LOW-INCOME FARMERS.** Sen. Hoblitzell inserted a chapter, from a book on Resource Training, which discussed how low incomes in agriculture can be improved through area development or rural development projects. pp. 12821-2
- 4. CORN.** Sens. Murray and Flanders were added as cosponsors to S. J. Res. 105, to designate the golden corn tassel as the national floral emblem. p. 12917

HOUSE

July 17, 1958

5. FARM LOANS; FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 10965, to improve the insured-loans program under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; H. R. 12494, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary in selling certain lands to N. C. to permit the State to sell or exchange such lands for private purposes; and H. R. 8481, to extend the forestry provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to Hawaii. p. D694
6. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. Passed, 241 to 155, with amendments H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. pp. 12784-818
Agreed, 206 to 88, to an amendment by Rep. Willis which specifically provides for the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities. pp. 12793-97
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Withrow to exclude from the bill any act of Congress relating to common carriers and their employees operating in interstate commerce. pp. 12801-02
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 25, to specify the effective date upon which changes in pay of wage-board employees shall begin following the start of a survey (H. Rept. 2207). p. 12813
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment
8. H. R. 1168, to clarify the application of Sec. 507 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the preservation of the rates of basic compensation of certain employees in cases involving downgrading actions. p. D695
The committee appointed special subcommittees to consider H. R. 9407, to provide additional opportunity for certain employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive service; and H. R. 6552, to authorize the noncompetitive acquisition of a competitive status by employees with a service-connected disability.
8. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13420, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Act so as to increase the limitation on certain grants for construction from \$250,000 to \$500,000 (H. Rept. 2212). p. 12813
9. ONION FUTURES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures and remove onions from regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act. Senate conferees have not been appointed. p. 12781
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 2220). With regard to the Mexican Farm Labor program, agreed to restore the House language to provide \$480,600 for determining compliance with contracts under the program, and to provide \$1,550,000 for administration of the program, instead of \$2,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. pp. 12782-84, 12813
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hill urged the House to "pass an agricultural bill similar to that pending before the Senate," with the inclusion of provisions for the extension of Public Law 480 and the Wool Act. He criticized "political opportunists ... trying to farm the farmer instead of working for sound, beneficial agricultural legislation and programs." p. 12810



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No. 120

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Psalms 91: 2: I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortune; my God; in Him will I trust.

Almighty God, we are turning unto Thee in prayer for Thou art our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble.

We beseech Thee to gird us, in these perilous days, with that wisdom which never errs, that love which never forsakes, and that strength which never fails.

Kindle within the hearts of the peace-loving nations the spirit of brotherhood that in times of suffering and tribulation we may all minister unto one another's needs.

Show us how we may bring to fulfillment and fruition those noble impulses of good will and friendship which Thou hast planted within the soul of man.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

TRADING IN ONION FUTURES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 376) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COOLEY, POAGE, ANFUSO, HILL, and HOEVEN.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on

House Administration may be permitted to sit during general debate while the House is in session during the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it has been called to my attention that on rollcall 123 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RETARDED CHILDREN

(Mr. DORN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the board of trustees of the League School for seriously disturbed children, I was heartened to learn that Senator Bush, of Connecticut, had introduced in the Senate a joint resolution to provide that during the period commencing November 16 and ending November 28, 1958, the people of the United States be urged to give especial consideration to the needs and rights of the retarded children of the Nation. I am proud to introduce a companion resolution in the House, and did so yesterday.

The League School in my district in Brooklyn has won national recognition as the first nonresidential school for children heretofore given up as hopelessly uneducable. Psychiatrists, educators, and other professionals from different parts of the country and Canada have come to study and observe the work of the League School in order to start similar projects in their communities. The school has recently received a grant from the National Institute of Mental

Health to start a demonstration nursery school for retarded and disturbed children.

As another important means in making more people aware of the necessities involved in the treatment of mentally retarded and disturbed children and adults, I am very pleased to introduce this resolution.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 132]

Allen, Calif.	Edmondson	Powell
Anderson, Mont.	Engle	Radwan
Baring	Friedel	Reece, Tenn.
Buckley	Glenn	Roberts
Burdick	Gordon	Robeson, Va.
Carnahan	Gregory	Shelley
Chamberlain	Gwinn	Shuford
Christopher	Hays, Ark.	Sieminski
Clark	Jenkins	Smith, Kans.
Denton	Kearney	Talle
Dies	Kearns	Trimble
Diggs	LeCompte	Vorys
Dixon	Machrowicz	Williams, N. Y.
Eberharter	Miller, Md.	
	Moulder	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 377 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 11645, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2220)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 29, 31, 47, 51, 54, and 57.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 23, 27, 28, 38, 52, 53, 56, 58, and 60, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,424,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,953,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,889,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,386,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,815,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$186,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,454,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: recede from its disagreement to the amendment insert "\$4,108,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,473,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,124,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$28,974,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,268,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$52,419,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$45,613,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$31,215,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,071,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,403,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 5, 20, 34, 35, 40, 49, 50, 55, and 59.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRED MARSHALL,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
EDWARD J. THYE,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
CHARLES POTTER,
IRVING IVES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 1.—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not less than \$201,575 shall be for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week as proposed by the Senate instead of \$192,575 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,004,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$995,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Apprenticeship

Amendment No. 3.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 4.—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5.—Compliance activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program; and Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be offered in the House to recede and concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment which will have the effect of (1) restoring the paragraph proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, and (2) amending the paragraph inserted by the Senate to appropriate \$1,550,000 all of which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund, rather than \$2,250,000 of which \$910,600 would have been derived from the farm labor supply revolving fund, as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Amendment No. 6.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$7,424,500 instead of \$7,332,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,517,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

Amendment No. 7.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$9,800,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,300,000 as proposed by the House.

Gallaudet College

Amendment No. 8.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$815,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$785,000 as proposed by the House.

Howard University

Amendment No. 9.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,953,700 instead of \$3,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$4 million as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the \$53,700 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the amount proposed by the House, shall be used exclusively for additional teachers in medicine and dentistry.

Office of Education

Amendment No. 10.—Grants for library services: Appropriates \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11.—Assistance for school construction: Appropriates \$800,000 instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12.—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$7,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 13.—Grants to States and other agencies: Appropriates \$51,600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14.—Grants to States and other agencies: Provides that \$4,600,000 is for special projects under section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 15.—Assistance to States, general: Appropriates \$22,889,000 instead of \$22,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,574,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the \$889,000 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the sum proposed by the House shall be allocated as follows: \$128,000 to initiate a study

on silicosis and pneumoconiosis; \$74,000 for work with the chronically ill and the aged; \$72,000 for accident prevention; \$115,000 for training public health workers; and \$500,000 for general health grants to the States.

Amendment No. 16.—Control of venereal diseases: Appropriates \$5,400,000 instead of \$4,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that \$100,000 of the amount appropriated in excess of the amount proposed by the House shall be for research in the field of gonorrhea for the purpose of devising a more rapid and accurate and diagnostic test.

Amendment No. 17.—Control of tuberculosis: Appropriates \$6,386,000 instead of \$5,386,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,886,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18.—Control of tuberculosis: Provides that \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 as provided by the House and \$4,500,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19.—Communicable disease activities: Appropriates \$6,600,000 instead of \$6,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,150,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that of the \$400,000 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the amount proposed by the House, \$75,000 shall be for extension of work on rabies control, and \$325,000 shall be for an intensified program to study staphylococcal infections.

Amendment No. 20.—Equipment, Communicable Disease Center: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 21.—Sanitary engineering activities: Appropriates \$12,815,000 instead of \$12,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,315,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon will restore the \$90,000 reduction in the budget made by the House.

Amendment No. 22.—Grants for hospital construction: Appropriates \$186,200,000 instead of \$121,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23.—Grants for hospital construction: Provides that \$150,000,000 of the total appropriation shall be for payments pursuant to part C of the Public Health Service Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$99,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24.—Grants for hospital construction: Provides that \$35,000,000 of the total amount appropriated shall be for payments pursuant to part G of the Public Health Service Act instead of \$21,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 25 through 28.—Grants for hospital construction: Provide for the division of funds included for payments pursuant to part G of the Public Health Service Act as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House; and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29.—Grants for hospital construction: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30.—Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31.—Hospitals and medical care: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate which

establishes \$1,866,000 as the amount to be available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Amendment No. 32.—Hospitals and medical care: Appropriates \$48,454,000 instead of \$44,730,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,730,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount proposed by the House includes \$3,000,000 for graduate nurse training authorized by Public Law 911, 84th Congress, and \$724,000 for military pay increases for commissioned officers authorized by Public Law 422, 85th Congress.

Amendment No. 33.—Foreign quarantine activities: Appropriates \$4,108,000 instead of \$3,983,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,233,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34.—Foreign quarantine service: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35.—Foreign quarantine activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 36.—Indian health activities: Appropriates \$40,473,000 instead of \$40,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$248,000 over the amount proposed by the House will cover the increased costs of military pay increases for commissioned officers authorized by Public Law 422, 85th Congress.

Amendment No. 37.—Construction of Indian health facilities: Appropriates \$4,124,000 instead of \$3,124,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38.—Construction of Indian health facilities: Provides that of the total appropriation \$1,750,000 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 151, 85th Congress, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39.—General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Appropriates \$28,974,000 instead of \$17,742,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,552,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40.—General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41.—National Cancer Institute: Appropriates \$75,268,000 instead of \$57,423,000 as proposed by the House and \$81,129,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42.—Mental health activities: Appropriates \$52,419,000 instead of \$40,397,000 as proposed by the House and \$55,896,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43.—National Heart Institute: Appropriates \$45,613,000 instead of \$36,212,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,529,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44.—Dental health activities: Appropriates \$7,420,000 instead of \$6,543,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,923,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45.—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Appropriates \$31,215,000 instead of \$21,092,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,793,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46.—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Appropriates \$24,071,000 instead of \$17,997,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47.—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Strikes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48.—Neurology and blindness activities: Appropriates \$29,403,000 instead of \$21,977,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Excluding construction, the House allowed a total of \$219,383,000 for all activities of the National Institutes of Health. This was increased by the Senate to \$320,577,000, an increase of \$101,194,000. The effect of the agreements reached on the preceding 10 amendments is to appropriate a total of \$294,383,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over

the amount originally allowed by the House. This large increase was agreed to with the distinct understanding of the managers on the part of both the House and the Senate that there should be no reduction in the standards for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations and that there should be no diversion of funds for any purpose not contained in the President's budget for 1959 or specifically provided for by the House or the Senate.

Some question has been raised concerning the earmarking of funds for the mental health program for contracting with the pharmaceutical industry. The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate are agreed that the Psychopharmacology Service Center be given a special allocation of approximately \$4,000,000 to advance the program of basic research on the effects of drugs on the mentally ill and for the development of desperately needed screening techniques to determine the effectiveness of particular drugs on particular patients by every appropriate means, including entering into contracts with research organizations, public or private.

The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate are agreed that the amounts provided for research grants in the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health are sufficient to allow funds for diversion to cover the recent civil service and military pay increases.

Amendment No. 49—General office building: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50—Construction of library facilities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51—Retired pay of commissioned officers: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 52—Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Appropriates \$43,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$42,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53—Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Provides that \$12,000,000 of the sum appropriated shall be for child-welfare services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House.

General Provisions

Amendment No. 54: Inserts language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate which limits the amount that may be paid to cover indirect costs of a research project to 15 percent of the direct costs. The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate agreed to the restoration of this limitation with the understanding that the question of changing such limitation was being deferred due to the fact that the interagency committee composed of representatives of the agencies of the Federal Government most concerned with this matter have not yet made their final report and many volunteer agencies making grants for research projects are not at the current time paying in excess of 15 percent and some are paying considerably less.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 56—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$13,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,384,800 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 57—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,650,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,695,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Amendment No. 58—Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay: Appropriates \$5,299,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,256,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 59—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 60: Strikes limitation on certain advances to States for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year proposed by the House.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRED MARSHALL,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ESTABLISHING RULES OF INTERPRETATION FOR FEDERAL COURTS INVOLVING THE DOCTRINE OF FEDERAL PREEMPTION

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3) to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3, with Mr. THOMPSON of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] had 3 minutes remaining; the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] had 25 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] had 21 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, there are many very learned constitutional lawyers in this body, but there are some Members who are not lawyers. Some of those who are not attorneys had the idea that I might know something about this bill and so they asked me about some of its provisions—and I had to admit that while I had a license to practice law, that did not necessarily mean that I had any great knowledge of Constitutional law or of the Constitution. This time was taken so that I might, not so much give light, but be advised myself about what was here involved.

Here in my hand is the decision in the Nelson case made on April 2, 1956, the opinion by Chief Justice Warren. Permit me to ask the ranking minority member of the committee which reported this bill out whether or not the State of

Pennsylvania, at the time Nelson was convicted had a statute which called for a penalty when an individual was guilty of what was known as seditious conduct; is that correct?

Mr. KEATING. I will say to the gentleman that that is my understanding; yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is it?

Mr. KEATING. Yes; that is the statute which was struck down by the Supreme Court.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And then later on the Congress enacted this statute which we find on page 14 of this opinion, title 18, United States Code, section 2385.

Mr. KEATING. I do not have the opinion in front of me. Congress did enact legislation thereafter; that is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Covering a similar field?

Mr. KEATING. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then Steve Nelson was convicted in the State of Pennsylvania and given a sentence of 20 years and a fine; because he violated the State law; is that right?

Mr. KEATING. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court?

Mr. KEATING. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And the sole issue before the Supreme Court was whether or not by the enactment by the Congress of this statute which provides and I quote—whether that United States enactment superseded and nullified the Pennsylvania statute; is that right?

Mr. KEATING. That is my understanding of the issue.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is the way I understand it. There are not very many technicalities about it.

Mr. KEATING. When the gentleman has finished his questions, I should like to comment on the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Very well.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the gentleman from Michigan has yielded to me.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I must yield to a member of my own party first; that is the procedure.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But please do not make it too long.

Mr. KEATING. If I do, I shall yield the gentleman additional time, if he needs it.

The gentleman has raised a very important point here. We have heard a great deal in this debate about the Nelson case. There are many of us, including the gentleman now speaking, who want to enact legislation to take care of the Nelson case. We will have that opportunity when a substitute will be offered here by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. H. R. 3, I will say to the members of the committee, will not take care of the Nelson case.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

JULY 17, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11645]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 29, 31, 47, 51, 54, and 57.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 23, 27, 28, 38, 52, 53, 56, 58, and 60, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,424,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,953,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,889,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,386,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,815,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$186,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,454,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,108,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$40,473,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,124,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$28,974,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,268,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$52,419,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$45,613,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,420,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$31,215,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,071,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,403,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 5, 20, 34, 35, 40, 49, 50, 55, and 59.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRED MARSHALL,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
By J. C. S.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
EDWARD J. THYE,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
CHARLES POTTER,
IRVING IVES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Provides that not less than \$201,575 shall be for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week as proposed by the Senate instead of \$192,575 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,004,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$995,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 4—*Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—*Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program; and Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program*: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be offered in the House to recede and concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment which will have the effect of (1) restoring the paragraph proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, and (2) amending the paragraph inserted by the Senate to appropriate \$1,550,000 all of which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund, rather than \$2,250,000 of which \$910,600 would have been derived from the farm labor supply revolving fund, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Amendment No. 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$7,424,500 instead of \$7,332,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,517,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 7—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$9,800,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,300,000 as proposed by the House.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Amendment No. 8—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$815,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$785,000 as proposed by the House.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Amendment No. 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,953,700 instead of \$3,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the \$53,700 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the amount proposed by the House shall be used exclusively for additional teachers in medicine and dentistry.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 10—*Grants for library services*: Appropriates \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11—*Assistance for school construction*: Appropriates \$800,000 instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$7,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,800,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 13—*Grants to States and other agencies*: Appropriates \$51,600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14—*Grants to States and other agencies*: Provides that \$4,600,000 is for special projects under section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 15—*Assistance to States, general*: Appropriates \$22,889,000 instead of \$22,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,574,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the \$889,000 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the sum proposed by the House shall be allocated as follows: \$128,000 to initiate a study on silicosis and pneumoconiosis; \$74,000 for work with the chronically ill and the aged; \$72,000 for accident prevention; \$115,000 for training public health workers; and \$500,000 for general health grants to the States.

Amendment No. 16—*Control of venereal diseases*: Appropriates \$5,400,000 instead of \$4,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that \$100,000 of the amount appropriated in excess of the amount proposed

by the House shall be for research in the field of gonorrhea for the purpose of devising a more rapid and accurate and diagnostic test.

Amendment No. 17—*Control of tuberculosis*: Appropriates \$6,386,000 instead of \$5,386,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,886,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18—*Control of tuberculosis*: Provides that \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 as provided by the House and \$4,500,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—*Communicable disease activities*: Appropriates \$6,600,000 instead of \$6,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,150,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that of the \$400,000 by which the amount agreed upon exceeds the amount proposed by the House, \$75,000 shall be for extension of work on rabies control, and \$325,000 shall be for an intensified program to study staphylococcal infections.

Amendment No. 20—*Equipment, Communicable Disease Center*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 21—*Sanitary engineering activities*: Appropriates \$12,815,000 instead of \$12,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,315,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon will restore the \$90,000 reduction in the budget made by the House.

Amendment No. 22—*Grants for hospital construction*: Appropriates \$186,200,000 instead of \$121,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—*Grants for hospital construction*: Provides that \$150,000,000 of the total appropriation shall be for payments pursuant to part C of the Public Health Service Act as proposed by the Senate instead of \$99,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24—*Grants for hospital construction*: Provides that \$35,000,000 of the total amount appropriated shall be for payments pursuant to part G of the Public Health Service Act instead of \$21,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 25 through 28—*Grants for hospital construction*: Provide for the division of funds included for payments pursuant to part G of the Public Health Service Act as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House; and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29—*Grants for hospital construction*: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—*Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services*: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendment No. 32—*Hospitals and medical care*: Appropriates \$48,454,000 instead of \$44,730,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,730,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount proposed by the House includes \$3,000,000 for graduate nurse training authorized by Public Law 911, 84th Congress, and \$724,000 for military pay increases for commissioned officers authorized by Public Law 422, 85th Congress.

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Amendment No. 39—*General research and services, National Institutes of Health*: Appropriates \$28,974,000 instead of \$17,742,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,552,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—*General research and services, National Institutes of Health*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*National Cancer Institute*: Appropriates \$75,268,000 instead of \$57,423,000 as proposed by the House and \$81,129,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—*Mental health activities*: Appropriates \$52,419,000 instead of \$40,397,000 as proposed by the House and \$55,896,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43—*National Heart Institute*: Appropriates \$45,613,000 instead of \$36,212,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,529,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—*Dental health activities*: Appropriates \$7,420,000 instead of \$6,543,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,923,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—*Arthritis and metabolic disease activities*: Appropriates \$31,215,000 instead of \$21,092,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,798,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Appropriates \$24,071,000 instead of \$17,997,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Strikes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—*Neurology and blindness activities*: Appropriates \$29,403,000 instead of \$21,977,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Excluding construction, the House allowed a total of \$219,383,000 for all activities of the National Institutes of Health. This was increased by the Senate to \$320,577,000, an increase of \$101,194,000. The effect of the agreements reached on the preceding 10 amendments is to appropriate a total of \$294,383,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over the amount originally allowed by the House. This large increase was agreed to with the distinct understanding of the managers on the part of both the House and the Senate that there should be no reduction in the high standards for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations and that there should be no diversion of funds for any purpose not contained in the President's budget for 1959 or specifically provided for by the House or the Senate.

Some question has been raised concerning the earmarking of funds for the mental-health program for contracting with the pharmaceutical industry. The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate are agreed that the Psychopharmacology Service Center be given a special allocation of approximately \$4,000,000 to advance the program of basic research on the effects of drugs on the mentally ill and for the development of desperately needed screening techniques to determine the effectiveness of particular drugs on particular patients by every appropriate means, including entering into contracts with research organizations, public or private.

The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate are agreed that the amounts provided for research grants in the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health are sufficient to allow funds for diversion to cover the recent civil service and military pay increases.

Amendment No. 49—*General office building*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50—*Construction of library facilities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51—*Retired pay of commissioned officers*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 52—*Grants to States for maternal and child welfare*: Appropriates \$43,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$42,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53—*Grants to States for maternal and child welfare*: Provides that \$12,000,000 of the sum appropriated shall be for child-welfare services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 54: Inserts language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate which limits the amount that may be paid to cover indirect costs of a research project to 15 percent of the direct costs. The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate agreed to the restoration of this limitation with the understanding that the question of changing such limitation was being deferred due to the fact that the interagency committee composed of representatives of the agencies of the Federal Government most concerned with

this matter have not yet made their final report and many volunteer agencies making grants for research projects are not at the current time paying in excess of 15 percent and some are paying considerably less.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 56—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$13,-100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,384,800 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 57—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,650,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,695,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Amendment No. 58—*Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay*: Appropriates \$5,299,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,256,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 60: Strikes limitation on certain advances to States for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year proposed by the House.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRED MARSHALL,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



July 18, 1958

SOIL BANK PROGRAM

"In the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Congress authorized an increase in the 1958 acreage reserve program from \$500 million to \$750 million, due to the unexpectedly large sign-ups last spring. Payments under this increased authorization are estimated to run slightly less than \$700 million, which will bring total costs of the program for the three fiscal years, 1956 through 1958, to an estimated total of \$1,640 to \$1,645 million.

"A total of \$1,363,058,415 has been appropriated to date to meet these commitments. House Document No. 394 proposes an appropriation of \$282,800,000 to cover the balance of the program payments. This figure represents total commitments as of May 16, 1958. Since that date, however, this figure has been scaled downward by the Department, due to contract cancellations. Doubtless, further reductions in commitments will occur before final payments are made. In view of these facts, the Committee has included only \$275,000,000 in the accompanying bill, which it believes will be adequate to pay all contracts. However, it stands ready to recommend any additional funds needed to meet all obligations."

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HFW appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. With regard to the Mexican farm labor program, agreed to restore the House language to provide \$480,600 for determining compliance with contract under the program, and to provide \$1,550,000 for administration of the program, with a proviso that reimbursement to the U. S. under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to Sec. 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, shall include all expenses of the program operations except for those compliance activities separately provided for in the bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12919-22; 3003-5
3. MINERALS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 3817, to authorize loans for the development or mineral resources in the U. S. p. D702
4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Hale urged the Rules Committee to grant a rule and send "to the House as soon as possible" S. 3683, the area redevelopment bill to aid economically depressed areas, and stated that "delay in this vital legislation would be inexcusable." p. 12923
5. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Pfof resigned from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was elected to the Public Works Committee. pp. 12923, 12924
6. FOOD ADDITIVES. Rep. Harden urged enactment of legislation for the stricter regulation of the use of chemical additives in the processing of food. p. 12953
7. STOCKPILING. Both Houses received from GSA a notice of a proposed disposition of approximately 1,518,899 pounds of Chinese hog bristles now held in the national stockpile. pp. 12957, 12960
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program: Mon., July 21: the following will be considered under suspension of the rules: S. 3420, extension of Public Law 480; H. R. 13382, the small business tax relief bill; S. 1939, amendments to the Federal Seed Act; H. R. 13140, to revise the depository library laws; and Consent Calendar. Tues.: H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 and H. R. 4504, the marketing facilities bill. Thurs.: military construction appropriation bill for 1959.

He also stated that "there are several must bills still in committee. If they get out, there is no reason why we should not have our business in condition where we should be able to adjourn not later than August 16, and I hope August 9. If they will put the pressure on for August 2, I will cooperate in every way possible." pp. 12936-37

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21. p. 12957

SENATE

10. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 12591, to extend and amend the Trade Agreements Act. pp. 12964-5, 12977-95, 12996-13003, 13007-11, 13047-8. Sen. Pastore submitted an amendment to require a tariff on cotton equalizing the reduced CCC export prices. pp. 12963-4

11. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Shoepel urged enactment of the bill to extend Public Law 480 and stated that failure to do so would "cause distress among farmers and farm communities." pp. 13048-9

12. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills without amendment:

S. 3248, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands comprising the Pleasant Grove Administrative Site, Uinta National Forest, with a Pleasant Grove, Utah, church (S. Rept. 1851);

H. R. 10321, to authorize the exchange of lands within the Estes Park Administrative Site, Roosevelt National Forest, for lands of equal value outside the forest (S. Rept. 1849);

H. R. 11253, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain Forest Service lands and improvements with Redding, Calif. (S. Rept. 1850); and

H. R. 12161, to authorize establishment of townsites from national forest lands (S. Rept. 1852);

With amendment S. 3471, to facilitate the administration of Forest Service lands by making all FS lands (with certain exceptions) subject to the Weeks Act (S. Rept. 1953); and

With amendments S. 3439, to reconvey to Salt Lake City the Forest Service Fire Warehouse lot in that city (S. Rept. 1848). p. 12692

13. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to print a report of the Select Small Business Committee, "The Role of Private Antitrust Enforcement in Protecting Small Business" (S. Rept. 1855). p. 12962

14. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted a Wash. State Grange resolution urging the Government to buy and operate the Brownlee Dam in Hells Canyon and then construct a high dam there. pp. 13051-2

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21. p. 13058

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. STATEHOOD. Sen. Allott inserted an editorial, "Hawaii's Turn Is Right Now." p. A6457

Sen. Church inserted an article reporting on the development of statehood votes in Alaska. p. A6461

Rep. Boyle inserted an article favoring statehood for Hawaii. p. A6490



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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:
I John 4: 18: *Perfect love casteth out fear.*

Almighty God, by whose mercies we are spared and by whose power we are sustained, grant that daily we may commit ourselves to Thy never-failing providence.

Inspire and gird us with those capacities and abilities which will enable us to discharge our tasks and responsibilities diligently and devotedly.

Help us to walk the way of life and of duty with a firm step which nothing can impede and a courage of heart which knows no fear and a splendor of faith which can never be eclipsed by doubt and despair.

Give us the blessed assurance that a day is dawning when the evil and sinister forces of aggression, which are breaking the heart of humanity and blaspheming Thy holy name, shall be supplanted by truth and righteousness.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

GOSHEN VENEER CO.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture note holders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LANE, DONOHUE, and POFF.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 17, 1958.)

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, these are times in which it is imperative for the Members of this body to reiterate in words and demonstrate in action their confidence in the stability and future progress of our country. The eyes of all nations of the world are focused upon the United States as a bulwark of freedom and a pioneer in its ability to demonstrate how freemen, acting with vision and with good faith, can build and perpetuate a society which continues to meet the needs of the people, as the people perceive them, and to maintain a nation with the kinds of inner strength essential not just to survival, but to full and rewarding life.

Members of Congress have many opportunities to contribute to this kind of positive growth. One such opportunity is before us now for action.

I refer to our disposition of the conference report on the bill H. R. 11645, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

The House passed this bill with a total of \$2,967,955,581. This total was increased by the Senate to \$3,205,382,581 or an increase of \$237,427,000. The bill as agreed to in conference carries a total of \$3,142,606,981 or \$62,775,600 less than the Senate bill and \$174,651,400 over the bill as passed the House. The major part of the increase over the House bill is in the United States Public Health Service; more specifically, there is an increase of \$75 million for the operating expenses of the National Institutes of Health; there is an increase of \$65 million for hospital construction; and there is an increase of \$16,575,000 for 2 buildings, \$9,625,000 for a general office building at the National Institutes of Health and \$6,950,000 for the construction of a new building or the National Library of Medicine. The items which I have specifically mentioned account for over \$156 million of the total increase of over \$174 million.

The Federal activities supported by these appropriations are those which perhaps most directly affect all of the people—their health, their security, their opportunity for education, and for productive participation in the affairs of our Nation. One of my great rewards as a Member of Congress has been the opportunity to serve the people as chairman of the committee of the House which considers these programs and recommends action on appropriate levels for their support. Two things have made this task easier: First, the members of the House committee have always given thoughtful, impartial, and farsighted attention to the needs and programs of the agencies in these two vital departments of the executive branch; and, second, our colleagues in the other body have been just as sincere and dedicated in their consideration of how these programs can best serve the American people.

I am glad to be able to say that again no such basic disagreement lies behind the conference report and its recommendations to both Houses of Congress for these appropriations.

I want to make a special comment concerning that part of these actions relating to medical research. For the most part, these programs are centered in the National Institutes of Health, which, as an arm of the Public Health Service, is a vital source of funds for the support of research, research training, and research construction in the medical sciences.

The House in its initial action on these appropriations provided a marked increase over the funds contained in the administration bill, reflecting once again its deep concern that the health of the American people continues to improve as the result of new knowledge derived from research. On the basis of the testimony presented before us, your committee recommended and you endorsed greater efforts against cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and the other major health problems of today, and in training promising young men and women for research careers.

The Senate action recommended still further increases in the funds available for these programs.

In the conference that ensued, the question was not one of reconciling differences, but of agreeing upon appropriate levels. We were able to achieve this agreement without compromise in principle.

The conferees agreed upon a level of \$294 million for these eight appropriations, an increase of \$75 million above the House's initial figure and about \$83 million above the administration's request.

I want to say that while I have always given strong support to medical research because of my personal conviction of its contributions to the Nation's health, I would not have accepted increases of this magnitude, nor, I believe, would the other members of the conference committee, had it not been for the demonstrations of integrity and good judgment by the National Institutes of Health officials and their scientific advisors in the past. What is proposed here is a siz-

able increase. But the important thing is the assurance we can have that high standards of quality will be maintained, that money will not be used if it cannot be utilized effectively, and that the availability of funds under these circumstances will give ample demonstration of our commitment that progress against the diseases that kill and cripple our people and impair the happiness and productivity of our society will not be impeded simply by lack of funds available for research. Both the House and the Senate committees fully expect to keep in close touch with these programs, to be advised on how the added funds are used, and to see the quality of the activities maintained as its dimension is increased.

I must say a word, too, about the insistence of the House conferees in refusing to accept the Senate recommendation to increase from 15 percent to 25 percent the amount provided for overhead costs of research projects carried out in the medical schools and universities. I would not want this construed as a lack of awareness on our part that these schools are facing acute financial crises in terms of financing their general operations. It is generally recognized that this is a legitimate and pressing need and that something should be done about it. The question has been raised as to whether this problem is to be met directly or indirectly. Many feel that legislation should be sought for direct Federal assistance.

These questions of overhead and mechanics and dimension are important and relevant to your consideration of the bill that is before you. As Members of Congress, representing our own constituents and the people as a whole, it is our job to look into these programs in depth and see that the investment of public funds is carried out in a manner that is responsible and effective and truly representative of the best interests of the people.

We must never lose sight, however, of the fact that we are considering here

matters which are directly and specifically matters of life and death, of health and survival. In large measure as a result of the interest and stimulus of Congress, through programs that have been wisely administered in support of activities that have been effectively carried out, we have helped advance the present and potential health of the people beyond all expectation. There is no one of us who would interrupt or impede this progress. Money alone is not the answer. Trained people, and ideas, and facilities, and equipment, and time—these, too, are essential to progress against disease. We cannot buy such progress, except insofar as we can build the Nation's resources for research and provide an intellectual and social climate in which science can flourish.

What this appropriation says, insofar as the Federal Government is concerned, is that we do not want dollars alone to limit the rate of progress against disease through research.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, we have had this bill in conference for 4 weeks in an effort to work out a satisfactory compromise which we could present to the House. There were several large additions which were made by the Senate to this bill. The total additions which were made amount to \$237 million. This was compromised in the conference to the extent that the total overall additions which are now provided in this conference report are \$174 million.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a table which sets forth that portion of the increase that has to do with the National Institutes of Health.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The table follows:

Explanation table of conference report agreement covering medical research appropriations for fiscal year 1959, National Institutes of Health

[All figures in thousands]

	General research and services	Cancer	Mental	Heart	Dental	Arthritis	Allergy	Neurology	Total
1. Total research grant funds in Senate bill.....	\$20,000	\$33,992	\$17,000	\$28,258	\$4,351	\$22,500	\$17,000	\$19,250	\$177,351
2. Direct costs (line 1 less overhead at 25 percent).....	16,000	27,194	13,600	22,606	3,481	18,000	13,600	15,400	129,881
3. Indirect costs:									
(a) At 25 percent of line 2.....	4,000	6,798	3,400	5,652	870	4,500	3,400	3,850	32,470
(b) At 15 percent of line 2.....	2,400	4,079	2,040	3,391	522	2,700	2,040	2,310	19,482
4. Reduction due to retention of 15 percent limitation (3 (a) minus 3 (b)).....	1,600	2,719	1,360	2,261	348	1,800	1,360	1,540	12,988
5. Total Senate increase over House bill.....	14,810	23,706	15,499	13,317	1,380	13,706	8,503	10,273	101,194
6. Less reduction due to retention of 15 percent limitation.....	1,600	2,719	1,360	2,261	348	1,800	1,360	1,540	12,988
7. Senate increase over House bill, with 15 percent limitation.....	13,210	20,987	14,139	11,056	1,032	11,906	7,143	8,733	88,206
8. Less amounts necessary to reduce increase to \$75,000,000....	1,978	3,142	2,117	1,655	155	1,783	1,069	1,307	13,206
9. Distribution of \$75,000,000 increase.....	11,232	17,845	12,022	9,401	877	10,123	6,074	7,426	75,000
10. House allowance.....	17,742	57,423	40,397	36,212	6,543	21,092	17,997	21,977	219,383
11. Conference agreement (line 9 plus line 10).....	28,974	75,268	52,419	45,613	7,420	31,215	24,071	29,403	294,383

Mr. LAIRD. The Senate in adopting this bill provided for the construction of certain buildings at the National Institutes of Health. Construction of these particular buildings was to proceed immediately.

The language, which was in the bill passed by the other body, which would require construction to be started at a very early date, has been deleted because there is a great deal of construction at the present time in the District of Columbia area. The construction costs are high here because of the great competition in the District area for people employed in the construction trades. It was the feeling of our conference committee that this should be very carefully gone over and proper construction start times for these buildings would have to be arrived at at a later time.

The total amount provided in this bill in increases over the bill as passed by the House in the area of health research is \$75 million over and above the figure as passed by the House. In the statement by the managers on the part of the House, we have made it very clear to the National Institutes of Health that they must maintain the same high standards in making these research grants that they have in the past. By adding this money, it is not the intention of the House conferees in any way to reduce these high standards, which have been set by the National Institutes and the various advisory committees in the way of allocating research grants.

On the basis of the testimony which was presented, it is very difficult for me to believe that more than \$50 million above the original House bill can be spent in fiscal 1959. I think the chairman of the committee will agree, that it will be almost impossible for the amount of money provided in this conference report to be expended in the fiscal year 1959. It is not the intent in granting this increase that the standards which have been maintained and which have made the National Institutes of Health one of the great research centers of the world. It is not the intention that these standards would be reduced in any way.

We, in the United States, can be very proud of the fact that we lead the world in the field of medical research. The great discoveries that have been made recently have been made in the United States so far as medical research is concerned fill my heart with pride. Often times the American people, I think, fail to realize the great work that has been done in this important field of medical research. We are entering an era where we are near a major breakthrough in the field of cancer research. That is one of the greatest things that could happen for all of our people, both in America and throughout the world. We are also making great strides in other fields including mental health.

Mr. Speaker, it is the feeling of our committee that this is certainly an adequate bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, there are one or two other things that I wish to mention before we vote on this conference report.

There are many instances where special segments of the programs provided for in the bill were identified in the House and Senate reports for special attention and action. We expect the agencies to start at once to so plan these programs as to implement the expressed intentions of Congress.

There is one item in the Department of Labor section of the bill which may need some clarification. There have been rumors to the effect that the action agreed upon by the conferees would make it necessary for the Department of Labor to dismiss several compliance personnel in connection with the Mexican farm-labor program. The facts of the matter are that the \$480,600 in the bill for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm-labor program" is exactly the amount which is carried in the President's budget for this activity for 1959, and is the same as the amount provided for this activity in the 1958 Appropriation Act, and compares with \$424,553 shown in the President's budget as having been spent for this activity in 1957. It is clear from these figures that no reduction in force for compliance personnel will be required. In fact, the amount provided by the conferees' agreement will allow over 10 percent more than was spent on this activity in 1957 and the same amount as for 1958. It certainly was not the intention of the conferees to curtail this activity in any way and I believe I speak for at least the majority of the conferees in saying that we will be quite disturbed if any curtailment is put into effect.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] about the animal house in Hamilton. The gentleman from Wisconsin was talking about the expensive construction here in the National Institutes of Health out at Bethesda. In Hamilton there is a Public Health Service institution which year after year has performed distinguished service and if it comes to a question of an area where you can have cheap construction to do the kind of research that is necessary to be done, I was hoping that you would hold that appropriation for that animal house out there.

Mr. FOGARTY. I might say that both sides, the House and Senate agreed to eliminating this item because there was no testimony by the United States Public Health Service before the committee of the other body or the committee of the House as to the advisability of building this building. So it was the opinion of the conferees that it be eliminated from the bill at this time.

Mr. METCALF. I thank the gentleman for that explanation.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 5, line 8, insert: "and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 5, line 4, strike out lines 4 to 9, inclusive, and insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$2,250,000, of which \$910,600 shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1462), shall include all expenses of maintaining and operating migration and reception centers, including salaries and expenses of regular and other employees engaged therein."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$480,600.

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,550,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities separately provided for herein."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 24, line 1, insert:

"EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER"

"For purchase and installation of equipment, not otherwise provided, for the Communicable Disease Center Building, Atlanta, Ga., \$1,700,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 27, line 5, insert "Provided, That appropriations under this head for fiscal year 1958 are hereby made available for payment of overtime for the period July 1, 1957, to May 2, 1958, computed in accordance with administrative instructions issued November 4, 1957, by the Public Health Service, Division of Foreign Quarantine."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 27, line 11, insert "Section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The Surgeon General shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or air in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, hereinafter referred to as "employees of the Public Health Service", when required to be on duty between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o'clock postmeridian and 7 o'clock antemeridian at stations which have a declared workday of from 7 o'clock antemeridian to 7 o'clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, such rate, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of law, to be fixed at two times the basic hourly rate for each hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7 o'clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and two times the basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sundays or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term "basic hourly rate" shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which is applicable to such employees for work performed within their regular scheduled tour of duty."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 30, line 3, insert "Provided further, That all funds herein or hereafter appropriated which are expended under any provision of the act in connection with any research or training project may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotiations, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and cer-

tification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "or hereafter."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 32, line 17, insert:

"GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING"

"For construction of a general office building at the National Institutes of Health, including related parking facilities, \$9,625,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the appropriate body corporate of the State of Maryland upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe such portion of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes of Health as may be necessary to permit improvement of the street currently designated as Cedar Lane for the distance that such street runs contiguous to such site: *Provided further*, That such terms and conditions may include an agreement by the Surgeon General to pay on behalf of the United States 50 percent of the cost of the improvement, but not to exceed \$100,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 33, line 19, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES"

"For construction and equipment of the National Library of Medicine, including furniture, architectural and engineering services, and moving, \$6,950,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available only if a contract for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "Provided, That these funds shall be available only if a contract for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55: Page 42, line 4, insert:

"Sec. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned of-

ficers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575)."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 46, line 16, insert "and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected to insert the word "high" before the word "standards" in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph following "Amendment No. 48" in the statement of the managers, in order that it will conform with the same sentence as it appears in House Report No. 2220.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 12894.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

"KONGRESSIONITIS"

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, from the Medical Doctor's Notebook, published in New York, and called to my attention by my good friend Dr. R. P. Stritsinger, of Pensacola, I think I have found what ails a lot of us. I quote:

A Swiss medical journal reports on a disease first described by a German physician: "Kongressionitis." Obviously caused by a filtrable virus, since the agent has never been isolated, this syndrome has a long incubation period, often over years. The patient experiences agitation which forces him from his home and leads him to great distances. To this locomotor disturbance are added prolixity and logorrhea, resulting in abun-

"When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm * * * the earliest glance of the sun * * * to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence and, before we float further on the waves of this debate, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are."

"The point from which you departed, my dear Senators and Congressmen, is the Constitution of the United States. It is unnecessary for you to weigh the hypothetical benefits of free world trade against the established benefits of the American standard of life and living."

"It is necessary merely for all of you to read the Constitution which you have sworn to support and from which you have departed. This is all you need to do in order to vote conscientiously to kill this misnamed 'reciprocal trade' bill and its monstrous un-American internationalist appendages."

This article says:

"Tell your Senators and Congressmen that they are not expected to do everything that the President tells them to do. Tell them they are expected to do what they have sworn to do; namely, support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Chairman, I do not think any better advice could be given to this committee, and I am just simply tired of people coming in here with self-serving statements and repeating clichés and brainwashing the American people, tying it up with our economy, tying it up with Congress, and tying it up with everything.

Now this gentleman here testifying, I am not here to abuse him or demean him but you have some figures here that intrigue me.

You say on page 2:

"In viewing the testimony thus far it would seem clear that the Congress has the simple choice of protecting the job security of 4 million Americans who live off of exports achieving this according to the proven formula of reciprocity or to step backward—

It is a beautiful word, isn't it, "step backward"—

"into a volatile system of regional distated tariffs to protect the job security of only 200,000 workers in injured industries."

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11645) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 17, 1958, p. 12782, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the report is signed by all the conferees on both sides of the aisle. I ask for its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 11645, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

July 18, 1958.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 20, 34, 35, 49, 55, and 59 to the bill (H. R. 11645) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," and concur therein; that the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$480,600.

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,550,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities separately provided for herein."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In the second line of the engrossed amendment:

Strike out the words: "or hereafter."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the proviso: "*Provided*, That these funds shall be available only if a contract for construction is executed on or before April 30, 1959."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 40, and 50.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a table showing the result of the conference between the two Houses.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimate, 1959	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE I. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Office of the Secretary	\$1,480,000	\$1,556,000	\$1,478,000	\$1,478,000	\$1,478,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,121,000	2,121,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000
Transfer from highway trust fund	[200,000]	[200,000]			
Bureau of Labor Standards	985,000	1,004,000	995,000	1,004,000	1,004,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	542,000	542,000	542,000	542,000	542,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,600,000	3,900,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,700,000
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses	125,600	125,600	6,219,000	6,219,000	6,219,000
Transfer from unemployment trust fund	[5,832,400]	[6,174,400]			
Grants to States	292,814,000	329,300,000	305,000,000	305,000,000	305,000,000
Unemployment compensation for veterans	76,800,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees	54,400,000	27,800,000	27,800,000	27,800,000	27,800,000
Mexican farm-labor program	2,250,000	1,339,400	480,600	1,339,400	480,600
Transfer from revolving fund		[910,600]		[910,600]	[1,550,000]
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
Salaries and expenses	2,838,000	2,810,600	2,810,600	2,810,600	2,810,600
Employees' compensation fund	[57,600,000]	[57,000,000]	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Salaries and expenses	7,200,000	7,572,000	7,332,000	7,517,000	7,424,500
Women's Bureau	462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000
Wage and Hour Division	10,600,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000
Total, Department of Labor	456,217,600	408,032,600	388,540,200	389,693,000	388,741,700

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimate, 1959	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
American Printing House for the Blind.....	\$328,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Food and Drug Administration:					
Salaries and expenses.....	9,300,000	9,410,000	9,300,000	9,800,000	9,800,000
Certification, inspection and other services.....	[1,254,500]	[1,254,500]	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite
Freedmen's Hospital.....	3,000,000	2,975,000	2,975,000	2,975,000	2,975,000
Gallaudet College:					
Salaries and expenses.....	730,000	785,000	785,000	815,000	815,000
Construction.....	1,690,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000
Howard University:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,800,000	4,000,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	3,953,700
Plans and specifications.....	150,000	171,000	123,000	123,000	123,000
Construction of buildings.....	262,000				
Construction of buildings, liquidation of contract authority.....		163,000	163,000	163,000	163,000
Office of Education:					
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33,750,081	33,750,081	33,750,081	33,750,081	33,750,081
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500
Grants for library services.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Payments to school districts.....	127,000,000				
School construction.....	98,650,000	850,000	750,000	850,000	800,000
Salaries and expenses.....	7,000,000	7,950,000	7,800,000	7,850,000	7,850,000
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.....	50,000				
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Grants to States and other agencies.....	46,500,000	50,600,000	50,600,000	51,600,000	51,600,000
Training and traineeships.....	4,400,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,330,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Public Health Service:					
Assistance to States, general.....	22,592,000	22,889,000	22,000,000	25,574,000	22,889,000
Grants to States.....	[15,000,000]	[15,000,000]	[14,500,000]	[15,000,000]	[15,000,000]
Grants for graduate training of public health personnel.....	[2,000,000]	[2,000,000]	[2,000,000]	[5,000,000]	[2,115,000]
Grants and special studies, Alaska.....	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000
Construction of mental health facilities, Alaska.....		6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Venereal diseases.....	4,415,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,800,000	5,400,000
Grants to States.....	[1,700,000]	[1,700,000]	[1,700,000]	[3,000,000]	[2,600,000]
Tuberculosis.....	7,000,000	5,386,000	5,386,000	6,886,000	6,386,000
Grants to States.....	[4,500,000]	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[4,500,000]	[4,000,000]
Communicable diseases.....	7,050,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	7,150,000	6,600,000
Equipment, communicable disease center.....		1,700,000	N. C.	1,700,000	1,700,000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	12,640,000	12,815,000	12,725,000	13,315,000	12,815,000
Grants for water pollution control.....	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Grants for hospital construction.....	121,200,000	121,200,000	121,200,000	211,200,000	186,200,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,450,000	1,320,000	1,300,000	1,650,000	1,600,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	44,399,000	44,309,000	44,730,000	48,730,000	48,454,000
Grants for advanced training of professional nurses.....	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]	[7,000,000]	[6,000,000]
Foreign quarantine service.....	3,876,000	3,983,000	3,983,000	4,233,000	4,108,000
Indian health activities.....	40,100,000	40,225,000	40,225,000	45,000,000	40,473,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	3,130,000	2,374,000	3,124,000	5,000,000	4,124,000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services.....	14,026,000	17,742,000	17,742,000	32,552,000	28,974,000
National Cancer Institute.....	56,402,000	55,923,000	57,423,000	81,129,000	75,268,000
Mental health activities.....	39,217,000	37,697,000	40,397,000	55,896,000	52,419,000
National Heart Institute.....	35,936,000	34,712,000	36,212,000	49,529,000	45,613,000
Dental health activities.....	6,430,000	6,293,000	6,543,000	7,923,000	7,420,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	20,385,000	20,592,000	21,092,000	34,798,000	31,215,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	17,400,000	17,497,000	17,997,000	26,500,000	24,071,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	21,387,000	20,727,000	21,977,000	32,250,000	29,403,000
Subtotal, NIH.....	211,183,000	211,183,000	219,383,000	320,577,000	294,383,000
Grants for construction of research facilities.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Construction of general office building.....				9,625,000	9,625,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	[1,500,000]	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite
Construction of dental research building.....			3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000
National Library of Medicine (operating expenses).....	1,450,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	1,415,000
Construction of Library of Medicine facilities.....				6,950,000	6,950,000
Salaries and expenses.....	5,100,000	5,325,000	5,260,000	5,260,000	5,260,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	562,750,000	568,389,000	578,696,000	807,430,000	745,747,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,085,800	3,154,000	3,154,000	3,154,000	3,154,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	55,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000
Construction.....	180,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Social Security Administration:					
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	[138,690,000]	[133,300,000]	[133,300,000]	[133,300,000]	[133,300,000]
Bureau of Public Assistance:					
Grants to States.....	1,770,600,000	1,806,400,000	1,806,400,000	1,806,400,000	1,806,400,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,900,000	2,040,000	1,980,000	1,980,000	1,980,000
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,000,000	2,013,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	41,500,000	41,500,000	42,500,000	43,500,000	43,500,000
White House Conference on Children and Youth.....		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Office of the Commissioner.....	300,000	314,000	314,000	314,000	314,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[240,000]	[246,000]	[246,000]	[246,000]	[246,000]
Office of the Secretary.....	1,800,000	1,819,000	1,809,000	1,809,000	1,809,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[260,000]	[263,000]	[263,000]	[263,000]	[263,000]
Office of Field Administration.....	2,300,000	2,418,000	2,358,000	2,358,000	2,358,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[700,000]	[702,000]	[702,000]	[702,000]	[702,000]
Office of the General Counsel.....	500,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000
Transfer from OASI and Food and Drug.....	[474,000]	[475,000]	[475,000]	[475,000]	[475,000]
Surplus property utilization.....	502,000	632,000	632,000	632,000	632,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,732,914,381	2,552,424,581	2,565,080,581	2,797,594,581	2,735,815,281
RELATED AGENCIES					
National Labor Relations Board.....	9,384,800	9,985,000	9,384,800	13,100,000	13,100,000
National Mediation Board:					
Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	520,000	520,000	520,000	520,000
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
National Railroad Adjustment Board.....	545,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
Railroad Retirement Board.....	[8,150,000]	[8,450,000]	[8,450,000]	[8,450,000]	[8,450,000]

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

Appropriation title	Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimate, 1959	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
RELATED AGENCIES—continued					
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses	\$3,550,000	\$3,695,000	\$3,650,000	\$3,695,000	\$3,650,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Soldiers' Home	[4,750,000]	[5,178,000]	[5,256,000]	[5,299,500]	[5,299,500]
Grand total	3,203,366,781	2,975,437,181	2,967,955,581	3,205,382,581	3,142,606,981

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL FOR FOLLOWUP ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, it has been only 3 days since the President of the United States acted at the invitation of the Lebanese Government to send our Armed Forces into that unhappy country, to help keep order. The President's action in sending in our Armed Forces followed hard on the invitation from President Chamoun, of Lebanon; and these event-filled days have been filled with almost hourly developments of extreme international interest.

Mr. President, I believe the President took the only action he could have taken under the circumstances. I think he was fully justified. I may not be in full agreement regarding all the reasons he gave; but one substantial fact was sufficient to justify sending our troops to help Lebanon preserve peace and order—namely, the lawful presence in that country of 2,500 American citizens who had established their homes there for many reasons, personal or otherwise.

A long line of precedents, dating way back in our history, precedents based on sound reasoning and international practice—justifies the action taken on Tuesday by the President. I know of no authority in this field who denies the President's right—in fact, his duty—to send our Armed Forces into a country, under these circumstances, and at the request of the head of the country, to protect American lives and property there.

The criticism the President is receiving from some quarters stems from other reasons which he gave.

There have been very few working hours in which to consider fully his other reasons; but it does appear, aside from his statement, that his action is justified by article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It can also be justified as coming within the spirit, at least—if not by direct and explicit authorization—of the Middle East Resolution adopted last year by the Congress.

President Eisenhower's decision was a hard, difficult one to make, because of the inflamed condition of the public mind in the Middle East; but it had to be made, and I think the considered opinion of history will be that the President was right in making this historic decision.

As I was preparing this statement, news came that Great Britain had sent troops into Jordan, for the purpose of defending the independence and integrity of that nation. That was in response to an invitation from the Jordanian Government. I think the action of Great Britain can be justified. In that country there are no written constitu-

tional inhibitions against the taking of such action by the reigning British Government.

Important and justifiable as they are, however, the military actions taken by Great Britain and the United States do not, in and of themselves, provide a solution to the basic problems that have created the continuing difficulties in the Middle East.

Some people are now wondering what we can do to extricate ourselves from the situation there. In my opinion, this is what we can do: We can enlist the support of the United Nations in undertaking programs to remove some of the basic sources of tension and unrest in that area. I recommended such action in 1953, on my return from the Middle East where I had been studying the problem of the Arab refugees; and I think subsequent developments have made such action all the more essential. The four major, constructive steps which I re-propose—I first proposed them in December 1953, in a report to the President—are:

First. Guarantee the borders of Israel and the bordering Arab states against aggression. This action, supported by the United Nations and the Big Three western powers—the United States, Britain, and France—would enable the Middle-East nations to reduce the size of their armies and to engage in constructive works of peace, instead of tension-creating border-patrol duty.

Second. Require the payment of reparations by the Israeli Government to Arab refugees, for their property which was taken or which fell into the hands of the Israeli Government or its nationals.

Third. Solve the tremendous and tragically inhumane refugee problem that resulted—and still exists today—from the creation of the Israeli Republic and the disastrous war with the Arab States which accompanied the establishment of Israel. Hundreds of thousands of people left homeless by the birth of a new Republic in the center of one of the oldest civilized areas have been kept alive by the United Nations refugee program; but they have also been kept homeless and frustrated in the corroding atmosphere of refugee camps which have become a symbol of Arab irritation and resentment against the establishment of the State of Israel.

This tragic problem of a most deplorable waste of human resources in festering centers of international ill-will must be solved before any substantial progress can be made toward stability in the Middle East.

We and other nations have been pussyfooting around this problem for

several years now, because it points up what some have not wished to admit; namely, that one of the basic causes of unrest in the Mideast has been the establishment of the State of Israel in the midst of the Arab nations of the Mideast. That action and the conflicts which accompanied it led to the establishment of the sickening, hope-destroying, refugee camps made necessary by the war, and maintained ever since largely because leaders of the Arab nationalist movement felt that the camps must be preserved as "symbols" of the "cruel war." Not only do these permanent "transient" camps represent an appalling waste of nearly 1 million human lives, but they also tend to increase Arab resentment, not only against Israel, but also against the United States and other Western nations which were helpful in the creation of the Israeli State.

Mr. President, at this point let me say that I do not attempt to pass on the merits, either one way or the other, of the establishment of the State of Israel. I purposely refrain from discussing that matter, because I wish to point out that, regardless of whether we agree or disagree with that policy, at this time we should consider the fact that that action—whether it was right or was wrong—has resulted in the creation of one of the great problems which is causing much of the trouble in that part of the world.

Today, we are already involved, up to our necks, in Middle-Eastern affairs; so I believe we can afford to face the facts and speak bluntly about this matter.

Mr. President, I maintain that we and Britain cannot solve any major problems by the military actions now being taken to preserve the independence of certain Arab states. We are merely attempting to stabilize a rapidly deteriorating situation. Action to solve the refugee problem would be one of the most constructive things we could do to follow up that military action, which has provided us with time in which to accomplish a solution of some of the real causes of the difficulties in that area.

Fourth. Another constructive course of action which should be taken at this time is to contribute international assistance toward the development of the water resources of the Middle East. This also would help provide jobs and a new future for the Palestine refugees and their families.

Troops of friendly, democratic nations may restore stability to the States of Lebanon and Jordan, but they will not provide jobs and increased standards of

living for the very poor people in those countries.

So let us propose that we and the other members of the United Nations move from the negative role of policeman into an expanded positive role of contributing to economic solutions which will help people and will reduce international friction.

Let us help the people of Iraq develop the now-wasting waters of the Tigris and Euphrates in a program which will be acceptable to the entire river basin.

This offer, I should say, also should extend even to Mr. Nasser and to the people of Egypt and the other nations on the Nile watershed. Let us consider reopening negotiations for construction of the Aswan Dam, if the Egyptians show a willingness to cooperate in works of peace, instead of works of intrigue, aggression, and war.

We can also make a determined effort to get the countries on the Jordan River Basin to cooperate in a program to develop that watershed.

Many of these projects have already had much investigation and engineering research, and they can be built as reimbursable projects, like our reclamation works in the West.

The construction of these projects would go a long way toward solving the Arab refugee problem, and also would help bring much needed economic help to the Arab States bordering Israel, and also to Israel itself. In fact, the entire Mideast area would receive tremendous economic benefits.

Let us hope that the United Nations can achieve stability in government in that area, and then turn to cooperate in expedited, constructive works of peace that will solve problems that it is impossible for military force alone to solve. Let us help these people undertake activities of common interest.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THURMOND in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would never dream of interrupting the Senator from Utah. But I hope that before he takes his seat, he will allow me to discuss this matter with him.

Mr. WATKINS. I shall.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the proposal of such activities under the United Nations would be a significant test of the sincerity of Russian motives. If Moscow opposed such measures, it could be assumed that the Russians were interested, not in peaceful solutions, but in continuing unrest. And if they do oppose such efforts, perhaps the other nations of the world which honestly desire peace and stability can cooperate with the Middle Eastern nations, either within or outside of the United Nations framework.

We have had to take military action, and we believe that the judgment of the world's historians will support it. Now let us take prompt and forward looking, peaceful action that will demonstrate to

the people of the Middle Eastern countries that we are sincerely interested in them and their aspirations toward a better life.

Mr. President, that concludes my statement on this subject. I shall speak on another subject in a moment, but first I wish to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator for yielding. I wish to make a few comments brought on by the Senator's statement, and also suggested by what I understand to be a resolution of generally similar import submitted earlier in the day by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS].

I think we have to be rather clear as to our objectives, and also as to where we think the fault lies. I do not believe being superficial about it will help us. It is easy to fall into the trap of annoyance with the intransigence which has created the quarrel, seemingly insoluble so far, between the Arab states and Israel, and to use the manifestation as the cause. The fact is that one could as easily have fallen into the same trap as to Hitler, who used the Jews as a convenient scapegoat, and one could have said that Hitler would not have been a danger to the world if the Jews had not been around.

It is a fact that the Nasser brand of Arab nationalism, which is causing so much mischief, is deeply rooted in personal power-playing and Communist orientation, based on the denial on the part of the West to send arms to Nasser. So Nasser turned around and got the arms from the Soviet Union, which was in a sense the beginning of the seduction or subversion by the Communist states.

The drive toward Arab hegemony is not going to be stopped by throwing Israel to Nasser, any more than Hitler was stopped when he was thrown Czechoslovakia and other countries in Europe. In short, the problem is deeper than that. But I thoroughly agree with the distinguished Senator from Utah, for whom I think he knows I have not only a high regard but a deep affection, that we have the greatest incentive now to move, in a big, constructive way, along the lines of solving problems which are susceptible of solution. I thoroughly agree that the problem of Palestine Arab refugees is susceptible of solution, and it is one aspect of the fundamental problem that we should pursue.

I am very hopeful that some of the Arab states, too, will realize that the problem is insoluble without their cooperation as well. For example, we had almost settled the problem of the Jordan River waters. Israel had agreed to certain participation, and it was thought the Jordanians had agreed, when suddenly Eric Johnston's mission fell completely apart because of the political withdrawal on the part of the Arab participants, even though they would not have had to deal with Israel directly, but could have dealt through the United Nations. Such are some of the pitfalls in the situation.

Moreover, we feel nationalism is perfectly logical. We must recognize the

determination of people to better themselves and have pride in themselves. We ourselves are the product of a revolution. We are certainly proud of it. However, we do not want a revolution by the Communists to grind down the Middle East.

I think this is germane to the deep feeling the Senator has on the subject.

First, we favor that kind of Arab nationalism which equates with constructive efforts to improve the condition of the people and develop their own nationalism in ways which will build up the people and their nation.

Second, economic help is one way we should help those people.

Third, the Arab refugee problem is certainly a splendid major work of construction to which we should devote ourselves.

Fourth, the Israeli should make full contribution to whatever is done in that area; but at the same time that should not be by way of sacrificing any part of Israel to the Arab states in any conflict, because on that basis we would have to appease a power-hungry dictator by giving him a bone or a piece of meat. We have found such appeasement is fatal, and we know it failed in Europe. So it would fail in the Middle East.

Many of us have been talking about Israel as a bastion of freedom in that area of the world. Certainly it has been proved to be so in the past few weeks and months, and is being proved to be so today.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator. I want him to understand, and this body to understand, that I am not here taking either the side of the Arabs or of Israel with respect to their controversy. I personally wanted to avoid taking sides, and merely recognize the fact that there is a controversy. That is not the only reason, but it is one of the big reasons why it is so difficult to get some settlement.

One can hardly be in that area 24 hours without being told, not only by one, but probably by every person he meets, that it is the one big problem in that area. If one happens to meet a protagonist on one side, and then one on the other side, he will get both sides of the story within a few minutes.

I spent an active period in that area in 1953 as chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee of the Senate, and also as a member of the Refugee Subcommittee. My particular mission was not to settle any problems with respect to the establishment of Israel on the Israeli or the Arab side, but to see what could be done about the refugees.

The United States Government, through the United Nations, has spent approximately 70 percent of the cost of maintaining and feeding the refugees. Ever since the camps were established, which was about 10 years ago, the cost of maintaining them has become quite a burden.

While I was there I met with Mr. Eric Johnston, who was the special ambassador appointed by the President to that area for the purpose of trying to get the governments there to accept a reclamation project. I met with him and

Public Law 85-580
85th Congress, H. R. 11645
August 1, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 457.

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); \$1,478,000, of which not more than \$213,000 shall be for international labor affairs. 68 Stat. 1114.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,321,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and (g)); and not less than \$201,575 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409): *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards; \$1,004,000. 63 Stat. 865. 61 Stat. 136.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Train-

54 Stat. 890; ing and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), the
55 Stat. 626. Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 351),
54 Stat. 858. the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
amended (50 U. S. C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Universal
62 Stat. 614. Military Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App. 459), and the
50 USC 925 Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$542,000.
note.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a pro-
gram of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of
37 Stat. 736. March 4, 1913 (5 U. S. C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C.
50 Stat. 664. 50), \$3,700,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expense necessary for the general administration of the em-
ployment service and unemployment compensation programs, includ-
ing temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-
service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program;
\$6,219,000, of which \$1,145,800 shall be for carrying into effect the
58 Stat. 293. provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
38 USC 695- justment Act of 1944.
695f.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOY- MENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6,
48 Stat. 113. 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section
38 USC 695b. 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the
States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended
49 Stat. 626. (42 U. S. C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the
purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made
available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary
expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning
equipment in connection with the operation of employment office
facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisi-
tion of a building through such arrangements as may be required to
provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of
Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensa-
tion Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of
these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of
buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for ex-
penses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV
of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684)
and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130),
38 USC 991- \$305,000,000 of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent
999. necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from
42 USC 1361- changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
1370. claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State
salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally
over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the
District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administra-
tion cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-
vided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section

302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom. 42 USC 502.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply. 48 Stat. 113.
29 USC 49-49n.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 501-503.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For payments to unemployed veterans as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$19,000,000. 66 Stat. 684.
38 USC 991-

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 999.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$27,800,000. 68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for pay- 1370.

ment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

65 Stat. 119. For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the
7 USC 1461- Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$480,600.
1468.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,550,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities separately provided for herein.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$99,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$2,810,600, together with not to exceed \$47,400 to be derived from the fund created by
44 Stat. 1444; section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation
70 Stat. 654. Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906).
33 USC 944.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7,
39 Stat. 742. 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C., app. 2012); such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.
50 USC app.
2003-2004.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$7,424,500.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$462,000.

41 Stat. 987.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U. S. C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$10,500,000.

52 Stat. 1060.

29 USC 201.

49 Stat. 2036.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1959".

Citation
of title.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101-105), \$400,000.

41 Stat. 272.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$9,800,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in ac-

52 Stat. 1049;
55 Stat. 851;
59 Stat. 463.

cordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Salary
restriction.

Payments by
District of
Columbia.

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

68 Stat. 265.
D.C. Code 31-
1025 to 31-1032.

31 Stat. 844.

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$815,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction and equipment of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, \$123,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960, as follows: For an auditorium; a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School; green-

houses; athletic fields and stands; maintenance building; maintenance personnel apartments; and alterations, installations, equipment, roads, walks, and grading.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$3,953,700.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a physical education building, \$123,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEN'S DORMITORY (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the men's dormitory, \$163,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 2; 70 Stat. 1126), and section 202 of said Act (70 Stat. 925), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 31), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, and \$228,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,750,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

42 USC 242e
note.
43 Stat. 18;
47 Stat. 1489;
64 Stat. 27.
20 USC 34.
20 USC 15j.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,501,500.

49 Stat. 439.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 293-296, 911), \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallotted by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of such allot-

20 USC 352-
358.

ments, except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such Act.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

67 Stat. 522, 526. For an additional amount for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies in connection with titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$800,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1959: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

68 Stat. 533. For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 331-332); \$7,850,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

68 Stat. 652. 29 USC 31 notes. For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,600,000, of which \$45,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$4,600,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$56,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

29 USC 34, 37. For training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, \$4,800,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

68 Stat. 652. 49 Stat. 1559. For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,400,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

To carry out the purposes not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; to provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$22,889,000.

GRANTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitation set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 371 of the Act, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings, \$2,165,000.

CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For payments for construction of hospital and other facilities pursuant to section 372 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 274), including expenses incurred in fiscal year 1958 by the Territory of Alaska incident to planning such facilities, \$6,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the

States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$5,400,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

42 USC 246.

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$6,386,000, of which not less than \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case-finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoria.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

42 USC 241,
243, 264.

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$6,600,000.

EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

For purchase and installation of equipment, not otherwise provided, for the Communicable Disease Center Building, Atlanta, Georgia, \$1,700,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

42 USC 241,
243, 246, 264,

69 Stat. 322.
70 Stat. 498.

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42 U. S. C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U. S. C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$12,815,000 to remain available only until June 30, 1959.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

70 Stat. 502.

For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

60 Stat. 1042;
68 Stat. 462.
42 USC 291d-
291h, 291s-
291v.

For payments under parts C and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$186,200,000, of which \$150,000,000 shall be for payments for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of the Act, and \$35,000,000 shall be for payments for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That al-

lotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,600,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), including \$1,866,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U. S. C., chap. 7), and under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$48,454,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy and \$330,000 shall be available for construction of buildings at Carville, Louisiana: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

70 Stat. 250.
42 USC 242e, 248,
249, 251, 253,
255-257, 259,
260, 220, 222,
201 note.
68 Stat. A74.
3 CFR 1943 Cum.
Supp., p. 1101.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, \$4,108,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head for fiscal year 1958 are hereby made available for payment of overtime for the period July 1, 1957 to May 2, 1958 computed in accordance with administrative instructions issued November 4, 1957 by the Public Health Service, Division of Foreign Quarantine.

42 USC 264-272.

42 USC 252, 249

Section 364 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 267.

"(c) The Surgeon General shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or air in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, hereinafter referred to as 'employees of the Public Health Service', when required to be on duty between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o'clock postmeridian and 7 o'clock antemeridian at stations which have a declared workday of

from 7 o'clock antemeridian to 7 o'clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, such rate, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of law, to be fixed at two times the basic hourly rate for each hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7 o'clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and two times the basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sundays or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term 'basic hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which is applicable to such employees for work performed within their regular scheduled tour of duty."

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

68 Stat. 674. For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U. S. C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$40,473,000.

42 USC 248,
249, 251, 227.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

71 Stat. 370. For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,124,000, of which \$1,750,000 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 151, 85th Congress, to remain available until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

42 USC 2005-
2005f.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

42 USC 241. For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$28,974,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all funds herein appropriated which are expended under any provision of the Act in connection with any research or training project may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

41 USC 5.

70A Stat. 134.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to contract on a cost or other basis for supplies and services by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the chemotherapy program, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$75,268,000.

41 USC 5.

70A Stat. 134.

42 USC 281-286.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, \$52,419,000.

42 USC 241-244,
246.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$45,613,000.

62 Stat. 464.
42 USC 287 note.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$7,420,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$31,215,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$24,071,000, of which \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$29,403,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

For construction and equipment of a dental research building as authorized by Public Law 755, Eightieth Congress, as amended, \$3,700,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

62 Stat. 598.
42 USC 288 note.

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

For construction of a general office building at the National Institutes of Health, including related parking facilities \$9,625,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the appropriate body corporate of the State of Maryland upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe such portion of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes of Health as may be necessary to permit improvement of the street currently designated as Cedar Lane for the distance that such street runs contiguous to such site: *Provided further*, That such terms and conditions may include an agreement by the Surgeon General to pay on behalf of the United States fifty per centum of the cost of the improvement, but not to exceed \$100,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

70 Stat. 717.
42 USC 292
note.

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30,000,000.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

70 Stat. 960. For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U. S. C. 275), \$1,415,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

For construction and equipment of the National Library of Medicine, including furniture, architectural and engineering services, and moving, \$6,950,000, which shall be consolidated with funds appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 769), to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

67 Stat. 501.
37 USC 371
note. For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,260,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$3,154,000.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$87,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for the preparation of preliminary plans for a continued treatment building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$125,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For necessary expenses, not more than \$133,300,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

49 Stat. 622.
42 USC 401-
425.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

70 Stat. 823.
42 USC 421e.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$1,806,400,000 of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

70 Stat. 807.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$1,980,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*,

37 Stat. 79.
49 Stat. 629.

That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

For necessary expenses of preparation for a 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$150,000: *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$15,000 per annum.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071
note.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$43,500,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$16,500,000 for maternal and child-health services, and \$12,000,000 for child-welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

49 Stat. 629-
633.

42 USC 702,
712, 704, 714.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$314,000, together with not to exceed \$246,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

70 Stat. 807,
851.
42 USC 906.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$1,809,000, together with not to exceed \$263,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$2,358,000, together with not to exceed \$702,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$505,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$450,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$632,000.

63 Stat. 386;
70 Stat. 493, 102
40 USC 484.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public.

Library member-
ships.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activities for which such appropriations are made.

Travel
expenses.

SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

Uniforms.

68 Stat. 1114.

SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

State agencies
for grants-in-
aid.

SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

Motor
vehicles.

SEC. 207. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

SEC. 208. Any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

72 Stat. 473.
72 Stat. 474.
Citation
of title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); \$13,100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U. S. C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U. S. C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

61 Stat. 136.

68 Stat. 1114.

49 Stat. 450.

61 Stat. 136.

52 Stat. 1060.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Mediation Board, \$520,000.

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For expenses necessary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157), and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), \$250,000.

44 Stat. 582,
586.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$525,000, of which not less than \$172,000 shall be available for compensation (at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended.

44 Stat. 578.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board, when specifically authorized by the Board; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; \$8,450,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account. 5 USC 2131.

72 Stat. 474.

72 Stat. 475.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION
SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; \$3,650,000. 61 Stat. 136, 154, 155.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000. 33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$5,299,500, of which \$434,630 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction of buildings and facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Publicity or
propaganda. SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

60 Stat. 810. SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

Short title. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959."

Approved August 1, 1958.